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CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION . . . . . xvii–lxii

FOURTEENTH CENTURY BEVERLEY xvii

I. THE MUNICIPALITY . . . . . xviii–xl

Beverley's First Charter xix
Beverley as a Mercantile Community . xx
Beverley as a Rural Community . . xxii
The Twelve Keepers *v.* Alderman and Chamberlains xxv
The Town and Craft Gilds . . . xxxiii
The Municipality at work . . . xxxviii

II. THE CRAFT GILDS OR TRADE COMPANIES . . xli–lxii

The Merchants or Mercers xli
The Weavers' Laws xliv
The Bakers, Brewsters, and Butchers . lii
Religious Objects of the Craft Gilds . . lvii
Numbers of the Craft Gilds . . . lx
Protective Objects of the Craft Gilds . . lxi

MAGNA CHARTA OF THE COMMUNITY, 1359 1–5

PROTECTION FOR THE MEN OF BEVERLEY, 1363 5–6

COMMISSION FOR GREEN WAX, 1366 6

CHARTER FOR ELECTION OF TWELVE KEEPERS, 1382 6–7

ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND LIBERTIES OF THE TOWN 8–74

Assize of Bread, early 14th century 8–9
Assize of Beer, early 14th century 9
Order for Butchers 9
Orders against fishers and forestallers 9
How burgesses are to be summoned 9
Orders as to levying estreats 10
Of attachment of burgesses 10
Of arraignment of burgesses 10
Of forfeiture of burgesses 10
Prenati not to enjoy rights of burgesses 11
Concubines' children not to enjoy rights of burgesses . . 11

PAGE

ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND LIBERTIES OF THE TOWN (*continued*)—

Children born in adultery not to enjoy rights of burgesses . 11
Penalty for not serving as Keeper, 1370 11
Penalty for Keeper's absence, 1376 11
Order as to sealing testimonials, 1306 12
Order as to commission of the Twelve Keepers, 1306 . . 12
Copy of commission of Twelve Keepers. 1374 13
Of their discharge; as also for their discharge for Cottingham rent, 1369 13
Oath of Twelve Keepers, early 15th century 13
Oath of burgess on entrance, early 15th century . . . 14
Oath of the Thirty, 16th century 14
Contribution of each ward to tax of £50 14
Of the Borough Watch, 1405 15
Of the yearly cry and hour of the watch 15
Penalty for abusing a Keeper 16
„ „ „ the Common Clerk 16
„ „ „ „ „ Sergeant 16
Orders for the Figham Pastures 16
Penalty for trespass in Figham Pastures, 1407 17
Becoming a burgess by purchase of 100 feet of land, 1367 . 17
Rights of common in Westwood 17–18
Action against Prior of Wartre in respect of S. Giles, Beverley, 1388 17
License to Nuns of Killingwoldgraves, 1399 18
License to Friars Minor to dig sand, 1356 18
Penalty for swine at large in the public streets 19
Swinemoor pasture, 1362, 1399 19
Sanctuary men, 1429 20
Carriages and carts, 1367–9 21
Common carriers 22
Walkerbeck and Millbeck 22
Flax in common ditches, 1369 23
The Beck:
Goods not to be sold till valued by Keepers, 1406 . . . 23
Stones not to be carried, 1400 23
Soil taken there, 1394, 1405, 1412 24
Inquisition as to Average in the lanes and streets of Beverley, 1407 25–7
Lilycroft, 1445 27
Grove Hill, 1391–1407 28
The Butchers, 1367–1409 28–30
Storing wheat, 1413 30
Ash trees in the Bar-dike, 1407 30
Penalty for surrendering burgess-ship, 1403 30
The Cobblers, 1364–1375 30–1
Chains for the streets, 1391 31
Shearmen, 1396 32
Fullers, 1396, 1410, 1437 32
Corpus Christi Play, 1390, 1411, 1430, 1392, 1457, 1391 . 33–7

PAGE

ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND LIBERTIES OF THE TOWN (*continued*)—

Bakers, 1364, 1366, 1401, 1413, 1415, 1555 37–40
Goldsmiths, 1365, 1409 40
Skinners, 1354 40
Lepers, 1394 41
Brewers and beer-sellers, 1364, 1367, 1371 41
Snarlers and hawkers, 1398 42
Lepers, 1402, 1494 42
License for enclosure, 1367 43
Custody of Chantry deed, 1400 43
Citing a burgess in court christian, 1354 43
Common Wells at Wolfkeld 43
The bellman, 1390 44
Burgesses not to sue burgesses except before the Keepers, 1354 44
Exaction of toll at York resisted, 1373 44
Tailors and Corpus Christi Play, 1377 45
Saddlers' overseers, 1405 45
Common in the roads 45
Putting down lawsuits, 1429 46
Common average, 1424 46
Penalty for absence from election of Keepers, 1435 . . . 46
Common average, 1431, 1435 47
The Twelve Keepers, 1435, 1456 48–9
Election of the Twelve Keepers, 1457, 1460, 1465 . . . 48–9
New orders as to Aldermen, Governors, or Keepers, 1467 53–55
Building trade orders 55–7
Porters and creelers 57
Fishers 58
The liveries and the Keepers, 1493 59
New method of electing Keepers, 1498 59–62
A new Town Hall, 1500 63
Payment for discharge from being a Keeper, 1522 . . . 63
Star Chamber Order as to election of Keepers, 1535 . . 64
Agreement between archbishop and burgesses, 1536 . . 66–73
Governors excused being constables, 1556 73
Keepers of market, 1561 73

GILD ORDINANCES 74–131

MERCHANT GILD ORDERS 74–98

1446. Yearly charge for castle, light, &c. for new master; if he had been apprentice, 3s. 4d. 74
If not, 5s. 74
Penalty for disobedience to gild orders, to light, castle and plays, 6s. 8d. 74
1492. Draper may make hose without contribution to Tailors. 75
Buyer of cloth by retail to join the brotherhood . . 75
1494. Light (as anciently) in charnel in S. Mary's church in honour of Trinity 76
Election of Alderman and Stewards on Ascension Day . 76

PAGE

MERCHANT GILD ORDERS (*continued*)—

Penalty for absence from Elections or Prime Gilds, 1 lb. wax 76
Brother dying poor to be buried at cost of brotherhood . 77
Refusal of Aldermanship, 6s. 8d., of Stewardship, 3s. 4d. 77
Grievances to be heard by Alderman under penalty of 40d. (half to community) 77
Abusing Alderman or Stewards, 5s. 77
Livery to be kept for three years. Penalty 4s. . . 77
Penalty for not going in castle, 6s. 8d. 77
„ „ wearing livery, 6s. 8d. 77
„ for absence from Prime Gild, 40d. . . . 78
Penalties divided between town and craft :
Defamation of brother, 6s. 8d. 78
Abuse, 6s. 8d. 78
Making new orders without consent of Twelve Keepers, 6s. 8d. 78
Searchers : refusing office, 40d. 78
Concealing defects, 6s. 8d. 78
Abuse of Alderman, 12d. to craft 79
Account Day, Sunday after 7 June 79
Penalty for not paying balance, 6s. 8d. 79
„ absence from account, 12d. to craft . . 79
„ not paying penalty, 6s. 8d. 79
„ transgressing order, 6s. 8d. 79
Entrance fee, 6s. 8d. to craft only 79
Merchant or mercer and brother of the craft not a burgess to pay, 4s. 8d. 79
Burgess not brother plying the craft, 3s. 4d. to craft . 79
1502. Trinity Priest, 2d. from Alderman 81
„ „ 20d. from Election 81
„ „ 8d. from brother 81
1503. Anyone merchandising five marks or upwards to pay 2s. 4d. a year contribution 81
1572. Anyone merchandising (not being brother) to pay 4s. . 82
If he has been apprenticed, 2s. 4d. 82
1582, Sept. Orders granted 1210, renewed now 84
1. Election on Sunday after Trinity : . . . 85
Wardens, 2 Stewards, 2 Searchers . . . 85
Fines (divided unless otherwise specified) :
for refusing office of Warden, 40s. . . . 85
„ „ Steward, 6s. 8d. . . . 85
2. „ „ Searchers, 10s. . . . 86
3. Rebuking Warden, 6s. 8d. 86
4. „ Steward, 3s. 4d. 86
5. „ brother, 3s. 4d. 87
6. „ Searcher, 6s. 8d. 87
7. Suits to be brought before Warden . . . 87
Penalty, 6s. 8d. 88
Appeal to Mayor and Governors 88

PAGE

MERCHANT GILD ORDERS (*continued*)—

8. Absence from election, 3s. 4d. 88
9. „ „ Prime Gilds, 6d. to occupation only . 89
„ „ marriage or burial, 2s. 6d. . . . 89
10. Burial of poor at company's expense . . . 89
Penalty of Warden for default, 6s. 8d. . . . 89
11. On marriage, brother to pay company for accompanying him to church, 2s. 90
12. Upsets. Anyone buying and selling any kind of merchandise up to £10 to get license from Warden and pay for upset, 10s. 90
Contributor not able to be burgess, yearly 6s. 8d. . 91
Person born in town and serving full years of apprenticeship; or, not born but serving, to pay 10s. 91
As contributor, 4s. 92
And to be admitted to brotherhood for 6s. 8d. . 92
13. Member of another occupation, being a merchant up to 6l. 13s. 4d. to pay as contributor, 5s. . 92
14. Apprentices not to be taken for less than seven years, and to be paid for each, 2s. 6d. to occupation only 92
15. No contributor not brother or burgess to take apprentices: penalty, 10s. 93
16. Smiths buying and selling iron unwrought to be contributors and pay 6s. 6d. 93
17. Contributor, if able, may be called on to become brother and burgess: penalty, 10s. . . . 93
18. Livery. Penalty for not wearing, or for selling, expulsion 94
Penalty for not wearing at Prime Gild, 12d. . 94
19. Wilful absence from company, 20s. . . . 94
20. Warden's Dinner to brethren and wives, 2nd Sunday after S. Thomas's day after S. Peter's day. Penalty for not giving, 40s. 95
Each brother to pay (present or not), 6d. . . 95
21. Account day night before Dinner, at Hannshouse. Balance to be paid by outgoing Warden on penalty of 3l. 6s. 8d. 95
22. Slander, 3s. 4d. 96
Reviving old quarrel, 3s. 4d. 96
23. Disobedience to Warden, Stewards or Searchers, 6s. 8d. 97
24. Warden to find sureties: penalty, [blank] . . 98
Oath of new brother 98

DRAPERS' ORDERS 99–104

1493. Castle next that of Mercers when S. John's shrine is carried to S. Mary's. Penalty for not erecting, 40s. 99
Penalty for absence, 6s. 8d. 99

PAGE

DRAPERS' ORDERS (*continued*)—

To ride next Mercers after noon 99
Candle of wax before S. Michael's image in S. Mary's . 99
Play 'Dooming Pilate.' Penalty for not preparing, 40s. 99
These charges new; so they may make hose without contributing to Tailors 100
All who buy and sell cloth by retail to be Drapers. Penalty 10l. to the community 100
Election of Alderman, and two Stewards on Thursday in Rogation Week 100
Penalty for refusing office of Alderman, 3s. 4d. . . 100
„ „ „ Steward, 1s. 8d. . . 100
Two Prime Gilds. S. John Evangelist's day, 26 Dec.; 2nd Sunday after Easter. Penalty for absence, 12s. 100
Any one newly buying or selling cloth to pay upset, 4s. 100
New brother to pay to light, 1 lb. wax 100
Disobedience to orders, 6s. 8d. 100
Account day, Sunday after 24 June 101
Penalty for absence, 12d. to craft 101
„ „ Alderman not rendering proper account, 3s. 4d. 101
Quarrels to be settled by craft. Penalty, 3s. 4d. . . 101
Retailer of cloth to value of 2l. 13s. 4d. a year to pay for contribution to Play 3s. 4d. 101
When Play is not played, 2s. 4d. 101
Retailer not a burgess, but of ability to contribute, 6s. 8d. 101
Election of Searchers 102
Penalty for abuse, 3s. 4d. 102
1494. Drapers and Tailors. Award of Governors . . . 102
Tailor retailing cloth to value of four marks (2l. 13s. 4d.) to pay as contributor 2s. 4d. 102
Drapers may make round hose, stockings, and socks without contribution 103
But for cloth hose (*caligas clausure*) to contribute to Tailors, 8d. 103
Any other clothes, to Tailors, 2s. 103
Disobedience to this order, 40s. 103
Master taking apprentice to pay entrance fee, 2s. . 103
Penalty, 6s. 8d. 103
Journeymen to pay 4d. 104
Penalty, 6s. 8d. 104
1561. Drapers may not cut &c. cloth for clothes, under penalty to community and Tailors, 20s. 105
Tailors, Walkers and Dyers may not make woollen clothes for sale, under penalty to community and Drapers, 20s. 105

PAGE

Drapers' Orders (*continued*)—

Foreigners may not sell cloth except in market place on market days; on other days, only to sell wholesale in Common Hall. Penalty for every pack or piece, 20s. 106

1572. Ordinances made because some old ones abolished by law 106

Election of Alderman and Stewards as before . . 106

Penalty for refusing office of Alderman, 20s. . . 107

„ „ „ Steward, 10s. . . . 107

Prime Gilds as before. Penalty, 2s. 107

Upset, first year, 6s. 8d. 107

New brother to pay 6d. to poor folk of craft . . 107

Penalty for disobedience to Alderman, 6s. 8d. . . 107

„ „ absence from account, 3s. 4d. . . . 107

Contribution of contributor, 3s. 4d. 107

Refusing to have quarrel settled by craft, 5s. . . 108

Contributor able to be burgess and brother, 8s. . . 108

Coming to Prime Gild without livery, 6s. to occupation 108

Searchers. Penalty for abuse, 6s. 108

Merchants not to sell woollen cloth. Penalty, 3s. 4d. 108

Or women's hose, 12d. 108

Barbers' Orders 109–14

1414. Light in S. Mary's before image of S. John Baptist as heretofore 109

Play 'S. John Baptising in Jordan' 109

Penalty for refusing office of Alderman, 2 lb. wax . 109

„ „ „ Steward, 1 lb. wax . . 109

Upset, 2s. and 1 lb. to craft 109

Taking new apprentice, 2s. to craft 109

Abuse of Alderman, 3s. 4d. 110

„ Steward, 1s. 8d. 110

Refusal to settle quarrel, 1s. 8d. to craft . . . 110

Prime Gilds: Christmas and Easter Weeks. Penalty for absence, 1 lb. wax 110

Election in week after Corpus Christi Day . . . 110

No Prime Gild or meeting except before Alderman and steward. Penalty, 6s. 8d. 110

No order unless reasonable and shown to Keepers. Penalty, 6s. 8d. 110

1416. No shaving on Sundays; except 1 Aug.–29 Sept., Sunday before Rogation days, Feast of S. John Baptist, Translation of S. John of Beverley; 6s. 8d. 111

Anyone not of the craft to pay the same . . . 111

A regular barber not brother to be a contributor . . 111

All medical men, surgeons, physicians, and tooth-drawers to contribute, if in Beverley for not less than a quarter of year, for Play 111

All common makers and sellers of wax candles, the like 111

PAGE

Barbers' Orders (*continued*)—

1498. Barbers to have a castle and livery on Monday in Rogation week 112
Penalty for absence, 6s. 8d. 113
Upset, 3s. 4d. 113
Contributor's contribution, 1s. to craft . . . 113
Master barber not burgess but able, 3s. 4d. . . . 113
Physicians and surgeons in town for more than eight days to contribute 2s. to craft 113
Toothdrawers and blood-letters, 1s. to craft . . 113
Candle, taper, and image makers and common shavers, 8d. to craft 113
Absence from Prime Gild, 6d. to craft 113
Contributor disobedient, 2s. 113

Tanners' Orders 114-22

1416. Serge of wax before high altar on north side of choir at S. Mary's 114
Two torches of wax in Corpus Christi procession and at obits 114
Two Prime Gilds, of which Election day to be Tuesday in Rogation week 114
Penalty for refusing office of Alderman, 2s. to craft . 114
„ „ „ Steward, 1s. . . . 114
„ absence from Prime Gild or obit, 1 lb. wax 114
Second Prime Gild, S. Thomas of Canterbury, 29 Dec. 115
Castle on Monday in Rogation week at Prime in livery.
Penalty for absence, 3s. 4d. 115
Penalty for not wearing livery, 3s. 4d. . . . 115
Abusing Alderman, 3s. 4d. 115
„ Steward, 1s. 8d. 115
Refusal of arbitration of quarrels, 3s. 4d. . . . 115
Master taking apprentice not being a son, 5s. . . 116
New tanner not apprenticed to pay 5s. . . . 116
Searchers to be elected, 2s. 116
Refusal of office, 2s. 116
Searcher concealing defect, 3s. 4d. 116
1478. Upset of one not burgess or prentice, 3s. 4d. to craft . 117
Second year, 3s. 4d. 117
Upset of one who had been apprentice, 1s. 8d. . . 117
Master taking apprentice, 3s. 4d. to craft . . . 117
1494. Journeyman in Play year, 8d. 117
In not Play year, 6d. 118
Every master liable for journeyman's contribution . 118
Penalty for rebellion, 3s. 4d. 118
1539, Sept. Absence from Prime Gild, 1 lb. wax . . . 118
Penalty for rebellion, 3s. 4d. 118
$15\frac{38}{39}$, 20 Jan. Power to appoint Prime Gild at any time . 118
Penalty for absence, 1 lb. wax 118

PAGE

TANNERS' ORDERS (*continued*)—

1547. Refusal of office of Alderman, 6s. 8d. 119
„ „ Steward, 3s. 4d. 119
Outgoing Alderman to be one Searcher . . . 119
Two others of the election to be named, by Alderman, one of whom to be chosen by the brethren for second Searcher 119
Penalty for refusing office, 3s. 4d. 119
1554. No one to have more than one buyer of hides in market besides himself. Penalty, 6s. 8d. 120
1562. No tanner to deliver tanned leather to any cordwainer until the latter have paid debts, or taken order for the same. Penalty, 20s. 120
1564. No tanner to tan any bull hide, penalty 2s. (and according to statute, forfeiture of hide) 120
1567. No tanner to tan except only in his house. Penalty, 40s. 121
Two tanners named and all others to remove all leather in houses of other tanners before Martinmas. Penalty, 40s. 122
No one to tan unless burgess and brother. Penalty, 40s. 122
1568. No brother to buy any ox, stott, cow, or calf skin of any butcher, before his old shopman and he have settled. Penalty, 40s. 122

BUTCHERS' ORDERS 123–131

1416 (1365). Mass at the Friars Minors on Monday before Shrove Tuesday. (Monday after Corpus Christi day, later version) 123
Four of the most ancient to elect the Alderman on Sunday after Corpus Christi 123
Penalty for refusing office of Alderman, 1lb. wax . . 123
English version 6s. 8d. 123
Penalty for refusing office of Steward, ½lb. wax . . 123
English version, 3s. 4d. 123
Searchers (added in English version): penalty for refusing office, 6s. 8d. 123
Alderman to govern contributors and journeymen as well as brethren 123
Penalty for abusing Alderman, 3s. 4d. to craft . . 124
„ „ „ Steward, 1s. 8d. to craft . . . 124
Refusing to refer quarrel to arbitration, 3s. 4d. to craft. 124
Entrance fee down, 1s. 8d. to craft 124
A tally for the rest 124
Penalty for selling livery within two years, 1s. to craft . 124
1416. No flesh to be killed, between Easter and 1 August, from Saturday evening to Monday morning (except fair time or coming of a great man). Penalty, 2s. . 124
None to be sold on Sundays from 9 A.M. to 12 noon. Michaelmas to Shrove Tuesday, shops to be shut on Sundays 10 A.M. to 12 noon 125

BUTCHERS' ORDERS (*continued*)— PAGE

1468. Absence from meeting: penalty 6d. or 1lb. wax to craft 125
A brother buying from foreigner on market day. Penalty, 6s. 8d. 125
Abuse of brother, 6s. 8d. 125
Master butcher able to be burgess but not to pay, 6s. 8d. 126
English version 4s. 126
Sanctuary man not able to pay, yearly 1s. to craft . 126
English version: Brethren, entrance, 3s. to craft . . . 126
English version: Sanctuary man, yearly, 1s. to craft . . 126
English version: Apprentice, entry, 2s. to craft . . . 126
English version: Journeyman, yearly, 6d. to craft . . . 126
English version: Contributor, yearly, 2s. to craft . . . 126
1469. Entrance fee of brother, 3s. 4d. to craft, and 1lb. wax for light 127
1490. Searchers to search foreign butchers 127
Penalty for bad meat, 4d. to craft 127
Foreigner coming to more than four markets, to pay 4d. 127
1492. Member fraudulently going out of town and country, to be expelled 127
Absence from meeting, 6d. to craft 127
1494. Election of Alderman, Sunday after Corpus Christi day 128
Outgoing Alderman to put up two of five seniors, of whom one is to be elected Alderman; when the five reduced to three, another who has been a Searcher to be elected 128
Penalty for breach of ordinance, 40s. to community . 128
1501. By Governors' order butchers may buy where they will without stint 129
1510. No beast to be hung up without skin on him. Penalty, 3s. 4d. 129
No butcher shall wash offal in Walkerbeck, cast blood at the Bars, or kill any bull unbaited, 3s. 4d. . . 129
No pork to be sold from May Day to Martinmas. Penalty 2s. 129
1554. Penalty for disobedience to, or abuse of Alderman, 6s. 8d. 130
Abuse of stewards or searchers, or hindering them in search, 3s. 4d. 130
Riding forth on Sunday to buy victuals. Penalty, 3s. 4d. 130
Not sparring in shop windows on Sunday at 9 A.M. Penalty, 3s. 4d. 130
1565. Election of Alderman. Four of the brethren at option of the craft to be taken, of whom to elect Alderman on Sunday after Corpus Christi day. Penalty, 20s. 130

APPENDIX 132–137

Archbishop Thurstan's Charter to Beverley, c. 1130 . . 132
Laws of the Weavers of Beverley &c., c. 1180 134
Archbishop Alexander Neville's Agreement for grant of Westwood, 1379 135
Sir Ralph Ellerker's Bond for poaching in Beverley Parks, 1516 136

INTRODUCTION.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY BEVERLEY.

There can be few municipal records which give a more succinct and complete view of the laws and legal customs prevalent in an English mediaeval town than the Great Gild Book of Beverley, whence the bulk of the present volume is drawn. It presents a code of the laws of the domestic forum of what in after days would be called the corporation of the town drawn up at the beginning of the fifteenth century, with later additions up to 1582, and similar codes of the minor corporations of the craft gilds, *imperia in imperio*, which were nominally subject to and constituted by the town corporation, but in fact often controlled it.

To present as complete a picture as possible of the constitutional law of the town, the extracts from the Great Gild Book have been prefaced with some documents of an earlier date, the latter half of the fourteenth century, drawn from a small folio, bound in parchment, in the possession of the Town Council, written on paper, in the early part of the reign of Henry VI., and so called here the Paper Register.

It may be well to premise that the Beverley we are concerned with, the Beverley of the fifteenth, fourteenth, and earlier centuries, was very different from the Beverley of to-day. Beverley to-day is a small market town with a parish church a great deal too big for it; nominally the see of a suffragan bishop, and the county town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, now the least populous or wealthy of the Ridings; but completely overshadowed by, and rapidly becoming simply a residential suburb of the great neighbouring seaport of Hull.

In the days with which we are dealing the East Riding was by far the most populous, the wealthiest, and the busiest of the Ridings. The minster was the East Riding cathedral of that great ecclesiastical

and secular potentate the Archbishop of York, with a Provost and a Chapter of canons of its own, invariably drawn from the ranks of the greatest ecclesiastics and state officials of the day, and a large staff of clergy—chancellor, precentor, treasurer, grammar schoolmaster, vicars choral, chantry priests, clerks, and others; while the town itself was one of the greatest seaports and mercantile towns in the kingdom. The returns of the levy of the Poll tax in 1377 show that Beverley stood eleventh in population in the whole of England, being a third larger again than the royal town of Hull, then in its first century, ranking above Newcastle, and far above Leicester or Winchester, which in its turn was still far larger than Southampton. A century or two further back the relative importance of Beverley was much greater.

For though Beverley is still a seaport, and the Beverley Beck, till even last year, sent forth its quota of home-built steam trawlers, and still sends forth its ketches, to swell the tale of those who occupy their business in great waters, yet, as early as 1377, a charter of the first year of Richard II., confirming one of the last year of Edward III., had already marked its decay as a port by exempting it from contributing to a balinger, or fifty-oared barge, which Edward had 'commandeered' from Hull, on the ground that it was 'in a dry place, remote from the sea.'[1] In earlier times the merchants of Beverley would have been the last to pour such contempt on their 'arm of the sea,' up which the Flemings flocked to the protection of S. John of Beverley in such numbers as to leave their name in 'Fleming-gate' (Via Flandrensium); and by which the seamen and watermen erected their chapel to S. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, pirates and schoolboys, at the 'Holme' by the Beckside. The good men of Beverley paid King John, in the year 1200, the heavy ransom of 500 marks to be free of toll throughout England.

I. The Municipality.

In the times with which this book deals, we find the municipal constitution of Beverley in a state of arrested development. It was choked by the Church. The Archbishop of York, whether by grant from Athelstan or some later king to the church of S. John, of which he was the head,[2] was lord of the town except two small portions which were also under ecclesiastical dominion: one called the Provost's

[1] Poulson, Beverlac, p. 136.
[2] Beverley Chapter Act Book. Surtees Society, No. 98, 1898, pp. xx-xxxiii.

Fee, under the Provost of the church, said to have been first created by Archbishop Thomas I. in 1092, but probably earlier;[1] and the other called the Chapter Fee, subject to the Chapter of the canons of the same church, dating from the days of King Athelstan.

Beverley's first Charter.

At first it is probable that the patronage of the church and the protection of S. John of Beverley, which, assisted by sea power, saved the town from the harrying by William the Conqueror,[2] when the rest of Yorkshire was converted into a desert, rather assisted than hindered its development. The original prose, if such there was, of the famous rhymed charter of King Athelstan—an invention of the age of Edward I.—[3]

> As free make I thee
> As heart can think or eye may see,

though addressed to the church, and the canons its priests, not the town, yet resulted in making the tenants of the church free of royal exactions, aids and gifts.

The men of Beverley had thriven to thane-right as early as 1130, when the charter of Archbishop Thurstan (more rightly famous than the Athelstan forgery), still preserved in the Muniment Chamber of the town of Beverley, witnesses the lord's recognition of the status to which his serfs or tenants had attained. It has been printed several times: first, from the copy in the Public Records, in Rymer's Foedera,[4] and thence, with all its imperfections, in Poulson's Beverlac[5] and Stubbs's Select Charters.[6] It is now printed in an appendix to this volume from the original at Beverley as about to appear in my report to the Historical MSS. Commission on the records of the borough of Beverley.[7] The charter is undated. But the date is approximately fixed by the facts that Archbishop Thurstan's accession was in 1119, that one of the witnesses, Alan de Perci, died between 1133 and 1135,[8] while of the other witnesses Thomas, Provost of Beverley, and Walter Espec were present at the latter's foundation of Rievaulx Abbey in 1132,[9] and that a charter granted by Henry I. (which may be taken to have been before Thurstan's charter, as it is

[1] Beverley Chapter Act Book, pp. xxxvi–xlii.
[2] l.c. p. xviii.
[3] l.c. p. xxviii.
[4] Vol. i. 10.
[5] Beverlac, or the Antiquities and History of the Town of Beverley. London, printed for George Scaum, Beverley, 1829, p. 51.
[6] Stubbs, Select Charters, p. 105.
[7] The reference cannot yet be given.
[8] Whitby Chartulary, Surtees Society, p. 683 n.
[9] Rievaulx Chartulary, Surtees Society, p. 21.

mentioned in it) was witnessed by 'Geoffrey, Chancellor' 1124–35. The Charter witnessed that the Archbishop had given and granted 'to the men (*hominibus*) of Beverley all liberties by the same laws by which those of York have them in their city' by licence of the King, Henry I. 'who by his charter confirmed our statutes and laws after the form of the laws of the burgesses of York, saving the honour of God and S. John and the canons,' i.e. the canons of Beverley. 'Besides these free customs,' the charter proceeds, 'I also am willing that my burgesses of Beverley shall have their Hanshouse which I give and grant them that they may there debate their by-laws (*statuta sua pertractent*) to the honour of God and S. John and the canons and amendment of the whole township, by the same law of liberties as those of York have in their Hanshouse, and the toll for ever for 8 [1] marks a year.' Three feast days were excepted, on which, as appears from charters of the church of S. John, fairs were held, when the tolls belonged to the canons, just as during S. Giles's Fair at Winchester the tolls belonged to the bishop. During these days the burgesses of Beverley themselves were freed of all toll. The Archbishop also granted the burgesses free passage in and out of the town, except through meadows and cornfields. Finally he bears witness (*sciatis*: the change of phrase emphasises the fact that he could not grant, as Dr. Stubbs says, for it was not his to grant) that the burgesses are free of toll throughout Yorkshire. It is strange, in face of this charter, to find that as late as 1373 (p. 44) Thomas of Beverley, the archbishop's steward, and two others, presumably his bailiffs, had to enforce by suit at York against the mayor the freedom of the burgesses of Beverley from toll in the city of York. Perhaps the contention was that York was not in Yorkshire any more than London is now in Middlesex; or, that the York charter being earlier was paramount.[2]

Beverley as a Mercantile Community.

It seems at first sight as if the charter drew a distinction between the 'men' and the 'burgesses' of Beverley, and that the first set had only the free laws, and the other set the Hanshouse, toll, and freedom from toll. But Henry I.'s confirmation charter [3] shows that it was a distinction without a difference; or rather perhaps, that the men of Beverley became the burgesses of Beverley by the very fact of the grant. For Henry confirms 'to the men of Beverley free burgage

[1] Wrongly given as 18 by Rymer and others. It is strange that this mistake should have been overlooked, as Archbishop William's charter, given by Poulson, p. 56, specifies the right amount.

[2] Gross, Gild Merchant, ii. 177.

[3] Beverlac, p. 54.

according to the free laws and customs of the burgesses of York, and their merchant gild.' What these laws and customs were we do not know, as there is no known charter for York earlier than 1200, the first year of John, some eighty years later. One thing seems certain, that the same people in the same charter were granted free burgage, whatever that may mean, and a Hanshouse with a right to a merchant gild in it; and that in 1359 the Magna Carta (p. 1) of the community of Beverley was declared 'in our Gild Hall of Beverley, from of old called the Hanshouse' by twelve persons 'elected by the common consent and assent of the community,' not of the merchants, but 'of the town of Beverley to keep the said town and the customs and statutes of the same town for that year.' At Beverley at the date of Thurstan's charter, the burgesses and the merchant gild seem to have been one and the same body, not, as Mr. Gross argues in the Gild Merchant, two separate bodies, which afterwards became merged. They may have been, and indeed seemingly were, the same body under two different aspects. As time went on, they became entirely separate.

A confirmation charter to York of John's time, 1200,[1] would appear to suggest that York itself had only obtained its merchant gild in the reign of Henry I., as it specifically confirms to the citizens 'their merchant gild and their hanses (*hansas*) in England and Normandy as they had them in the time of his father's grandfather;' while the Pipe Roll of 1130 shows that Thomas of York, son of Ulvet, owed the king a sporting dog to be Alderman of the Merchant Gild of York. The men of Lincoln paid 200 marks of silver and 4 marks of gold (= £24)[2] to hold their city from the king in 1130.[3] The men of Beverley were therefore little, if at all, behind Lincoln, the fourth town in the kingdom, in obtaining recognition by charter. Archbishop William, probably in 1154,[4] confirmed Thurstan's charter with more elaborate explanations. Pope Lucius III.,[5] from the ecclesiastical side, confirmed the liberties and free customs of the men of Beverley, while Henry II., from the civil side, confirmed the liberties and customs of the burgesses of Beverley 'in toll and hanshus' &c., as the two archbishops had granted. The charter of John already mentioned granted freedom 'from toll, pontage

[1] Rot. Cart. Joh. p. 40.

[2] Pipe Roll, 2 Henry II. The weavers of Oxford owed one mark of gold for their gild. 'In the Treasury 6*l.* for one mark of gold and they are quit.'

[3] Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I. 114.

[4] His real episcopate only lasted two years. He was consecrated in 1143, but suspended by the Pope in 1144, and Henry Murdac interpolated in his place, till 1154.

[5] English Gilds, by Toulmin Smith. Early English Text Society, 1867, p. 153.

passage' and the rest, 'to God and S. John and the men of Beverley' 'throughout all our land, saving the liberties of the city of London.' A similar charter to York specified that the freedom extended 'through all England and Normandy and Aquitaine and Anjou and Picardy, and all parts and coasts of the sea' thereof. As the Beverley charter is granted by John as Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Earl of Anjou, as well as king, their liberties must have been similarly extensive, subject to the saving of the liberties of London. The remarkable status of Beverley is evidenced in 1212,[1] when the men of Beverley received a safe-conduct to go to Winchester Fair, prolonged for eight days, together with those of London, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton and Southampton; and again in 1214 they were ordered, as were other great ports, to seize all Flemings.[2]

Beverley as a Rural Community.

The mercantile enterprise of Beverley is that which strikes us most strongly in these early charters, but Beverley figures quite as largely in other records, and especially in its own, as a rural community. The liberties and free customs, the free exit and entrance to the town, were not sought only for commerce and goods, but also for agriculture and cattle. On a plea roll[3] of King John's reign one may read that the men of Beverley complained of their dispossession by the Archbishop (Geoffrey, John's brother) of 'their pasture, toll, turbary, sand pit (*sabloneria*) and their issue from Beverley.' The Archbishop in court promised to make restoration, but instead, continued to bar out the burgesses, and put up a hedge where there had formerly been only a ditch. The men of Beverley again complained. William of Stuteville and the Sheriff of Yorkshire were directed to hold an inquiry, and they put the burgesses in seisin. Then the Archbishop called in the ecclesiastical arm to help the secular, and excommunicated Stuteville and the jury; but the King promptly gave the men of Beverley full seisin according to their charter. These pastures figure largely in our records, and indeed in the later history of Beverley. The amenity of the town as a place of residence and resort is largely due to what is now the great open space called Westwood, on the last slope of the chalk wolds as they fall to the plain of the town of Beverley and the river Hull. The soil of this is now vested by a modern Act of Parliament in the close hereditary body of the freemen of Beverley.

[1] Rot. Claus. John, Record Commission, 1833, p. 166 (b).
[2] *Ibid.* p. 210 b.
[3] Plac. Abbrev. Joh. Rot. 8, d.

The freehold was granted by Archbishop Alexander Neville in 1380 to twelve burgesses of Beverley by name, who were undoubtedly the twelve keepers or governors, 'and to all the burgesses and their successors and the community of the town.' The grant has often been spoken of as if it were a generous gift to the town, and an act of great munificence on the part of the prelate. But, as with most other grants to their tenants from the lords of lands, and especially the Church, there was more of lucre than charity about it. It was purely a business transaction and represented the end of a long struggle of which the suit in John's reign was an early episode. It was the final purchase at a chief rent of the soil of a common in which the men of Beverley had immemorial rights.

Like other town communities, however mercantile in character, the town of Beverley depended on its oxen and its cows, its pigs and horses and its sheep, and these depended on the pastures open to them. The Ancient Customs, here printed from the Great Gild Book, were taken from an earlier Town Chartulary, of the first half of the fourteenth century, now in the British Museum,[1] which may be called the Parchment Register. They show that there were different pastures for the various beasts. Westwood was for pannage for pigs and for beasts of burden; Fegang, now corruptly called Figham, was, as its name implies, the cow-gate, where 'neither ox nor draught bullock, sheep or swine or geese might go' (p. 16), while the sheep sought their living in the lanes and 'public streets and the entries and exits all round the town of Beverley' (p. 19), though they also, in later days at least, were to be found in Swinemoor. At the date of the Parchment Register swine were still allowed in Swinemoor. Besides these there was a meadow called Tung or Tongue, from its shape—a name misread by Poulson into Dungs; while Groval or Gravel, now Grovehill, furnished the town with a common lime kiln and sand pit, and a tilery and brickfield. All the pastures were, like Figham (p. 16), open only to burgesses 'living in the town, peer and partner in scot and lot and contributing to the business of the community.' It seems from a copy of a deed of the year 1282 in the Parchment Register[2] that the people of Beverley had anciently common in the then archiepiscopal Park on the south of the town, still called Beverley Parks. But Sewall de Bovill, archbishop 1255–58, had concluded an agreement with William the tailor and others (of whom two only survived in 1282, Richard the carter and Andrew Matfrey), and 'the whole community,' made 'in the Court of the lord King Henry III.,' before

[1] Add. MSS. 25703, f. 2 (b). [2] f. 4 b.

the justices of the same archbishop, the King's justices, as the practice was, sitting as assessors. Perhaps this 'composition' was a way of levying a fine with the object of enclosing Beverley Parks for hunting purposes, which the rights of common interfered with. The community gave up their rights of common in the park and its enclosure, and a meadow called Staynker (Stone Carr). On his side, the Archbishop granted the community free pannage in Westwood and common of pasture there for their own beasts of burden (*averia*), with free warren and chase in the wood and in the fields of Beverley with their own dogs. He also gave them common of pasture in Fegang and the meadow called Hutehenges (also called Outings), and the ploughland in it by Newdike, at a rent of 6s. 8d., no villain of the Archbishop's being allowed to common in Fegang. It was also agreed that divisions should be made between the pasture and agricultural land of Westwood, and no more of it should ever be converted into agricultural land, nor should the Archbishop have any rights of agistment in Westwood. This is the first mention I have come across of the 'community' of Beverley. It was already an effective agent for common action.

In the time of Archbishop William Wykwane (1279–85) the quarrel had been resumed, but a new suit resulted in a victory for the Archbishop, and the renewal and confirmation of the agreement made with Archbishop Sewall. Mutual conveyances were executed. That on the side of the town, dated 12 April 1282, being the deed above referred to in the Parchment Register,[1] was unknown to Poulson, who has printed[2] a translation of that executed on the part of the Archbishop, the original of which is in the town archives. This he describes as 'an act of munificence on the part of William Wichwane.' On the strength of it, at the Queen's Jubilee it was actually proposed to erect a statue to the good man as a sort of second founder of Beverley. Yet the Archbishop's own deed, though it does not recite Sewall's agreement, shows that it was only a confirmation of it. 'And the other things in the composition lately made between Sewall Archbishop of York our predecessor and the commonalty aforesaid we do grant and confirm to continue in force in every the articles thereof.' Read with the town's deed, it is at once apparent that the whole transaction was a bargain for good consideration in settlement of a legal struggle. The Archbishop got his hunting-ground enlarged by the Stone Carr, in a ring fence, clear of all rights of his tenants; the men of Beverley obtained

[1] f. 4, b. [2] Beverlac, p. 77.

equally undisputed possession of rights in Westwood, with hunting rights there, a confirmation of their rights in the Fegang pasture, and an enlargement of it by the Outings, at a rent, however, of 6s. 8d. a year. Besides this the community obtained, at a fixed rent of 6s. 8d. for ever, 'that great stone house in the market-place of Beverley called Biscop-dynges,' as it is described in the town's deed, which was presumably the Thinghall where the Archbishop held his court. It would not appear that even this grant was a new grant. At all events, the rent was a full rent. Even as late as the reign of Edward VI. the prebendal mansions of the canons were only valued at that amount. In Poulson's time the Dings were called the Butter-dings, having become the butter-market, and he tells us that the property was sold by the corporation to their tenants within the last ten years, i.e. 1819–29.

It was nearly a century after Wykwane's confirmation of Sewall's grant of the use of the surface of Westwood that the community acquired, in 1380, from Archbishop Alexander Neville, the ownership of the soil, full 400 acres. This again was not by any act of charity, but for what was then a rack rent of 100s. a year; for then and long afterwards in those parts 6d. an acre was a full rent for good arable land, and this was a mere pasture, subject to rights of common and hunting. The original contract in French for this grant is preserved in the Beverley archives, and as an interesting specimen of a legal agreement is given in full in the Appendix (p. 135).

How purely a matter of bargain and sale it was may be gathered from the town having to pay the costs of obtaining a licence in mortmain from the Crown and the confirmation of the Chapter of York. It marks the progress of the development of the constitution of Beverley, that whereas the earlier grant of Archbishop Wykwane had been made to 108 burgesses (probably the whole number of burgage tenants) by name, that of Archbishop Neville was made to twelve burgesses only by name, 'our burgesses of Beverley and to all and singular the burgesses and their successors and the community of the same.' The twelve named were no doubt the twelve Keepers.

Municipal Constitution. The Twelve Keepers v. Alderman and Chamberlains.

Our records do not begin early enough to throw any real light on the vexed question of the origin of the town Governors, the twelve Keepers. Were they simply a leet jury, or, as it were, a hundred

jury of four men from each of the three fees into which Beverley was divided, or a development of the affeerers of the assizes of ale and bread? It seems certain that they were not the definite creation of some single charter or even series of charters. We find the constitution in a state of flux and crux. The first documents in this book the 'Magna Carta of the community' in 1359 (p. 1), and the royal order for the election of the twelve keepers in 1382 (p. 6), show that a struggle was still going on between two contending principles of government, one represented by an alderman and two chamberlains, and the other, which finally prevailed, embodied in twelve keepers (*custodes*) or governors (*gubernatores*). The name was retained under the charter of Elizabeth in 1572,[1] which gave Beverley a mayor, but ceased when a charter of James II.[2] assimilated the title and government to the ordinary type of mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses. What political or social principle underlay the contest between Alderman and Keepers is not very clear. Poulson, the local historian, was not even awake to the fact that there was any such contest. What little evidence there is seems to point to the Alderman being the older form of government. The charters of privileges or liberties only mention the burgesses; and most of the early grants were grants to or by the burgesses or 'the community.' But in the Parchment Register (f. 86) there is a lease, dated Whitsunday 1303, by 'the alderman and community' of the common in Lathegate, a strip of waste by the side of what is now called Lairgate, for forty years at 6d. a year. Yet in 1306 (p. 12) there was an election of twelve Keepers and an ordinance as to the form of their commission under the seal of the community. The earliest extant Account Roll among the borough records, that for 1344, is rendered by twelve Keepers (*custodientium villam*). In the Paper Register (f. 31) there is an Indenture of S. Mark's day 1345 which witnesses that the community have elected twelve persons sworn (*juratos*) to keep the town for the ensuing year. Their powers are then set out word for word as in the Magna Carta, beginning with the last paragraph printed on page 3, down to the end of the third paragraph on page 4, followed by, though in a different order, most of the other provisions of the Magna Carta, but with no table of tolls; while at the end is a provision forbidding the sale of cloth except at the Dyngs, under a penalty of 8d. for every cloth sold elsewhere. In 1356 a riot at the election of the twelve governors produced a special commission from the King[3] addressed, not, as Poulson supposes, to six of the

[1] Beverlac, Appendix, p. 10.
[2] 1 James II. Beverlac, p. 385.
[3] Beverlac, p. 126, from the original in the Town's Records.

keepers, but, as the names, headed by Walter of Fauconberg and Miles Stapleton, show, to great men of the county, to hold inquiry on the matter. The commission recites the complaint of the 'good men of the town of Beverley,' how it was an immemorial custom for them and their ancestors, 'the men and the tenants of the town,' to assemble at the Gild Hall on S. Mark's Day (25 April), and 'elect twelve of the most wealthy and honest men' of the same 'to maintain and govern the town and the laws and customs thereof'; but on this occasion a great number of malefactors in warlike array drove out of the Gild Hall those who had assembled for the election, so that no election took place; and 500 of them had formed a conspiracy under oath to prevent the 'good men' of the town from doing anything, 'and so the said town and the men thereof are destitute of watch and ward to our contempt and prejudice, and to the manifest danger of the destruction of the town and of the men aforesaid.' From this it would appear that the government by twelve Keepers was an oligarchy of the richer classes; the Alderman and Chamberlains representing a democratic dictatorship.

The mode of election as set forth in the Magna Carta of 1359 is certainly oligarchical. The outgoing Keepers (p. 1) nominated eighteen of 'the better and substantial (*probioribus et sufficientibus*) of the community, who had not served as keepers for the three years next preceding,' and from these eighteen the 'community' elected the twelve. Who the community were does not appear. I adopt the word 'community' to represent *communitas*, because it is colourless and has no special connotation. If it is translated 'commune,' or 'commons,' or even 'commonalty,' which is the word used in the Beverley records themselves in the last part of the sixteenth century when (p. 59, cf. 115) the town documents first began to be written in English, various notions and theories as to its meaning are imported which may be right but are more probably wrong. As the 'whole community' could, theoretically at least, assemble in the Gild Hall, and as the word seems to be used as interchangeable with 'burgesses,' it would seem that it could not be a very large body. Probably the 108 names in Archbishop Wykwane's charter were intended to be an exhaustive list of the free tenants under the archbishop, the free burgesses who formed the community. This view is supported by the fact that in the first two Account Rolls the number of persons paying entrance fees is only six and eight respectively. From an order of 1367 (p. 17) it would seem that only the purchase of at least 100 feet of land would entitle a

person to become a burgess, and therefore free of toll, otherwise than by descent. In that case the forty-eight persons who, under the Magna Carta, were ensured their turn of government, were not very far short of half the whole body, and, even if the number had increased since then, would at all events be a considerable minority, and of course include the richest and most influential portion of the whole. Compared with the 1,100 and odd males whom the Poll-tax return of 1377 reveals, the keepers and their electors were an aristocratic oligarchy. But among themselves they were a democratic body. The care taken to prevent re-election of the same persons over and over again is characteristically oligarchical. Within the privileged circle equality is equity. No outsider need apply, but the insiders must as far as possible take office turn and turn about. There is to be no picking and choosing; above all, there must be no 'merit' about it.

The constitution settled in 1359 lasted for many years; but not without interruptions. While we have evidence of the existence of twelve Keepers in 1362, 1365, 1367, 1371, 1377, it is admitted in a charter, or rather writ, of Richard II. in 1382, that the government by Alderman had been resorted to at least twice in the fifty years before (p. 7). In that year 'in place of the twelve good men,' the king tells 'all the good men and burgesses' that 'excesses, evils and dangers have, as is sufficiently notorious, been more than usually common in these days in the town of Beverley.' The people had chosen an Alderman and two Chamberlains, 'and this order, which has not been seen in the town aforesaid for fifty years or more, except twice or less (*bis vel rarius*), you intend to maintain and continue, although the government of the said twelve men is far better for the good rule of the town.' The king directs them, therefore, on S. Mark's day next, the usual election day, to resort to the election of twelve men.

Somehow or other the contest between Alderman and Chamberlains on the one side and the Keepers on the other seems to have been identified with the struggle between poor and rich; and to have been connected with 'the Peasants' Rising.' It is difficult to say whether there was any real connection or whether, as usual in times of the White Terrors, which invariably follow revolutionary movements, the rich found it sufficient to ticket their adversaries with the popular badge to insure justice being denied and the severest penalties being inflicted on them. A French writer, M. André Réville,[1] was the first to draw attention to the records bearing on this question. Poulson, in his 'Beverlac,' had cited the grant of a

[1] Le Soulèvement des travailleurs d'Angleterre en 1381 (Paris, 1896).

pardon to Beverley in 1382, from the Parliament Rolls [1] as showing that it had been implicated in the Peasants' Rising. M. Réville argued that Beverley rose because of the illegal oppressions it had suffered at the hands of the rich. But neither he nor Poulson was acquainted with the fact, derived from the document already quoted, that there was a constitutional struggle going on between two parties in the town over the form of government. Even now the story as gathered from the records is so scrappy that it is almost impossible to form a determined judgment on the question. At all events the struggle at Beverley, if it was connected with the Peasants' Rising, broke out, not, as Mr. Trevelyan supposes,[2] after the rising had been suppressed in the south, but before. The struggle was conducted, even according to the allegations of the ultimately victorious party, by abuse of legal process, not by mere mob violence. The first we hear of it is in a writ from the crown *De supersedendo* addressed to John Bygod, dated 25 May 1381, directing him and the other justices of the peace for the archbishop's liberty of Beverley to return all writs and indictments before them to chancery.[3] The reason given was that the king had heard that dissensions had broken out between the good men (*probos homines*) and the commonalty (*communibus*) and that divers unlawful accusations had been made, and riots were feared; so he called the matter up before himself. Now it was in the last week in May, a day or two after this writ, that the Peasants' Revolt broke out against the Poll-tax Commissioners in Essex, and it was the first week in June that Kent rose. Nothing was done on the writ of 25 May 1381. The writ was repeated on 18 March 1382, and the indictments in question are set out on the Coram Rege Roll.[4] We learn from this that the first indictment had been on Friday after S. John of Beverley's day 4 Richard II., i.e. Friday after 7 May 1381. It alleged that Adam Coppandale senior, Stephen Coppandale and twelve others had the Tuesday before gone 'to the Common Hall of the Gild of S. John of Beverley in Walkergate, and there feloniously stolen 20l. in money, the common seal of the town, and divers charters and muniments of the community kept in sacks, to the value of 100l.' They had also with Adam Tondew (Tondu) in 1377 taken 100l. from rates (*misis*) granted by the said community to the Archbishop of York for Westwood. They had obstructed the common ways by building over them;

[1] Parl. Rolls, iii. 135, 397.
[2] England in the Age of Wycliffe (Longmans, 1899; p. 244), following Réville, 253, 283.
[3] Claus. 4 Rich. II. m. 3 d.
[4] 5 Rich. II. Rex, m. 25.

and had broken into John Rasyn's house at night, and seized an axe worth 6s. 8d. and other things.

Another indictment, found on 24 May, charged Thomas of Beverley with having gone in 1379 into 'the common hall called the gyldhall of Beverley' and stolen 80l. of the community's, and also with obstructing the streets by building over them; while Adam Coppandale and the others were charged with stealing from the Common Hall charters and muniments and silver vessels belonging to the community on Tuesday after S. Mark's day 1381. Also, Robert Butemond stole a chest full of 'jewels' (i.e. plate) out of John of Wetwang's house, while Richard Ravenser, archdeacon of Lincoln, aided and abetted him. This last charge was tried out. It gives the measure of the rest. For Butemond was the bailiff of the Chapter Fee; Wetwang was a tenant on it, who had killed a man and fled; as a fugitive felon his goods escheated to the lord, the chapter; and Richard of Ravenser as Canon Residentiary shared in the proceeds of the chest lawfully seized by Butemond in the course of his official duty. The other cases were not tried, because the accused all pleaded pardons granted by the king in April and May 1382 for all offences committed before 14 December 1381, and were acquitted. It seems that the stealing the money of the community was only 'a way of putting it.' It meant that during the constitutional struggle the party of the Governors, forcibly or secretly, removed the treasury and muniments to which they laid claim. The so-called extortion of 100l. paid to the archbishop for the purchase of Westwood was of course money well laid out for the benefit of the community, as above related; while Thomas of Beverley was the archbishop's bailiff, and the money he 'stole' was no doubt some money due to the Archbishop by way of tax or toll. The trial took place in the King's Bench and the pardons were pleaded in Easter Term 1382.

While the indictments were still pending before 'Bigod and his fellows' some urgent writs were sent out by the Crown.[1] On 26 September 1381 the archbishop's bailiffs were informed that 'certain malefactors of the town and disturbers of the peace, conspiring together to oppress the better and more substantial burgesses, had stirred up the mean and less substantial men of the community to rise against them; and had made them through fear of death put their hands to bonds for the payment of large sums of money,' probably for the sums alleged to have been stolen or extorted. The bailiffs were to stop all proceedings on the bonds till the case had been considered in Parlia-

[1] Close Roll 5 Rich. II.

ment. On 12 October a general commission of the peace and of oyer and terminer for the North was issued to John of Gaunt and others, the insurrection being then at an end. On 20 December a 'protection' or safe-conduct was issued for Thomas of Beverley, Adam Coppandale and others of that party to attend Parliament to give information 'touching certain evil doers in the insurrection.' The bonds were, however, still held *in terrorem* over them, as in February and April 1382[1] the then Alderman and Chamberlains and the archbishop's bailiffs were directed to seize the Alderman and Chamberlains and Common Clerk of the year before, and send them up to the Council with the bonds. On 16 June[2] the archbishop, 'on account of discord between the burgesses and other men' of Beverley, was directed to take security in 100 marks each for the good behaviour of Geoffrey Brydon 'souter' or cobbler, and John White tyler, and sixty-seven others of the 'meaner' sort, 'and all other men of the town,' except Adam Coppandale, and Thomas de Beverley and fifty others apparently belonging to the 'better' sort, who had already given security. Proceedings were no doubt stayed and the bonds cancelled in Parliament, as we hear no more of them. But at the end of June the Coram Rege Roll[3] shows Thomas of Beverley and Richard his son indicted before the Duke of Lancaster and Robert Tresilian for extorting from the community on Sunday after Christmas 1381 'by threats and duress (*rigorem*) 600 marks by the hands of J. Lekyngfeld' and six others named. They, too, pleaded general pardons which they had received on 17 March because 'of their good service done before a certain insurrection.'

Yet in a pardon given to the burgesses and community of Beverley on 18 October 1382,[4] for which bonds for payment of 1100 marks were taken, Thomas of Beverley and his son were specially exempted together with Richard of Boston, the ex-common-clerk, and seven others whose names have not previously appeared, but some of whom certainly belonged to the party of the meaner sort. Finally, as late as Easter Term 1385, the Coram Rege Roll shows John of Erghom, Erghum or Ergum, as he is described, to have been indicted with others before the Duke of Lancaster and his fellows for a series of oppressions and extortions committed over the whole period from 1363 downwards. Thus 'poundale' and 'bust-silver,' or charges of ½d. for every pound's worth of merchandise sold in the market, and ½d. on every

[1] Close Rolls 5 Rich. II. m. 19 and m. 11; and Pat. 5 Rich. II. m. 10 d.
[2] Pat. 5 Rich. II. m. 1 d.
[3] 6 Ric. II. Rex, m. 21.
[4] Pat. 6 Ric. II. ii. 31.

victualler's shop, had been granted in 30 Edward III for seven years. Erghum and his associates—no doubt the Twelve Keepers—had levied it for twenty years, taking, for instance, 4s. 4d. from John Gorton, 12s. from John Lyndelow, and 6s. 8d. from Thomas Middelton, the Alderman of 1381. Again, in 1379 they had taken 100 marks from the community for Westwood, whereas only 100s. was due (a confusion, probably wilful, between the fine paid down and the annual rent reserved for Westwood). Again, in 42 Edward III. Beverley and Hull had jointly to build a barge for the Crown. Erghum and company collected 40s. too much, and then in 48 Edward III. sold this barge for 40l. and pocketed the money. Then there is a long tale as to some murder which, according to the story, John Erghum and others committed by assault in the streets and then persuaded the widow to appeal others of 'the meanest sort' for it; which let them in for 40l. for costs. Elected keepers of the town in 1377, they took 200l. from Geoffrey Bredon and others 'up to this day.' In 1382 they assaulted Richard of Midelton (the bailiff of the year before) and imprisoned him till he gave a bond for 200l.; and made John Lekyngfeld give another bond for 100l. In 1380 they took 'bust-silver' and 'pundale' by extortion from the crafts. Thus, from Thomas de Midelton and John of Skirlaw 20s. each, and from others of 'Drapperescraft' 10s.; from 2 mercers 40s. and 20s. and from the rest of the 'ars mercerie' 20s., and similarly from the skinners ('ars peletrie') 20s., butchers ('ars bocherie') 10 marks; cobblers', tailors', tanners', and websters' crafts 40s. each; wrights and dyesters 20s., bakers ('baxters') a mark, and 'from all other craftsmen, victuallers, and workmen, 20l.,' and so for twenty years before. Further, in 1381 they killed William of Halden in the street with a pollax, two sparths, six swords, two forks, and other arms, striking him on the head so that his brains gushed out, and then hurling his body into the ditch called the Beck in Walkergate. To all which allegations John of Erghum pleaded a pardon dated 15 November 1382, for which he paid 10l. into the hanaper; which was to go *pro tanto* in exoneration of the fine of 1100 marks inflicted by the Duke of Lancaster and the rest, 'and so he went quit.' And here ends the record.

It is clear that the struggle was not directly connected with the Peasants' Rising; and that it was carried on chiefly by indictments and counter indictments, each party, as it gained the upper hand, partly no doubt by violence, but still under legal forms, forcing its opponents to give heavy bonds for good behaviour; and the whole ending in mist and mystery. It seems also clear that at first the

government by Alderman and Chamberlains was the more democratic; but yet, in spite of the king's writ in March 1382, they were elected in April 1382. We do not know what form was adopted in 1383 and 1384, but in 1385 and 1386 we know that Alderman and Chamberlains were again elected, the account roll for the latter year being extant. But the names show that by that time, as invariably happens in the long run, the 'better sort' had captured the democratic citadel, for Adam Coppandale was chamberlain in 1385 and Thomas Gervays in 1386. Afterwards, the election seems to have quietly reverted to the twelve Keepers; and government by an Alderman faded into the limbo of historical memory. After the struggle, the last state of the government of Beverley was more oligarchical, narrow, and plutocratic than the first.

The Town and the Craft Gilds.

When things had settled down after the great rising, quiet times seem to have ensued. We hear no more of any constitutional matters until we come to a mysterious document in 1456 (p. 50), when the Keepers or Governors and sixteen 'venerable and circumspect persons,' together with 251 others of various crafts, led by the aldermen and stewards of their crafts, registered their determination 'to be favourable and contribute scot and lot towards the preservation of the liberties of the town.' It is probable that this was in view of an attempt made to procure a charter from Henry VI. enlarging the powers of the Governors, and especially obtaining the right to appoint justices of the peace which had been granted them by a charter of 18 Feb. 2 Henry V., but repealed on the petition of the archbishop on 16 March following.[1] A document headed 'Divers petitions not confirmed by the King in all things' is given in the Paper Register.[2] At the next election-day (p. 50) the common burgesses claimed 'to have their ancient contributions as contained in the register of the crafts (*arcium*),' and that the account should be taken in the presence of the aldermen and stewards of all the crafts, eighteen in number. At the same time they demanded that the election should be held as usual out of the eighteen better and worthier burgesses, according to the Magna Carta. A similar resolution was repeated in 1460 (p. 51), with the addition of a requirement that everyone who was a brother of a craft must also be a burgess, and that no grithman or sanctuary man should be a burgess, even if he got a grant from the

[1] Rot. Parl. iv. 85. [2] f. 116.

king. In 1465 (p. 51) the contest, whatever it was, came to a head in a riot at the election, for which seven of the rioters were seized and imprisoned by the Governors acting in concert with the aldermen of all the crafts, and 'the forty-eight,' who thus appear, without explanation, for the first time. The prisoners appealed to the Archbishop, George Neville, who decided that they must apologise to the Governors 'and pray them to be their good masters and friends,' and give bonds for their good behaviour. Two years later, in 1467 (p. 53), New Orders were issued by the Keepers or Governors, with the consent of all the good men of the town, and the aldermen and stewards of all the crafts, 'for the reform of certain abuses about contributions' (those, no doubt, which were referred to in the common burgesses' manifesto in 1457 and probably provoked the riot of 1465), 'and unlawful customs prevailing among the burgesses and inhabitants, and for the common good of the whole community.' It is to be noted that nearly all the orders refer, not to the constitution of the town council, but to the rules and regulations of the craft gilds, and their relations to the keepers and governors. The only orders directly affecting the latter were that they were henceforth to be called 'Aldermen, Keepers or Governors,' and that very cumbrous style was to be used in all proclamations and orders 'since anciently the town used to be ruled and governed by an alderman.' Ex-governors were not to be made constables (p. 58). Any of the 'forty-eight' who had been a governor was to attend when summoned (p. 55). The Governors were to determine all disputes between burgesses, except as to debts. Craft-gild meetings were only to be held in the Gild Hall when summoned by the Governors. For the craft regulations, it was ordered that anyone of any condition might set up as a master-craftsman in Beverley, without any payment for the first year, except to the light and castle of his craft[1]; but that afterwards, as long as he should not become a burgess, he should pay a shilling a year to the Governors and a shilling to his craft-gild, as a tribute, which is probably the sense of 'contribution.' An appeal was to lie to the Governors if anyone was dissatisfied with the accounts of his craft-gild, and all non-burgesses who were admitted masters or members of craft-gilds were first to be presented by the alderman and stewards to the Governors and take an oath of fealty to the community.

The rest of the orders of 1467 dealt with specific trades. A large number were concerned with the building trades, carpenters, tilers (who include tile-thatchers, tile-wallers, or, as we should say, brick-layers, and

[1] This is explained later (p. lviii).

plasterers), sawyers, and 'panners'; settling the hours of work in the minutest detail, and putting down certain arrangements of a trades-union character in the trade. One order, and only one, was of a sanitary character, forbidding any new brick-kiln nearer the town than existing ones, on account of the stink and the destruction of fruit-trees. These orders bear witness to the fact that the town council was more and more being dominated by and identified with the members of the craft-gilds. It may be remembered that, in 1375, the London Common Council was elected by the craft-gilds, and that an Act of Parliament for London in 1475 has been interpreted as confining the franchise of the city to members of the gilds.

At Beverley in 1493 a further step in the direction of identifying the town council with the craft gilds was taken. The Governors issued new orders countersigned by the aldermen, the first issued in the English tongue. They confined the Governors to the liverymen of the crafts. 'No gentleman, yeoman or craftsman of the town be taken to worship of the town, but alone that bears charge of clothing, castle and pageant within the said town.' The second order repealed in effect the ordinance of 1467 and prevented anyone from carrying on trade unless he was a liveryman of that trade. 'No man shall occupy no occupation, but only that he is brother of, and in clothing.' Five years later the election was confined within still further limits. According to the Magna Carta the outgoing Governors had to name eighteen burgesses who had not been governors the three years preceding, and the twelve were elected from them. It is stated in the ordinance of 1498 that the practice then was for the Governors and certain burgesses, 'warned before,' to select twelve of the number of 'the thirty-six'—a body who here make their appearance for the first time—so that none of the twelve had been in office for two years past; and also other twelve who had been in office, and six other 'worshipful and famous,' i.e. of good fame, 'of whom none had been in office' before. From those thirty the election took place. This narrow circle of election, putting forward only six new men out of thirty, was not narrow enough for the men then in power. The 'election' was again cut down to eighteen, twelve selected from 'the thirty-six, or three benches,' and six others taken through the town at the pleasure of the Governors. When any of the thirty-six died, was sick, 'diffamed,' or fallen to poverty, his place was to be supplied by 'another sufficient burgess wheresoever he shall be found by all the town.'

We hear no more of any changes in the constitution until 1535,

when (p. 64) the 'pease' of the town was so much disturbed at an election as to come under the fatherly care of the Star Chamber. The neighbouring gentry had interfered in the election and opposed the power of the archbishop. Apparently the grievance was one already felt in 1498, when the gentlemen were excluded, for it was ordered that none dwelling out of the town should interfere in the election, nor any gentleman living out of the town become eligible for being a Governor merely by qualifying by purchase of land in the town, and specially that Sir Ralph Ellerker and his son-in-law, Oswin Ogle, should be ineligible for election. 'Old Sir Ralph Ellerker, knight,' who received a special injunction from the Star Chamber, was an old opponent of the archbishops' power. An interesting and amusing document [1] is preserved at Rawcliffe Hall among the archives of Mr. Ralph Creyke, a descendant of the Robert Creyke 'esquier' who was concerned in the dispute, which shows Sir Ralph Ellerker in the capacity of an arrant poacher being brought to book by no less a personage than Cardinal Wolsey himself. The scandalous way in which the spiritual power of S. John of Beverley was brought to bear on the unhappy knight makes it easy to understand why the bulk of the upper classes of the laity looked on with ready glee at the spoliation of the spiritual lords.

There is a large bundle of papers in the Star Chamber records,[2] which show that the Archbishop, Edward Lee, had interfered in the election of 1535 in favour of the retention of power by the Governors of that year for the next year. There was a riot; and an appeal to the Star Chamber resulted in the setting aside of the election of the old Governors. But the order concluded that the Archbishop 'shall have the order and rule of the said town in like manner and form' as their predecessors. The Archbishop thereupon assumed a right to nominate the twelve Governors. The inhabitants sent a deputation to him at Cawood asking him not to interfere. He, however, merely sent privately to the existing Governors to prevent a new election. The inhabitants broke into the Common Hall and held an election. This time the Archbishop appealed to the Star Chamber.

The elaborate agreement [3] of 5 Nov. 1536 between the Archbishop, Edward Lee, and Robert Creyke, esquier, John Wright, gentleman, Robert Raffuls, Robert Gray, and other burgesses of the town shows that he took little by his appeal. It sets out the rights of the Archbishop

[1] Appendix, p. 136.

[2] Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII., Bundle 19, Nos. 243, 255. I am indebted to Mr. I. S. Leadam for reference to this.

[3] p. 66.

to 'the Sheriff's Tourn or Court Leet,' to the appointment of clerk of the market and of justices of the peace, and all the profits arising from fines and amercements from such courts and markets. Yet such was the 'tender love' of the most reverend father that he granted the burgesses the free election of 'a comen cownsaile' of thirty-six; vacancies to be filled by the Governors—who were twelve of the thirty-six—nominating two of the most substantial who were 'of vesture and castell' for the 'cominaltie' to choose one. The Governors themselves were to be elected out of the twenty-four by the votes of the 'occupacions,' each meeting separately under the presidency of its alderman and recording its vote in writing, those having the majority of votes of the occupations being elected. Two brothers or brothers-in law who were Governors or burgesses were only to vote as one person, and no retainer or liveryman of any spiritual or temporal lord was to be a councillor. The twenty-four were to be summoned only for weighty matters. Two of the Governors were to act as clerks of the market; and each 'occupacion' was to appoint two searchers, and they were to return all offences to the Archbishop's court, dividing the fines with the Archbishop. The burgesses were to have the right of pricing all fuel and victuals which were to be sold at the Beck or at Grove Hill. Sanctuary men 'occupying any craft or misterie' were to pay to the 'upholding of castle and clothing' as other men.

This must have been one of the latest acts of the archbishops as lords of Beverley. Their ecclesiastical dominance had hung round the necks of the burgesses for centuries and prevented them from attaining the freedom which other towns of their size and importance had long attained. The end, however, was now at hand. It was part of Henry VIII.'s policy, in asserting the royal supremacy, to make the bishops exchange their temporal lordships for spiritual possessions taken from the dissolved monasteries. Thus the lordships of Beverley and Southwell and many more passed from the hands of the archbishops to the Crown. The transfer bore fruit. Under Queen Mary (1554) [1] the Governors were granted all tolls in the town, the fair-tolls hitherto belonging to the archbishops no longer being exempted. Under Queen Elizabeth (24 July 1572) [2] the town finally obtained a mayor and corporation, with a prison and court of record, view of frankpledge, justices of the peace, the profits of the courts, and return of burgesses to Parliament—a privilege which the town had enjoyed under Edward I. and Edward II., but never since.

[1] Beverlac, p. 299. [2] Beverlac, Appendix, p. 10.

The Municipality at work.

The Keepers or Governors performed most of the functions of a modern Town Council and a good many more, only they worked under special charters rather than under general Acts of Parliament. They managed of course the common property of the town : the Dings, the pastures, the tilery. They levied from individuals the taxes, which were assessed, not on individuals, but on the community as a whole. The earliest extant account, that for 1344, shows them active in getting the assessment of the town lowered from 100l. to 50l. with heavy bribes or gifts to the royal officials in the process. They also levied the 'presents' which the town had to make to its lord, the archbishop. 'The boxes theretofore used' by which assessments were raised appear in these accounts. The tax on resident burgesses (p. 2) was accounted for by two persons in each of eleven localities, of which in that year the Fishmarket, now called Wednesday market, contributed the most, 18s.; while the box of Lathegate only produced 4s. 10d.

Under the heading of 'Merchants' Box' an elaborate debtor and creditor account was entered into with each of some fifty-six individuals. Thus: 'William of Lockington. The community is bound to him in 20s. lent for the present to the Archbishop, and he is bound to the community, for the assessment of John of Felton, 3s. 4d.; and for 3000 tiles taken of the community, 7s. 6d.; and for 3000 tiles taken of the community in that year, 7s. 6d.; and so reckoning all, the community is bound to him 20d.; and he owes nothing to the community for his box up to' Lady Day. 'Robert of Scorburgh, butcher, paid for his box to the said feast, 1s. 6d.; Robert of Scorburgh, draper, owes for his box to the said feast, 22d.' The total amount levied in 1344 was 33l. 16s. 6½d., and the amount expended 33l. 16s. 8½d.; deficit 2d. The pavage receipts and expenses were kept separately. The receipts were seemingly levied on the inhabitants of the streets paved during the year, as is still done for a new street. In 1366, the year of the second extant account roll, the boxes no longer appear only as Merchants' boxes, but under the headings of twelve different trades. There were Butchers' boxes, thirteen in number; Bakers', nine; Tanners', thirty; Ketches', fifteen; Brewsters', fifteen (one of whom, the wife of William of Lockington, combined cloth making with brewing); Carpenters', fourteen; Dyers', three; Ironmongers', three; Fishers', twelve (five fishers were women); Tilers', five; Skinners', two, and Merchants', seventy-six. The total receipt for the year, including pavage, was no less than 165l., or more than three times

what it had been twenty-two years before. Two hundred years later, in 1562, without pavage, the total receipts were 297l.

Besides these ordinary Town Council expenses the Keepers were responsible for the assize of bread and ale, and generally for the protection of the community against fraudulent tradesmen. This will be dealt with *à propos* of the gilds. They were responsible for the defence of the town and the contribution of its contingent to the army. The community—that is, the burgesses—had to be present at the watch each in his best array, when the Keepers thought fit to order a 'watch,' i.e. a review of the armed force of the town (p. 15), or pay a shilling fine. The Keepers also had to see that the innkeepers harboured none but honest folk; and no stranger was allowed to stay more than sufficient time for coming and going, unless he was registered with the Keepers (p. 15). In the fifteenth century Minute Book there are many entries showing how the Keepers furnished their quotas of men-at-arms and archers for the king's armies, found them arms and clothes, pay and provisions.

The military responsibilities of the Keepers were less frequent and less important than their legal functions. It was in this respect chiefly that they felt the ecclesiastical pressure. In other towns—Lincoln and Leicester, for instance—the corporations as early as the days of John obtained the right to hold their own pleas in their own courts, to elect their own bailiffs and to record their charters and wills of land in the portmanmote or borough moot. The men of Beverley never got those privileges, because they would have trenched on the rights of Holy Church. They made many and gallant attempts in this direction. They limited the arbitrary powers of the stewards and bailiffs (pp. 9–10), but they never obtained the right of electing their own stewards or bailiffs. In 1354 (p. 43) they attempted to keep their ecclesiastical causes more or less at home, by providing that no burgess or neighbour of Beverley should summon another burgess or neighbour before any ecclesiastical judge except the Dean of Beverley. This was directed against taking cases in the first instance before the Archbishop's court at York. At the same time (p. 44) it was ordered that no burgess may plead or cause to be impleaded another by writ or in any other court for any cause or charge (i.e. civil or criminal) unless he first shows his grievance to the Keepers sitting in the Gild Hall. Those at issue were to submit to the arbitration of the Governors; penalty 6s. 8d. Yet nearly a century afterwards (p. 45) the Keepers or Governors had to fine a contumacious person who had asserted that the

Governors had done what they would have dearly liked to do *de jure*, and did *de facto*: namely, hold before themselves pleas which properly belonged to the spiritual and temporal courts of the Archbishop. The Archbishop had himself in 1434 delivered 'a bill' to the Governors[1] complaining that 'the said Governors had confedered and constituted among them in derogation of the lord's court that what man that is enfranchised and sueth in the lord's court for debt, trespass or other cause, before the time that he hath made complaint to the said Governors and have their leave, he shall pay a noble to the said Governors, or else lose his burgess-ship.' That the order of 1354 was effectively enforced the Keepers' own Minute Book bears witness.

Moreover, although the Governors were not a court of record, yet it was a common practice to enter into bonds and deeds before them. Thus 11 September 1436,[2] 'Thomas Lumbard of Beverley came here before Robert Rolleston and his fellows, the twelve Keepers of the community of the town of Beverley, and acknowledged (*cognovit*) that he owed Stephen Tilson of Beverley and Thomas Lange of the same 10l. of silver of usual English money to be paid to them or one of them, their attorney, heirs, or executors in form underwritten,' viz. by instalments of 20s. on successive feasts four times a year till the whole is paid. 'For which payments well and faithfully to be made the said Thomas Lumbard binds himself, his heirs and executors and all his goods.' Again, 5 March 1437, William Souleby of Beverley, 'gentilman,' and Thomas Davell enter into a bond for 20l. with the condition of abiding by the award of the twelve Governors in a case of trespass which the Abbot of Rivaux is bringing against Margaret Tyrwhit and Souleby as to the right to a certain bank in which the abbot alleges trespass to have been made.

So in 1437[3] 'Thomas White and William Lorymer, mercer, were chosen as independent persons (*indifferentes*) between John Grene, complainant, and Roger Cokirham, defendant, for all actions depending between them, so that their award be given by Easter week next; for which John and Roger gave security to Thomas Skipwith and their fellows.' On 22 March is the entry: 'Law. Alise Alkebarow has leave to prosecute the common law against William Warner, yeoman.' But it was mainly through the craft gilds that the Keepers to a large extent acquired indirectly the powers the direct exercise of which they were deprived of through the jealousy of the ecclesiastical lord.

[1] Paper Register, f. 21. [2] Minute Book, f. 5.
[3] Minute Book, f. 8 b, 12 March $143\frac{6}{7}$.

II. The Craft Gilds or Trade Companies.

The history of the town government of Beverley from 1381 onwards is, as we have seen, the story of its gradual conquest by the craft gilds which it regulated or professed to regulate. As regards these gilds themselves, the history is extremely obscure.

The Merchants or Mercers.

What seems certain is, that while the Merchant Gild was granted as one of the chief privileges of the free burgesses of the town, in 1130, and was apparently co-extensive with the burgesses, it afterwards came to be reckoned as only one, though indeed the premier one, among many other craft gilds. Poulson, indeed, has given utterance to statements respecting the Merchant Gild, identifying it with the town government, which continue to be accepted and repeated as authoritative, though they are absolutely without authority and are totally inconsistent with the evidence he himself adduces. Thus he says[1] that 'twelve men of the guild were chosen yearly to represent their fellow-burgesses, called *par excellence*, the twelve governors or keepers of the town of Beverley.' As we have seen, there is not a word relating to the election of the Keepers to show that they were members of the Merchant Gild, nor is there any mention of the Merchant Gild in connection with the election. Equally unfounded is his further statement, quoted as a matter of fact by Dr. Cunningham,[2] that 'another regulation of this gilda mercatoria, or merchant fraternity, was appointing lesser gilds with an alderman or warden to each, so that each description of trade was governed by its own particular rules, subject to the approbation and control of the twelve Governors.' That the gilds were subject to the control of the twelve Governors is true. But the Merchant Gild had no control over the other gilds, and was, in the times of which alone we have any knowledge of its working, itself controlled by the twelve Governors. For when in 1446 (p. 74) they exhibited 'the orders and constitutions of the brotherhood of the Merchant Gild of Beverley in the Gild Hall,' they were diligently examined by the twelve Governors, and 'because they [the Governors] found and felt some difficulties to their consciences and understandings, they ordered the underwritten orders to be registered and for ever observed in the form' which followed, on

[1] Beverlac, p. 112.

[2] English Industry, p. 344.

the petition of the Alderman and Stewards and with the assent and consent of the brethren of the brotherhood of the gild aforesaid.

One fact alone is enough to show that the community and its elected Keepers were not identical with the Merchant Gild. The twelve Keepers paid a rent to the Merchant Gild for the use of the Gild Hall. Thus in the account roll for 1386, 3s. was paid for 'rent of the Gild Hall' to Hugh, servant of the chapel of S. Mary, and 20s. 'to Sir Walter, chaplain of the gild of S. John.' In 1405 these items occur in the form: 'To the gild of S. John for the Gildhall, 20s.; to the chapel of the Blessed Virgin for payment of fee farm rent of the Gild Hall, 3s.' In 1409, under 'Rents Paid,' are the words, 'to the Merchant Gild of S. John for the Gild Hall, 20s.' In 1416 the matter is made even clearer by taking this shape: 'Paid to the Alderman and Stewards of the Merchant Gild of S. John of Beverley for rent (*firma*) of the Gild Hall, 20s.,' and 'to the wardens of the fabric of the chapel of B. Mary for rent of assize of the said hall, 3s.' The Great Gild of S. John of Beverley and the Merchant Gild were one and the same; but they were not the same as the community or its Keepers who hired the Gild Hall from them. When the hiring began it is unfortunately impossible to make out. In the first Keepers' account roll, 1344, the only mention of the Gild Hall is in the paving accounts. They paved Walkergate (the fullers' street), which still exists, 'up to the Gild Hall.' In the next extant roll, 1366, they paid 'for rent of the Gild Hall to the chapel of the Blessed Mary for a whole year, 3s.,' and they paid 7s. 'for straw spread in the Gild Hall at different times,' but no rent to the gild of S. John or Merchant Gild for its use, as the Alderman, Chamberlains and, afterwards, the Keepers did, to the substantial amount of 20s. The inference would seem to be that in 1344 there was no Town Hall, except perhaps the Dyngs, on which in 1366 two new 'louvers' or roof openings were made at a cost of 33s. 10d. In 1359 the Magna Carta of the community was declared, as we have seen (p. xxi), in 'our Gildhall.' Whether in 1366 the Keepers only paid the quit-rent to the landlord, S. Mary's Church, being allowed the use rent-free; or whether the rent is omitted because no rent was paid in the course of it, we are in the dark. Certain it is that from 1386 to 1500 the account rolls regularly show the payment of a rent of 20s. a year to the Merchant Gild for the Gild Hall, and that the Keepers not only furnished it—buying a table-cover in 1386, and on another occasion a green cloth with a red fringe for it—but also did substantial repairs to it.

Apparently, as time went on, the Gild Hall had become in-

convenient, as on 28 May 1434 (p. 47) efforts were made to obtain a new Town Hall. The Governors decreed with the express assent and consent of all the venerable men of the whole town assembled in the Gild Hall, and others their co-burgesses, that the Governors should have power to lease for three years the 'common averis' (the crofts and lanes of Beverley in which the members of the community had rights of common at certain seasons) and apply the rents in building a new hall over the Dyngs. This order was solemnly signed by fifty-eight people called venerable, and the Alderman or Alderman and Stewards of eleven craft gilds. But letting the common seems to have produced a disturbance, as there are recorded divers orders in the year for the putting down of rebellion against the Governors and suits brought for 'malicious words against the Twelve.' On 12 August following, 1435, the order to let the lands was repealed by the Governors of that year.

At length, in 1500 (p. 63), a new Hall was bought at the Crossgarths, which is apparently the site of the present Town Hall, though called by a different name. This Hall was simply the private house, though described as a 'great messuage,' of Edward Minskyp. It was somewhat expensive, as the community paid for it one of its common pastures, called the Tongue, and 73l. 6s. 8d. in cash. The rent to the Merchant Gild for the Gild Hall of course ceased. From this time forward, when the Town Hall is mentioned it appears under the name of the Common Hall. The Gild Hall disappears from view.

The earliest extant ordinances of the Merchant Gild are those already mentioned for 1446, but their original ordinances are said in Queen Elizabeth's reign (p. 84) to have dated from the year 1210, and there is no reason to doubt the fact. In virtue of their superior antiquity, and also of their superior numbers (for, as we have seen before, they numbered at least 76 in 1366 as against 30 tanners, 14 carpenters, and 13 butchers), they took precedence of all other gilds alike in 1390 (p. 33) and in 1498 (p. 62). But they were distinctly included among the craftsmen (*artifices*) as early as 1390, not outside them, still less above them. Like other gilds, they had their castle on Rogation days in honour of S. John of Beverley (p. 76), and their light (p. 68) at the Trinity altar in the charnel in the chapel of S. Mary's. At the Corpus Christi Play they presented two pageants or plays (while other crafts had only one), viz. Black Herod[1] (in which Herod was always played with a black face, raging at his courtiers) and Domesday, or the Day of Judgment. They were indifferently

[1] 'Some English Plays' in *An English Miscellany* (Clarendon Press, 1900).

called mercers (1390; p. 33), in Latin *merceri* (1446; p. 74), and marchaunts or marchands (p. 81), in Latin *mercatores* (1446; p. 74); and in their statutes of 1446 'merchants, mercers, and drapers (*pannarii*).' The special mention of the latter, the merchants in cloth, and their separation into a distinct gild in 1493 (p. 99), show the importance which the clothing trade possessed at Beverley. Indeed, of the twenty principal crafts mentioned in 1390 no less than six distinct gilds are entirely devoted to the cloth trade, the drapers, tailors, dyers, weavers, shearmen and fullers.

It was only the masters, who kept shop, who were obliged to belong to the gild; but everyone who made a business of buying and selling, or dealt, wholesale or retail, in anything he did not produce himself was a merchant. In 1503 (p. 81) at Beverley everyone who 'occupies buying or selling of marchaundies' to the extent of five marks a year—raised in the ordinances of 1582 (p. 90) to ten pounds—was to contribute to the Merchant Gild. So in the revised code of 1582 (p. 93) a special clause was enacted, or re-enacted, that every smith buying unwrought iron and selling it again 'not altered, converted, wrought and made in manner and form according to their science,' was to be a contributor to the Merchants' Gild. An earlier order of 1492 (p. 75) had specifically said the same of anyone living in Beverley who attended markets and fairs buying cloth to resell and retail in the town; and, after the drapers or cloth-merchants became a separate gild, yet if they bought sack-cloth to sell again by wholesale or retail, they had to become contributors also to the Merchant Gild. The two surveyors 'called seyrcheours' whom the merchants elected every year to search out and oversee the defects of the craft applied themselves especially (p. 28) to a survey of 'all weights, measures and ells.'

The Weavers' Laws.

The handicraft of which we hear earliest at Beverley was that of the weavers, about half a century or more later than Archbishop Thurstan's charter to the Merchant Gild. The laws or customs regarding weavers and fullers in various towns of England, of which Beverley is one, were printed from the Liber Custumarum[1] of London by Mr. Riley, which show that they were a race much to be despised or feared and trampled on. Just after a new ordinance made in Edward I.'s reign for the weavers of London, which certainly gives the

[1] *Mun. Gildhallæ*, II. pt. i. *Liber Custumarum*, p. 130, and Introduction, p. lx seq.

idea of a novel emancipation, comes the Lex Telariorum et Fullonum Wyntonie, followed by Lex eorundem apud Marleberge, apud Oxoniam et apud Beverley, all given in Norman French. There is little doubt that these were taken from a much earlier MS. in the British Museum [1] called by a modern binder *Glanville Tractatus de Legibus*, but which, after (the so-called) Glanville's treatise, gives a great many documents bearing on the laws and customs of London, none later than 9 John; the character of the handwriting being that of the last quarter of the twelfth century. The Weavers' and Fullers' Laws there given slightly differ from those given in the Liber Custumarum and are more archaic in their language. The rubric headings are in French instead of Latin: *Co* [sic] *est la lai des teliers et des fuluns a Wincestre. Ceo est la lai de teliers et de fuluns de beuerle.* The Winchester law is the fullest: 'Be it known that no weaver and no fuller may dry or dip cloth, nor go outside the town to do any trade; nor may they sell their cloth to any foreigner, but only to merchants of the city. And if it should happen that any of the weavers or the fullers for riches [or because he is rich: *pur sa richesce*] wishes to go out of the city to do a trade (*merchandise faire*), it is lawful for the good men of the city to take all that chattel and bring it forth into the city and deal with it as a forfeited chattel under the view (*par esgard*) of the sheriffs and good men of the city. And if any weaver or fuller sells his cloth to any foreigner, the foreigner loses the chattel and the other is at the mercy of the city for everything he possesses. Nor may any weaver or fuller buy anything which belongs to his mystery (*mester, mêtier*) unless he make agreement (*face le gre*) to the sheriff every year.' Now hitherto these regulations, strict and severe as they are, may be argued to be not much in excess of the later gild ordinances or trade union rules, which aimed at keeping everyone to his particular craft, or piece of a craft, just as nowadays a bricklayer may not touch plaster on the one hand, or stone on the other. But then comes the amazing clause, 'Nor may any free man be attainted [*ataint*, convicted] by any weaver or fuller, nor may they give evidence; and if one of them has grown rich, so that he wishes to give up (*guerpir*) his mystery, he shall forswear it and turn all his tools out of his house, and do so much to the city to be in the freedom': meaning, apparently, make a fine at the city's discretion to be admitted as a freeman. 'And this law,' concludes the extract, 'they have of the freedom and of the custom of London, as they say.' [2] The law of Marlborough says they

[1] Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 14252, printed in Appendix, p. 134.

[2] The superiority of the text now printed is shown by this passage. Mr. Riley mis-

cannot give evidence about any freeman. Then comes a very obscure passage. It seems to mean that if one of them buys a dish of meat (*viande*) above the value of 3d., he shall pay duty (*sa custume*) for all the surplus to the sheriff. He may not dye or work anything except for the good men of the town, nor have any property relating to making cloth worth a penny, except five ells to clothe himself each year. If he becomes so rich that he wants to get the freedom of the town, a year must pass during which he must see if he can live without his mystery, and next year he must pass the whole year at his ease, and the third year he must forswear (*foriurer*) his mystery to enter the freedom, if he can arrange the wherewithal so that the good men may be willing; and so that he may do no merchandise he must turn all his tools out of his house.

The law of Oxford contains an additional clause, that when a weaver dies his wife can only be married to a weaver if she wishes to follow the craft. 'Sa femme ne poet estre espousee si a telier nun, pur koi ele voelle suire cel mestier.'

Lastly comes the law of Beverley, 'la lai de teliers et de fuluns de beuerle.' 'To wit; that they can dry no cloth, nor go out of the town to do any trade; nor can any freeman be attainted by them, nor can they bear any witness; and if he [*sic*] wishes to forswear his craft he must do to him who is called mayor and the bailiffs of the town what will make him be received into the freedom of the town, and turn the tools out of his house. And this law they have in the freedom of London, as they say.'

The reference to the Mayor at Beverley is astonishing. If there really was one, and those who made the return were not merely speaking of Beverley in terms of the custom of London, which they professed to follow, then surely Beverley is the only town in England which, having a mayor in the twelfth century, lost him again for three centuries. But to return to our immediate point.

This extraordinary digest of the laws for the repression of weavers and fullers cannot be got rid of, as Mr. Gross essays to do in his Gild Merchant,[1] by showing that in the fourteenth century weavers were able to be burgesses. Still less can it be met by the further argument[2] that 'the Consuetudinary of Winchester, which seems to be contemporary with the documents in Liber Custumarum, clearly admits the construction that weavers were allowed to enjoy the municipal franchise,

understood it (II. ii. 553) owing to the Liber Custumarum having omitted several words.

[1] i. 108.

[2] Asserted, by implication, also by Dr. W. Cunningham, English Industry and Commerce, p. 190.

and hence that these documents applied only to an exceptional class of person.' For though the MS. of the 'Usages of Winchester'[1] is contemporary with the Liber Custumarum, i.e. is not very early in the fourteenth century, the latest entry in the British Museum manuscript of these 'Lais' is that of the London sheriffs of 1215; showing that they are at least a century earlier than Mr. Gross was led to suppose. The question is not what was the status of the craft gilds in the fourteenth century, when nobody denies that their members were not only admitted to but had already begun to seek the mastery of the town governments. The question is what was their position in the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. The Pipe Rolls support the inference that it was one of existence on sufferance and under disabilities. Why else were they, like the Jews, paying separately and largely for the king's protection? In the Pipe Roll of 1154 the weavers of London pay two marks of gold for their gild, those of Oxford one mark of gold, those of Lincoln 6l. (which is the same thing), as do those of Winchester; the fullers paying the same for their gild, and 6l. for their mystery (*pro ministerio suo*). This word, by the way, goes to show that the word 'mystery' (*mestier*, *métier*) is not, as often asserted, equivalent to *maistrie*, or mastery of a craft, but is a corruption of the word meaning not 'mastery' but 'ministry,' 'service.' What was the difference between mystery and gild? Beverley not being a borough on the royal demesne, its weavers did not pay anything to the Crown for their gild, though probably they paid equivalently to the archbishop. The weavers of Huntingdon had their payment—'firma' it is called—increased from 20s. to 40s. that year. But it was not alone the weavers and fullers who had to bleed gold for the royal protection. The bakers of London also paid a mark of gold, and the shoemakers of Oxford an ounce or 15s. Now if these craftsmen were ordinary burgesses and members of the Merchant Gild, why these special payments, why these special gilds? In that very year the city of Lincoln paid 66l. 13s. 4d. for a gift, 60l. for an aid, and 22s. 6d. for the old farm, and the vast sum of 132l. 14s. for the new farm. Why should the weavers be separately taxed and organised, if as ordinary burgesses they already received the protection and the rights of free trade which the burgesses enjoyed? In London no Merchant Gild had been formed, though the Mercers Gild, as at Beverley, takes precedence of all the rest. London was a market always overt, and so, perhaps, all its free citizens might buy and sell freely.

[1] English Gilds, p. 349.

Mr. Gross in the same place seems to maintain that the weavers were admitted to the franchise and the gild merchant in the twelfth century, and cites among others the Leicester Gild Roll. The authority would be conclusive, for the earliest Leicester Merchant Gild Roll is the earliest known, extending from 1196 to 1225. But Miss Bateson has printed it,[1] and never a weaver is to be found in it until the last year. In the entries for the year 1196 two dyers appear, the surety of one of them being expressly described as 'free dyer' (*tinctor francus*), while Robert, the son of Nicholas Carpenter, and a 'sopere' or soapmaker and his son and one smith are mentioned. Otherwise the names, nearly sixty, are purely territorial or professional. In 1199 two farriers, two parmunters, a carpenter's son, a parchment-maker, a smith who is son-in-law of a merchant, a free smith, a smith's son, a baker's son, are mentioned. In 1225 it is not a weaver but the son of a weaver who was admitted.[2] In 1260[3] the gild merchant with the consent of the weavers and fullers made ordinances for them, among which was one that the fullers should have no 'morespechium,' or general meeting, except in the presence of two merchants members of the merchant gild; and in 1264[4] the weavers were still not allowed to weave for anyone in the villages outside Leicester. In the time of Edward I.[5] the weekly court of the Weavers' gild of London was to be held by the mayor, or four deputies of the trade appointed by him.

It has been conjectured by Mr. Riley, followed by Mr. Gross and Dr. Cunningham, that the weavers were Flemings, and therefore specially organised and protected. But this is a conjecture only. If true, it applies to the fullers also. Were the cordwainers of Oxford foreigners also, Spaniards? for their name, like their leather, was derived from Cordova, while the websters' name is as English as could be. And were the bakers of London French bakers? We know that when the Duke of Brittany came to visit Winchester College in 1395 he was given French bread, specially bought for the occasion,[6] and it may have been bought from French bakers. But were the French bakers of London in the year 1200 numerous enough to have a gild, and to pay what cannot be put at less than forty times 6l. a year in our money for it? As Poulson pointed out,[7] at the very time of which we are speaking some men of Beverley were concerned in an act of piracy against Spanish merchants who were

[1] Records of the Borough of Leicester (C. J. Clay & Sons, 1899), pp. 2–34.
[2] *Ibid.* p. 65.
[3] *Ibid.* 89.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 105.
[5] *Liber Custumarum*, p. 122.
[6] History of Winchester College, p. 140.
[7] Beverlac, p. 58, from Plac. Abbrev. Henry II. rot. 10, d, p. 181.

exporting 'scarlet and other cloths of Beverley, Stamford, and York.' Are we to assume that they were all made by foreigners? There is no more reason for thinking the weavers to be foreigners than the butchers or the bakers. When we come to the ordinances of the Butchers of Beverley, we shall see that, even in the fourteenth century, they were not allowed to traffic in meat any more than the weavers were in cloth. The butcher was only allowed to sell the meat himself had butchered; as the weaver was only allowed to sell the cloth he had himself woven.

It is by no means clear that the weavers were in a more repressed condition than other craftsmen. But if they were it is probably because they were the earliest important class of landless industrial workers. It is an inveterate habit of antiquaries to assume that in the good old times men were all free and equal, and that in social as in political life there was a retrogression under which the free farmer, the free craftsman, gradually sank under the iron heel of the rich, landlord or manufacturer. Surely the evidence we have points the other way—to a gradual levelling up of the position of the common folk. First, the merchant who bought and sold, on a large scale or a small, accumulated profits and raised himself above the dead level of serfdom in his merchant gild of unknown antiquity. The combinations of various occupations actually engaged in handiwork, manual and probably menial occupations, came later. When they rose, it was not the common herd, the jacks of all the trades, the hired man, the servant, the journeymen or day labourers that formed the gilds, but the masters: those who by superior skill or luck had acquired the capital to enable them to get others to work for them, and exploit the products of their labour. In the Beverley gilds, we find that those occupations which rise first into notice, after the merchant gild, are those which deal in the necessaries of life. When the town first developed from a township, the urban from the village community, the great majority of the inhabitants would, though serfs, be landholders. The early industries would be those connected with agriculture, and those who followed them would be landholders. The smith, like the parson, held land in consideration of performing necessary services, 'for making the iron parts of ploughs,' as it is phrased in one instance,[1] and the carpenter in like manner. The tailor appears early, and of course the miller. 'The manufacture of materials for clothing was the first industry in which a wide demand would make it worth while for men to

[1] Boldon Book, quoted by Ashley, p. 53.

entirely devote themselves to it,' says Mr. Ashley,[1] 'and therefore it was the first in which a special body of craftsmen appeared.' But he had to admit that the bakers appeared quite as early. So did the shoemakers, as we have seen, and the butchers had an adulterine gild in London in 1180. At Beverley the weavers were by no means the earliest gild. A solemn ordinance of 1431 (p. 35) settled the order in which the crafts were to go in the Corpus Christi procession, and gave precedence apparently according to the date of foundation, and placed the weavers only tenth, the merchants coming first, followed by butchers, bakers, carpenters, and smiths. Mr. Ashley argues[1] that the bakers 'could not be so numerous as weavers; and as the former manufactured for immediate consumption, they scarcely came into contact with the trading monopoly of the merchants.'

The Weavers' gild is first mentioned in the Beverley records in 1390 (p. 33), when the 'websters' are named nineteenth among the thirty-eight crafts who were to have plays on Corpus Christi day. The Ordinaciones Textorum were enrolled[2] on 4 November 1406, when 'to the honour of Almighty God and the honourable feast of the Assumption of the most glorious Virgin Mary and the honour of the glorious confessor S. John of Beverley and all God's saints, the masters of the craft of woollen weavers of Beverley (*magistri artis textorum laneorum*), desiring to solemnise and exalt the aforesaid feast of the Assumption, by their common consent and with the assent of the community of the town of Beverley, founded a light in honour of the name of the gild for themselves and certain others wishing to honour the said feast; and also consented that the underwritten orders should be made and decreed for the good governance of the same gild and for the maintenance of the honour of the castle of the Weavers yearly erected to the honour of the said glorious confessor S. John of Beverley.' They therefore first ordered a solemn Mass yearly in the chapel of S. Mary for the members of the gild; and a light, viz. a principal candle and four lesser candles, to be lighted during the said Mass, at which all members of the gild were to be present. Their election day for alderman, stewards and beadle (*summonitoris*) was on the feast of the Assumption (15 Aug.), besides which they had prime gilds and general meetings (*congregationes*) at the option of the alderman. Then followed the usual provisions for the light being lighted at the funeral of a brother or sister of the gild, and

[1] Boldon Book, p. 81. [2] Great Gild Book, f. 68 b.

the burial of a poor member at the gild expense, penalties for not accepting office as alderman, steward or beadle, and for the settlement of quarrels by the gild officers. The journeymen are mentioned, but they were not full members of the gild. It was provided that a journeyman accused of fraud (*falsitate*) before the Keepers of the town, or the officers of the craft, should not be a servant to any master of the craft. New journeymen were to pay in the first year of their 'occupation' 8d., or 2d. a quarter, 'to the maintenance of the castle' (the master paid 2s. and was obliged to be a brother of the gild); while if a master owed any wages to a 'servant called journeyman,' and the alderman could not make him pay, complaint should be made to the Keepers, who could enforce payment by distress. In 1418 the entrance fee of a new brother was raised to 3s. 4d. and 1 lb. of wax; and every master taking an apprentice was to pay 2s. on doing so; and no one was to be a liveryman (*vestiatur de secta cum magistris artis*) until he had become a burgess. In 1445 every weaver of woollen cloth 'or of coverlates' who occupied as a master and was not a burgess was to pay 12d. to the expenses of the castle of the burgesses of the craft; 8d. to the maintenance of the play; and 4d. for the light. This was annulled, and 6d. for the play and 2s. for the light was substituted. In 1455 the annual payment for a non-burgess was raised still further to 3s. 4d. In 1496 the 'Ordynaunces of Weavers' are given in English, and it is then called, not the Gild of the Assumption, but 'the gylde of the Apostyls Petyr [1] and Paule.' [1] The first order provided for the election of aldermen being from one of eight masters named, whose place on decease or discharge was to be taken by another elected by the whole craft. Of these eight two were to be chosen by the outgoing alderman, from whom the 'journeymen breder' (brethren) of the craft were to choose one: a provision which shows a considerable rise in the journeymen's position. At the same time no one was to be allowed to become a journeyman until pronounced able by the alderman and four of his brethren.

The Fullers (Fullones) or Walkers, as they are called in 1390 (p. 33), whose business it was to tread or walk on (fouler) the cloth which the weavers wove, and who shared the indignities to which they were subject, appear earlier as an organised gild than the more important weavers. In 1396 (p. 32) they voluntarily came before the twelve Keepers and agreed that each should be attired in a like suit

[1] The Weavers' gild at Hull, whose ordinances for 1490 exist (Two Thousand Years of Gild Life, by Rev. J. M. Lambert, 1891, p. 204), was apparently dedicated to S. Peter, as their fines went 'to the light of S. Peter.'

in honour of S. John of Beverley on Ascension Day every year; and, apparently in consideration of this, asked that anyone of them who quarrelled with his fellows should thenceforth pay 3s. 4d. to the community of the town and 3s. 4d. to the repair of the Fullers' castle. The Shearmen, on the other hand, who sheared the cloth the fullers trod, asked at the same time to be let off being a livery company. The ordinances of the Master-Fullers were registered [1] before the Governors in 1422. In 1432 the ordinances of the Shearmen,[2] newly inspected by the Governors, are expressly stated to have been immemorial. Their castle was between that of the Merchants and the Fullers. By 1469 [3] the Fullers and Shearmen had become one gild. But in the Corpus Christi Play while the former performed the 'Makinge of Adam and Eve,' the latter presented 'Adam and Seth.' [4]

The Bakers, Brewsters, and Butchers.

It seems probable that, as Mr. W. J. Ashley has pointed out,[5] in most towns the merchant gilds monopolised all trade, until the Statute of 1335 enabled 'all merchants and all others of whatever estate or condition they may be that will buy or sell . . . at whatsoever place it may be . . . may freely . . . sell to what persons they please.' No craftsman in a gild town was allowed to trade even for his own products, but had to sell them to the merchants of the gild. They alone could sell them to 'foreigners'; while the foreigner (which does not necessarily mean an alien, but includes all who were not freemen) was forbidden (even in London) to remain for more than forty days. At Leicester as late as 1260, if a gildsman went with outside merchants to teach the ways of the country or help them to buy merchandise he lost his gild, and if not a gildsman, he was forbidden to come back to the town for a year and a day.[6] Those who dealt in the necessities of life, the bakers, brewers, and butchers, were the first to be allowed to traffic in their own goods; though under strict regulation of time and place and manner. Thus, at Leicester, in 1279, it was a matter of special allowance that 'regraters' (here used apparently in the sense of victuallers or innkeepers) might buy calves, pigs, and sheep alive, and sell them cooked; and a butcher's wife, if she kept a 'regrate,' might sell meat cooked, but not raw—that would be to encroach on the butchers' rights, or to be a merchant in meat.

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 62, b. [2] *Ibid* f. 71.
[3] *Ibid.* f. 62, b.
[4] *Ibid.* fly-leaf.
[5] English Economic History, p. 84.
[6] Records of Leicester, p. 90.

The keeping the Assizes of Bread and Ale was one of the most important duties of the town authorities, everywhere, if indeed it was not the first duty, out of which the town authority was developed. It is put in the forefront of the Ancient Customs of Beverley (p. 8) : 'These are the ancient customs and liberties of the town. . . . First, that every year the twelve Keepers, at the next court of the Archbishop after Michaelmas, in full court present six burgesses to keep the assize of bread and beer for that year.' These six were, at any time they thought fit, to take loaves from the bakers, which were to be weighed by the bailiffs of the Archbishop in their presence, and the amercements for short weight assessed by them, and delivered to the bailiffs on an indenture made between the bailiffs and the burgesses. Only during fair times, and between 1 August and Michaelmas day, might no assize be taken. At fair times, no doubt, the Archbishop's officers looked after the bakers, as the Bishop of Winchester's did during S. Giles's fair there. In August and September, harvest operations probably enabled the bakers to rob the king's lieges at pleasure. The only extant Town Minute Book, which begins in 1436, shows the assize in active working. Thus (f. 5 b): 'At the court of the Archbishop, September 15 Henry VI. Bread weighing. Thomas Couke, baxter, had one white quartern loaf (*unum panem album quadrantem*) deficient in weight 2s. 6d. The same John had another white quartern loaf deficient in weight 2s. His fine was 4d. William Brown, baxter, had one white quartern [1] loaf deficient in weight 2s. 6d.' He had another deficient 2s., 'and one whole quartern loaf deficient in weight 4s.' and another with the same deficiency. Fine, 8d. Roger Kedall had five white quartern loaves deficient from 2s. to 4s. in weight, two whole quartern loaves wanted 4s. of the due weight, and two 'quartern symnells' wanted 3s. 8d. Fine 8d. Two others were fined 4d. each, for similar defects. The entry ends : 'And be it known that the above-mentioned loaves were weighed to a quarter of wheat at 4s. 6d. And thereon the said bakers were ordered to bake according to the quarter of wheat at the sum named.' A taking (*capcio*) of bread was held at the Gild Hall on Christmas Eve, when Roger Kedall was fined a penny apiece for three 'long fewes,' which were defective in weight 4d., 5d., and 20d., respectively. On 26 July, at another 'taking' at the Gild Hall, Richard Ayer, baxter, was convicted of having two loaves of black bread deficient 4s. 8d. each, the quarter of wheat being 6s. In November next year, when Kedall and Brown were again

[1] Or, farthing, as Mr. Riley translates it in Liber Custumarum.

found with defective loaves, the price was double, 12s. In 1439, Roger Kedall was fined 2s., wheat being then 14s. a quarter. In 1443, wheat being again down at 4s. 6d. a quarter, he was convicted for two white quartern loaves and two white half tortes (*tortam albam de obolo*). The torta was perhaps the modern twist. In London, the bakers of tourtes and of payn blaunke were two different and rival branches of the trade; the latter complained of the former, in 1321, that they now 'bolted' their meal and made white bread.[1] The 'whole loaf,' according to the same authority,[2] was the same as the *turta* and consisted of 'whole meal.' The Beverley bakers were this time threatened with the pillory (*judicium pilorie*), which did not prevent our friend Roger Kedall from being fined again in 1445, 2d. for three defective symnells. The other bakers also were fined again and again. The assize was not, therefore, wholly effective. Continual fraud tempered with occasional fines was, seemingly, more profitable than honesty.

The assize of beer was taken (p. 9) by the same persons as the assize of bread, and all brewsters (*brasiatrices*) were to be amerced, 'at the end of the year, viz. at Michaelmas.' It is in connection with brewsters that we find what may be the earliest mention of a craft gild in Beverley. In 1364 (p. 41), it was ordered by the community that if any member of it abuse the officers 'of Brewster-gild' for their affeering, he shall pay 6s. 8d. In 1371 (p. 41) a gallon of beer was to be sold for 1½d., and no more, while malt was between 5s. and 6s. 8d. a quarter, and the measure to be sealed with the lord's mark. There is no trace in the fifteenth century Minute Book of any tasting or taking of beer by the affeerers, nor of any fines for bad beer or for selling at too high a rate. There seems, however, to be no doubt that the assize of ale was regularly maintained. We find at the end of the account roll for 1423 a list of the 'parcells which remain for the use of the community.' It begins with '1 potell, 1 quart, 1 pynte, 1 gille of peutir; 2 panyers, 1 hopir, 1 modius, 1 firthindal, 1 piece and ½ a piece of wood; 1 gallon, 1 potell, 1 third part and 1 quart of wood for measuring ale, bought 5 years before as appears in the account roll of that year.' Oddly enough, there is no later trace of any gild of brewers, nor are any ordinances of such a gild registered in the Gild Book. The only mention of anything that looks like a gild is an order under the heading of Painters, Goldsmiths, Masons and Glaziers, in 1495, that 'all Typpyllers living in the town, unmarried, are to pay yearly for their contribution to the Alderman and Stewards for the maintenance

[1] Liber Albus, iii. 414. [2] p. 411.

of the light 2s.' A 'tipler' is not an uncommon name for a public-house-keeper, as in an order in 1405 (p. 15), that 'no brewster or female seller, called tipeler, permit strangers to remain after 9 p.m.' But in this connection it almost looks as if the word meant 'stippler.' The explanation of there being no real Brewsters' Gild is that brewing was, and for the most part remained, a domestic industry. The brewsters or ale-wives (*brasiatrices*) were women, usually married women, whose husbands had other occupations; and whether as makers or sellers of beer they had no combination and little opportunity of combining.

It was otherwise with the Bakers and the Butchers. The Orders or Ordinances of the latter art or craft have been selected for printing because they appear to be some of the earliest of all. The 'Facultie of Bocheours' when, in 1416 (p. 123), it registered its ordinances and got them approved by the Governors, claimed that they dated from 1365; and in 1365 certainly (p. 25), the Keepers or Governors had made an order as to the butchers, restricting the sale of meat to the ancient Butchers' market. But there was no assize of meat. On the contrary, it is laid down (p. 9) that butchers may not be punished before the archbishop's steward or bailiffs, except under a special commission from the king. When an order was made in 1430 regulating the order of the procession on Corpus Christi day the Butchers were placed second of the craft gilds, next after the Merchants, just before the Bakers: a recognition, no doubt, of their seniority. Their ordinances are therefore very interesting. The first one, as usual, referred to religion. On Monday before Lent, afterwards changed to Monday after Corpus Christi day (p. 123, English), they had a solemn musical Mass sung in the Greyfriars' or Franciscans' church for the souls of the brethren and sisters of the craft. On the Sunday after Corpus Christi day, which was the first Sunday after Trinity, they held their annual election of one Alderman and two Stewards (*seneschalli*). The penalty for refusing the former office was a pound of wax, and for refusing the latter half a pound, to the use of the craft. An order of 1468 gives an alternative payment of 6d., while the sixteenth century English version transmutes the penalty into 6s. 8d. and 3s. 4d. to be divided equally between the Governors (i.e. the town) and the faculty. The butchers were to have as many congregations (i.e. general meetings) during the year as were necessary; the penalty for absence being a pound of wax. A curious order was that if anyone went into the country without leave from the officers, or if he had leave to go to one place and went

to another, he had to pay 2 lb. of wax. In 1492 (p. 127) this penalty was raised to expulsion for ever 'from broderhed and clothinge.' Its object was probably to prevent forestalling. Penalties of 40d. and 20d. for abusing the Alderman or Stewards in discharge of their duty were imposed. The entrance fee is not stated in full: 20d. was to be paid down and a tally given for the rest. In 1468 (p. 126) the entrance fee was 3s. for new members, 2s. for those who had been apprentices. In 1469 (p. 127) this was raised to 3s. 4d. and 1 lb. of wax for the craft's light, kept presumably in the Friars Minors' church. At the same time (p. 126) every butcher had to become a burgess, if he was 'of ability'; if not, he was charged 1s. a year as a contributor. A grithman, or sanctuary man, who was not allowed to be a burgess, was made to be a contributor. A servant, ('Anglice, a jorneyman') had to pay 3d. a year, which his master might deduct from his wages; this was raised in 1510 to 6d. The craft livery was to be worn new for the Rogation days and kept for two years, being worn on the principal feasts throughout the year for the first year. A shilling fine was imposed for making away with it within the two years. The chief regulative ordinance was that any dispute arising between members of the craft was 'according to ancient statute' to be brought before the Alderman and settled by him, under a penalty of 3s. 4d. The Keepers or Governors (p. 28) imposed a penalty of 6s. 8d. for selling bad meat, and 40d. for putting blood or offal in the streets on Walker beck, which flowed down Walker gate. In 1367 a muzzling order was made, and any butcher whose dog was found loose was fined 40d., a quarter-mark. In 1370 a proclamation was made that butchers were to sell their own meat in their own shops, and not send it to other butchers to sell, on pain of forfeiture. It is not clear whether this was to prevent shuffling off the responsibility for bad meat, or in the interests of the Merchant Gild. At the same time the Beverley butchers and outside butchers were directed to stand at opposite ends of the market, with the Fish market between them, so that they might not mix—no doubt to prevent quarrelling. In 1416 (p. 124) gild orders were made as to Sunday trading. The Butchers were not to kill on Sundays between Easter and 1 August; nor have their shops open between 9 A.M. and noon. But from 1 August to Michaelmas there was no restriction; no doubt, because of the heat. From Michaelmas to Lent they were to have their shops shut from 10 to 12 on Sundays. In 1554 the shops were ordered to be shut every Sunday at 9 A.M., and no one was to go into the country on Sunday to buy. Heavy penalties were imposed

in 1468 on butchers buying meat from a 'foreigner' coming to market on market-day.

The 'foreign' butchers were in 1490 brought under the control of the gild, and the searchers (*scrutatores*) of the craft searched the foreigners' stalls for bad meat as they did those of the town butchers.

In 1494 (p. 128) the Butchers' ordinances reveal the method then prevalent for the election of the alderman and stewards of the Gild, showing that what would now be called the Court of the Company had already become a very close body. The election was made by the alderman and five ex-aldermen, who chose two out of the five, from whom the brethren selected one. Not until the five were reduced to three was the body of electors filled up, and then the brethren were bound to elect one who had been a 'searcher' of the craft.

The Bakers must have been very little, if at all, behind the Butchers in forming a gild. The beginning of the Bakers' gild may perhaps be seen (p. 37) in 1366, when five bakers appeared before the twelve Keepers and allowed for themselves and their whole craft (*artificio*) that if any of them disobeyed the majority of the craft in things concerning the common good of the craft he should pay half a mark to the community. This was immediately followed by an order that any baker hiring a mill for any term should be fined 40s. The principle of *ne sutor supra crepidam* was severely enforced in the supposed interests of the community. In a similar spirit, in 1458,[1] the Hostlers or Innkeepers were ordered not to bake horse-bread but to buy it of the common bakers. The Bakers' ordinances were not codified till 1428. Their play at the Corpus Christi Play was, appropriately, the Maundy: that is, a representation of the feast at which Christ broke bread with His disciples.

Religious Objects of the Craft Gilds.

It may be noted that the three chief marks and burdens of a craft gild were religious. First came the maintenance of a gild-light, one or more wax candles (*cereos* or *serges*), or sometimes a lamp, burning before the image of the patron saint in the minster or S. Mary's; or in one or two cases, in S. Nicholas Holme church, or one of the churches of the Friars, black or grey. At this light were performed the yearly Mass for the brethren, dead or alive, and the funeral services on a deceased brother or sister.

The next and more outwardly important religious function was

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 74.

one not known, so far as I have seen, elsewhere than at Beverley: the custom of building a castle from which to view and take part in the great religious processions on the Rogation days.

It is in connection with these religious functions that we find the first mention, and perhaps the origin, of a gild livery; 'clothing' it is always called at Beverley, where the French language and French derivatives in English seem to have been much less in fashion than they were in London and the South. The first instance of it is in 1375 when (p. 31) it was agreed that none of the gild of Shoemakers (*allutariorum*) should wear any new clothing except of the same suit as his brethren on the day when they were assembled in their castle, against the coming of S. John of Beverley, under penalty of 20d. to the gild light and 20d. to the community. The actual word 'gild' is used in this passage; which is rather rare in these Beverley ordinances, the usual words being brotherhood (*fraternitas*) or craft (*artificium* or *sciencia*). The gild had existed previously, for in 1364 an order had been made as to the Cobblers' market (*foro sutorum*) that no shoemaker should sell shoes outside his own house, except in the old Cobblers' market. The Shoemakers then agreed that if any of them broke any order contained in their Domesday Roll he should be fined. Their orders were enrolled in the Gild Book (f. 67) and approved by the Keepers in 1394. One of the first of them was that 'all the brethren be present at the making and covering of the castle, and also be in it sitting or standing at the time when the shrine of S. John of Beverley is carried to the bridge called the Cross bridge.' The custom is more fully set out in the Tanners' Orders of 1416, 'that the crafte of Tanners shall raise up one castle of tree (*ligneum*) on Monday in Rogation week,' to sit there 'at the hour of prime and the time of processions, in clothing all of one suit,' and also 'shall ride at afternoon in the same suit as other crafts do after their old ancient and laudable custom.' The shrine was carried from the Minster to S. Mary's Church, then a chapel (p. 99) appendant to the Minster, the litany being sung in the procession. After it had passed, there was a dinner (*commessationem*), and on the return-journey of the shrine in the afternoon, the gildsmen left their castles, mounted their horses and followed the procession on horseback. On Tuesday the shrine was carried to the other dependent chapel, S. Nicholas Holme, at the other side of the town, when the crafts who dwelt in that part of the town also had their castles and followed the procession. When in 1493 (p. 99) the Drapers separated from the Merchants and Mercers and organised themselves as a separate

craft, their first order ran: 'That there shall be of the Drapers a brotherhood for the maintenance of a wooden castle . . . next the castle of the Mercers' under fine of 40s. to the community. The erection of a castle was the outward and visible sign of the establishment of a new gild.

In later times the procession and play on Corpus Christi Day, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honour of the Blessed Sacrament, to emphasise the doctrine of the Real Presence, became even more important in gild life than the castle on Rogation days. The Gild of Corpus Christi, consisting primarily of priests, was founded at Beverley between 1330 and 1350 to regulate the procession. Its ordinances have been printed.[1] The place of the gilds in the procession, and the presentation of an act or scene in the Corpus Christi play which followed, became matters of the highest importance. The Corpus Christi play is first mentioned, appropriately enough, *à propos* of the Tailors, in 1377 (p. 44), when 'it was agreed in the Gild Hall that all tailors should appear at the account of the expenses of the pageant of the Corpus Christi play, and on the castle and feast on Monday in Rogation days.' The few who could not afford the livery were to pay to the castle only. Between 1390 and 1457 the longest orders in our books concern the play, and it is in connection with it that we get the somewhat amazing lists of the large number of crafts in Beverley. No less than thirty-eight are mentioned in the order of 1390 directing that each should have its plays and stages ready every Corpus Christi day, after the 'ancient custom,' and a list of thirty-seven with their respective plays is given on the fly-leaf of the Great Gild Book somewhere about 1510.[2] So important was it deemed for the honour of the town that the play should be duly performed that it was found necessary for the 'worthier sort' 'who had not liveries as others of the rest of the crafts' to get up a special play or rather scene. The name of the play is generally put among the first items of the gild orders. Thus the Barbers (p. 109), whose candles burnt before S. John the Baptist's image in S. Mary's church, agreed that their play should be 'the said S. John baptizing Christ in the Jordan'; while the Drapers (p. 99) were to perform 'every year when the community consent on S. Mark's day that the play shall be played' 'Demyng Pylate' or Pilate on the judgment seat. The

[1] Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, xv. p. 116; from Gild Certificates (Record Office), No. 445.

[2] Beverlac, p. 272. This list is full of misreadings. A correcter version will be found in a paper by me on 'Some English Plays and Players, 1220–1548' in a forthcoming volume, in honour of Dr. Furnivall's 75th birthday, entitled *An English Miscellany* (Clarendon Press, 1900).

obligation was enforced, for the Smiths were duly fined by the Keepers in 1392 (p. 36) for not performing their play of the Ascension. Not less careful were the Governors of the Corpus Christi procession, out of which the play had originally sprung. The order of precedence of the various religious and craft gilds was solemnly settled in 1431 (p. 35). The Corpus Christi Gild came first; then the Gilds of S. Mary and of S. John of Beverley; next came the Aldermen and Stewards only of twenty craft gilds arranged probably in order of date, while five more religious gilds brought up the rear. Another order, however, made in 1498 (p. 62), while it followed the old order for the first seven gilds, Merchants, Drapers, Butchers, Bakers, Wrights or Carpenters, Smiths and Tailors, then deviated altogether, the Tilers, who were last in the former order, coming next, while several trades dropped out and were replaced by others. In the order of consent to the erection of the Drapers as a separate gild, signed by representatives of existing gilds, there is a similar divergence after the first six.

Numbers of the Craft Gilds.

It would be interesting to know how many individuals supported the burdens of these craft gilds. The materials for forming an opinion are too scanty and scattered. In an agreement for the preservation of the liberty of the town in 1456 (p. 50), signed by the representatives of nineteen gilds, there were 24 watermen, 22 websters, 21 tailors, 19 shoemakers, 18 butchers, 17 tanners, 13 each of the glovers, smiths, and bakers, while there were only 3 saddlers. But these cannot represent the full strength of the gilds, as in 1414, when the Tailors had a gathering in the garden of the Friars Preachers,[1] there were 39 masters and 19 journeymen present. As the question then at issue was one between the masters and 'servants, servers or journeymen,' this was no doubt a full muster. As the tailors were very numerous, we may perhaps conclude that sixty would represent the high-water mark in numbers of any gild but the Merchants'.[2] Ten Barbers are mentioned as consenting to their orders of 1414 (p. 111) and twelve to those of 1416 (p. 112). Such gilds as the Goldsmiths, whose numbers had to be eked out in 1458 with painters and glaziers (the common bond being apparently church decoration), to play the 'Three Kings of Colone;' or the Braziers, who, in 1424,[3] swept in

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 66. [2] p. xliii. [3] Great Gild Book, f. 65.

cutlers, furbishours, plumbers, card-makers, tinklers, bollers, and, in 1478, the pewterers and pinners, to contribute to their play of the Crucifixion; could not have been more than a dozen in number at the outside. The orders of the Millers, in 1491, were made on the petition of seven millers.

Protective Objects of the Craft Gilds.

Though the prominent purport of the craft gilds was religious and social, it cannot be doubted that the paramount purpose was protection. The townsmen and the craftsmen both wanted protection: the former wanted it as consumers against fraudulent dealing and false work; the latter wanted it as producers, against the unfair competition of such fraud and falsity. In bread and ale the public through the assize of bread and ale could protect itself. But in weaving and fulling, in dyeing and tanning, only experts could detect fraud, and the general public had to rely on the organisation of the trade itself. The assize of cloth and leather, so to speak, had to be taken through the searchers of the cloth and leather trades, and the community delegated its powers to them for the purpose. It was not in human nature that the trades thus organised and armed with coercive powers should not exercise their powers to abate fair competition as well as unfair competition. In the earlier orders of the gilds we find only indirect traces of this. The great object was not to limit the number of members so much as to make as many as possible come in and contribute to the gild expenses. Thus in 1492 (p. 75) the Tailors had tried to make any drapers who made or sold hose become members or contributors to the Tailors' gild. So in 1416 the Barbers (p. 111) had insisted that all medical men, surgeons, physicians and dentists (or tooth-drawers as they called them (p. 113), the only idea of dentistry being the extraction of the offending member), on the one hand, and all makers and sellers of wax candles, on the other, should become members or contributors to the craft. To them in 1498 (p. 113) were added blood-letters and image-makers. That these orders for inclusion had also an exclusive side is plain from the record of the settlement of the dispute in 1494 between the Drapers and Tailors. The Drapers, a name which meant retail cloth-sellers, managed to insist that tailors who bought and sold cloth to the value of four marks a year should become contributors to them; and on the other hand the Tailors gained that drapers who made any clothes besides hose should become con-

tributors to them. Similar disputes with like compromises arose between tanners and shoemakers (p. 31),[1] and between carpenters on the one side and bowyers, fletchers and coopers on the other. In this last dispute, in 1514,[2] it was settled by the Governors that the carpenters should withdraw their suit at London, the others withdrawing their suit at Beverley, and that the carpenters should be 'free to occupy carving, embossing, rabitting, joining and ceiling [seeling],' without any contribution, but those who made 'copburds, counters, chests, awmbres or pressurs' should contribute to the 'Bowers,' their allies. The principle was (f. 77) that the carpenters might make anything that was 'parcel of a house.'

When, on the abolition of 'superstitious uses,' the tapers and torches and the processions and plays had been abandoned, the gilds frankly set themselves to making orders to limit the trade. The upsets, or payment for setting up a trade, were increased (pp. 83, 108), the term of apprenticeship was lengthened (p. 92) and the taking of apprentices and the number of them restricted (p. 93), and instead of the path of admission to burgess-ship lying through the gilds, nobody was allowed to exercise a trade unless be became a burgess.

But the decay of institutions which have once been flourishing, till they die of inanition or are swept out of existence as anachronous obstructions, is not a pleasant subject. There is a later Gild Book at Beverley, which tells a considerable portion of that story. It is pleasanter to leave the greater and the lesser corporations of the town when they were still useful, and apparently taking on a new lease of life and power in the stir of the reformation of religion.

It remains only to return thanks to the Corporation and Town Clerk (Mr. J. Willis Mills) of Beverley for their permission to study at home and publish these records, and to Mr. John Bilson, architect and antiquary, of Hull, for supervising the translation of local names.

It is almost superfluous to acknowledge the care, courtesy, and learning brought to bear by Mr. F. W. Maitland in the execution of his task as general editor. Are they not known unto all men?

ARTHUR F. LEACH.

[1] In 13 Richard II. (1389–90), c. 12, the order between shoemakers and tanners was made a statute of the realm, the reason given being that shoemakers sold leather falsely tanned and as dear as they pleased.

[2] Great Gild Book, f. 82.

BEVERLEY TOWN DOCUMENTS

BEVERLEY TOWN DOCUMENTS.

MAGNA CARTA COMMUNITATIS.[1]

1359. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit Ricardus de Louthe, Johannes Tirwhit filius Ade Tirwhit, Adam Coppandale filius Willelmi Coppandale senioris, Petrus Lumbard, Willelmus de Lokyngton, Petrus de Staynton, Johannes Spicer, Thomas Gerwais, Alexander Cras, Robertus de Befort, Thomas de Scroveton, Johannes de Wragby, electi ex communi consensu et assensu communitatis ville Beverlaci ad custodiendum villam predictam ac consuetudines et statuta ejusdem ville pro anno presenti, viz. a festo S. Marci Evangeliste A.D. millesimo ccc^{mo}lix^{o} usque ad idem festum anno revoluto, Salutem in Domino Sempiternam.

Noveritis nos in Gilda Aula nostra de Beverlaco, ex antiquo vocato le Hanshous, in presencia tocius communitatis ejusdem ville quedam statuta et consuetudines a tempore quo non extat memoria usitata et approbata inspexisse et recitasse, sub eo qui sequitur tenore, viz. :

Quod singulis annis die Sancti Marci Evangeliste xij electi ad custodiendum villam pro anno preterito, xviij de probioribus et sufficientibus dicte communitatis in Gilda Aula praedicta, tota communitate ibidem existente et ad hoc praemunita, nominabunt, illis exceptis qui dictam villam custodierunt pro tribus annis preteritis ante nominacionem predictam ; Quae quidem communitas ad custodiendum villam praedictam pro anno futuro xij de predictis octodecim eligent.

Qui quidèm xij electi et jurati, vel septem eorum, si omnes interesse non potuerint, habeant plenam potestatem firmas redditus et antiquas assessas in eadem villa levare, et antiquas consuetudines et statuta servare et manutenere, et rebelles et contravenientes secundum eorum discretionem castigare et punire ; et, cum necesse fuerit, ordinaciones et statuta de consensu communitatis praedicte de novo

[1] Paper Register, f. 16.

BEVERLEY TOWN DOCUMENTS.

THE GREAT CHARTER OF THE COMMUNITY.

To all Christ's faithful people to whom this present deed shall come Richard of Louth, John Tirwhitt, son of Adam Tirwhitt, Adam Coppandale, son of William Coppandale, sen., Peter Lombard, William of Lockington, Peter of Stainton, John Spicer, Thomas Jervis, Alexander Crass, Robert of Beeford, Thomas of Scruton, John of Wragby, chosen by the common consent and assent of the community of the town of Beverley to keep the town aforesaid and the customs and statutes of the same town for the present year viz. from S. Mark's day, A.D. 1359, to the same day a year hence Everlasting Health in the Lord.

Know ye that we in our Gild Hall of Beverley, from of old called the Hanshouse, in the presence of the whole community of the same town have inspected and recited certain statutes and customs used and approved from time immemorial, to the effect following, viz.:

That every year on S. Mark's day the twelve elected to keep the town for the year past shall out of the better and sufficient men of the said community in the Gild Hall aforesaid, the whole community being there with notice beforehand, name eighteen, excluding those who have been keepers of the said town in the three years past before the nomination aforesaid; and the community shall elect twelve out of the aforesaid eighteen to keep the town for the year to come.

These twelve elected and sworn, or seven of them if all cannot be present, shall have full power to levy the farms, rents, and ancient assessments in the same town, and keep and maintain the ancient customs and statutes, and chastise and punish in their discretion those who rebel against or contravene them: and when necessary to ordain and make new orders and statutes with the consent of the community

ordinare et constituere; et ad levandum per pixides actenus usitatas tales prestaciones et assessas antiquitus in villa predicta, videlicet;

De quolibet integro panno, jd.; de dimidio panno, obolum; de quarta parte panni, quadrantem.

De quolibet sacco lane, ijd.; de dimidio sacco, jd.; de quarta parte sacci, obolum; de duarum petrarum lane, quadrantem.

De qualibet assisa de wayd, obolum; de qualibet centena de alum, obolum; de dimidia centena, quadrantem; de qualibet centena de Brasell, ijd.; de dimidia centena, jd.; de quarta parte, obolum; de dimidia quarta, quadrantem.

De quolibet doleo vini, ijd.; de quolibet pipa, jd.; de quolibet pondere [blank in MS.], obolum; de dimidia, quadrantem.

De vili panno et aliis mercimoniis predictis, obolum.

De quolibet dacro coreorum bovium et vaccarum, obolum; de dimidio dacro, quadrantem; de quolibet dacro equorum, quadrantem; de quolibet dacro hedarum, quadrantem.

De quolibet quarterio frumenti vel de siligine vel de alio grano furnato ad vendendum, quadrantem; de quolibet quarterio brasiato ad vendendum, quadrantem; de qualibet bracione infra quarterium, quadrantem; de quolibet quarterio brasii ad vendendum, quadrantem.

De qualibet fenestra sutorum, regrectorum, fabrorum, cissorum, pelliparium, percamniorum, et aliorum hujusmodi, quadrantem in septimana.

De quolibet magistro carpentariorum, per annum, iijd.

De quolibet plaustro et carra ad locandum, xijd. per annum.

De qualibet navi, kele et fraghtschip, per annum, xijd.

De qualibet magna cach portante dolia, cimas, blada et hujusmodi, per annum, vjd.

De quolibet molendino, in septimana, quadrantem.

De qualibet pistrina, in septimana, quadrantem.

De quolibet textore, pro pannis iiij vel coverlitts texatis, quadrantem.

De quolibet magistro fullonum pro ij pannis fullatis, quadrantem.

De qualibet cima posita ad lanam alienam wadiandam, qualibet septimana, obolum.

De quolibet plumbo tinctoris laborantis, in septimana quadrantem.

De qualibet tabula tonsoris laborantis, quadrantem.

De quolibet Burgense infra villam residente, de singulis xx^{ti} solidatis redditus, per annum, jd. De decem solidatis redditus, obolum; de quinque, quadrantem.

aforesaid, and to levy by the boxes heretofore used such loans and assessments as of old in the town aforesaid,

Viz.: of every

Whole cloth, 1d.; half cloth, ½d.; quarter cloth, ¼d.

Sack of wool, 2d.; half sack of wool, 1d.; quarter sack of wool, ½d.; two stone of wool, ¼d.

Assize of woad, ½d.; hundredweight of alum, ½d.; half hundredweight of alum, ¼d.; hundredweight of brazil, 2d.; half hundredweight of brazil, 1d.; quarter hundredweight of brazil, ½d.; half quarter hundredweight of brazil, ¼d.

Tun of wine, 2d.; pipe of wine, 1d.; [hundred ?] weight [*blank in MS.*], ½d.; half [a pipe ?] of wine, ¼d.

Cheap cloth and other like wares, ½d.

Dacre[1] of bulls' and cows' hides, ½d.; half dacre of bulls' and cows' hides, ¼d.; dacre of horses' hides, ¼d.; dacre of kids' skins, ¼d.

Quarter of wheat, rye, or other grain baked for sale, ¼d.; quarter of wheat malted for sale, ¼d.; wheat malted for sale, less than a quarter, ¼d.; quarter of malt for sale, ¼d.

Window of cobblers, regraters, smiths, tailors, skinners, parchment-makers, and other like, a week, ¼d.

Master carpenter, a year, 3d.

Waggon and cart on hire, a year, 12d.

Ship, keel, and freight-ship, a year, 12d.

Great ketch carrying casks, vats, corn, and the like, a year, 6d.

Mill, a week, ¼d.

Bakery, a week, ¼d.

Weaver, for every four cloths or coverlets woven, ¼d.

Master fuller for every two cloths fulled, ¼d.

Vat for dyeing other people's wool, a week, ½d.

Lead of a working dyer, a week, ¼d.

Table of a working shearman, ¼d.

Burgess living in the town, for every 20s. rent, a year, 1d.; for 10s. rent, a year, ½d.; for 5s. rent, a year, ¼d.

[1] The 'daker,' dacra vel dacrum, consisted of ten hides; and ten dacres made a last. Ducange, referring to Fleta, II. xii. 3. By statutes of the Gild of Berwick (Charles Gross, *The Gild Merchant*, i. 239), c. 48, no one was allowed to go into partnership with another for less than half a quarter of skins, 'et dimidia dacra coriorum,' and two stone of wool.

De traya salis quadrantem. De quolibet furno tegulatoris arso, obolum. De quolibet thorallo arso in le Stanpitts, ad vendendum, obolum; ultra sex quarteria arsa.

Et de sex quarteriis calcis, et infra, quadrantem.

De minutis naviculis et batellis et parvis cachis capiantur per discrecionem custodum et collectorum cum temporibus vel tempore anni supravenerint ad vendendum et colligendum arreragium premissorum.

Volumus eciam et concedimus quod ubicumque panni, lane vel alia bona predicta infra villam Beverlaci vel extra, per aliquem comburgensium vel mercatorum nostrorum emantur, quod assisa prenominata modo supradicto inde sublevetur.

Hec autem statuta et ordinaciones supradictorum xij electorum pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus, approbamus et ratificamus perpetuis temporibus duratura, ita quod siquis communitatis nostre qui nunc est, vel qui tempore fuerit, aliquid contra dicta statuta ordinaverit, vel attemptaverit, quod det communitati predicte x libras, per districcionem duodecim tunc electorum levandas ac eciam quamlibet libertatem burgensis infra villam predictam amittat.

Et siquis electus per denominacionem predictam ad custodiam ville predicte per communitatem predictam, et officium suum recusaverit, quod tunc solvere teneatur dicte communitati xls., per eandem communitatem vel per custodes dicte communitatis, qui pro tempore fuerint, per districcionem levandos.

Et siquis de xij electis ad Communem Aulam pro negociis communitatis non venerit, cum per communem servientem ville predicte premunitus fuerit, quociens se absentaverit, nisi causam habeat racionabilem solvat communitati predicte xijd.; Et quicumque alius burgensis ville predicte cum sit premunitus et non venerit, singulis vicibus solvat communitati predicte vjd., levandos per districcionem in forma predicta.

Et si dicti xij electi viderint expedire quod mise in dicta villa ponantur, predicti xij homines premuniri faciant omnes burgenses ville predicte essendum ad certum diem ad communem aulam, ita quod per assensum tocius communitatis mise ponantur, si omnes venerint, et hoc per libratam; Et si non venerint, vel venerint et misis predictis consentire noluerint, extunc licebit predictis duodecim misas ponere per libratam et levare prout melius per sacramentum eorum viderint expedire.

Item, dicti xij sic electi et jurati, vel septem eorum, habebunt specialem potestatem omnia et singula proficua communitatem tangencia percipiendi, redditus recipiendi, communitatem de vastis

Tray of salt, ¼d. Furnace of a tiler burnt, ½d.; lime-kiln burnt in the stonepits for sale, ½d.; beyond six quarters burnt.

And for six quarters of lime or less, ¼d.

For small boats and barges, and little ketches, there may be taken at the discretion of the keepers and collectors according to the seasons or season of the year when they come to sell and collect the arrears of the premises.

We will also and grant that wherever clothes, wool, or other the goods aforesaid are bought in the town of Beverley or outside by any of our co-burgesses or merchants that the assessment before mentioned may be levied thereon in manner aforesaid.

And those statutes and orders of the aforesaid twelve elected we for us our heirs and successors grant approve and ratify to endure for all time, so that if any who now is or shall for the time being be of our community order or attempt anything against the said statutes he shall give the community aforesaid £10 to be levied by distraint of the twelve then elected, and also shall lose all freedom of a burgess in the town aforesaid.

And if any one elected by the nomination aforesaid to the keepership of the said town by the community aforesaid refuse his office, then he shall be bound to pay to the said community 40s. to be levied by distress by the same community or the keepers of the said community for the time being.

And if any of the twelve elected do not come to the Common Hall for the business of the community having notice from the common serjeant of the town aforesaid, as often as he absents himself without reasonable cause, he shall pay to the community aforesaid 12d.; and every other burgess of the town aforesaid thus having notice and not coming, shall pay to the community aforesaid 6d. each time, to be levied by distraint in form aforesaid.

And if the said twelve elected think it expedient that rates should be levied in the said town, the aforesaid twelve men shall cause notice to be given to all the burgesses of the town aforesaid to be on a certain day at the Common Hall so that the rates may be imposed by the assent of the whole community if all come, and that by poundage; and if they do not come, or come and will not consent to the rates aforesaid, then the aforesaid twelve may impose rates in the pound, and levy them on their oath as seems best.

Also the said twelve so elected and sworn, or seven of them, shall have special power of taking all and singular profits accruing to the community, of receiving rents, of leasing and appraising the

terris, domibus, pratis, pasturis et omnibus aliis rebus communitatem tangentibus dimittendi et appreciandi, toto tempore predicto, ad opus communitatis predicte; exennia et curialitates, expensas et salaria, quociens sibi pro communitate predicta expedire videbunt, dandi et faciendi; de omnibus rebus et expensis, et aliis rebus communitatem tangentibus, ante tempus confeccionis presencium, nomine communitatis predicte audiendi, allocandi et acquietandi, ac omnia alia et singula faciendi in premissis et circa premissa, que communitati predicte viderint proficubilia et oportuna.

Et quicquid dicti duodecim vel septem eorum jam electi, per sacramentum suum, pro utilitate communitatis predicte se dixerint expendisse et exposuisse, per duodecim eligendos pro anno futuro, sine contradiccione allocabitur.

Preterea si predicti xij, aut aliquis eorum, vel clericus aut serviens eorum sint implacitati, vel aliquis eorum sit implacitatus pro officio seu aliquo alio facto communitatis, expense eorum de communitate in omnibus restaurentur.

Et si contingat quod in districcione xij hominum vel septem eorum, seu servientis dicte communitatis, aliquis de communitate, tam de predictis xij hominibus quam de ceteris burgensibus, rebellis inventus fuerit aut rescussum fecerit, quod incontinenti sine remedio vjs. viijd. solvat communitati predicte. Et similiter liceat predictis xij, vel septem eorum, ipsum sic inventum rebellem de die in diem per omnia bona et catalla sua, ubicumque fuerint sic inventa, distringere, districciones facere fugare asportare et detinere, quousque de omnibus arreragiis, demandis et proficuis ad communitatem pertinentibus et de transgressionibus predictis, communitati predicte plenarie satisfecerit. Et si aliquis de communitate predicta in premissis nullo modo justificari possit, predicti duodecim vel septem eorum premuniri facient omnes burgenses ville predicte, videlicet ad certum diem, ad communem aulam in auxilium predictorum xij hominum vel septem eorum ad ipsum sic inventum rebellem et contrarium justificandum, et ulterius de talibus rebellis [*sic*] et contrariis remedium imponere et ordinare quocienscumque et quandocumque necesse fuerit pro utilitate communitatis predicte.

Item, ordinatum est et statutum per communitatem ville predicte, quod nullus de communitate predicta ponat seu ponere faciat fimum seu sterquilinium in altis stratis, nec in aliis viis publicis ville predicte ubi carecte fugantur vel possint fugari. Et siquis de communitate predicta contra hanc ordinacionem facere presumpserit, nisi ad minus

common of the waste lands, houses, meadows, pastures, and all other things belonging to the community through the whole of the time aforesaid to the use of the community; of giving and making presents and courtesies, expenses and salaries as often as it shall seem good for the community aforesaid; of hearing, allowing, and giving a discharge at the account in the name of the community aforesaid of all matters and expenses, and other things touching the community before the making of these presents; and of doing all and singular things in or about the premises which shall seem profitable or expedient for the community.

And whatever the said twelve, or seven of them, now elected shall say by their oath that they have expended and laid out for the use of the community aforesaid, shall be allowed by the twelve to be elected for the next year, without challenge.

Moreover, if the said twelve, or any of them, or their clerk or serjeant, be impleaded, or any of them be impleaded, for doing their office or other thing for the community, their expenses in all respects shall be reimbursed to them by the community.

And if in any distraint by the twelve men, or seven of them, or the serjeant of the community, any of the community, whether of the aforesaid twelve or of the rest of the burgesses, shall be found rebellious or shall make a rescue, he shall forthwith without redress pay 6s. 8d. to the community aforesaid. And likewise it shall be lawful for the said twelve, or seven of them, to distrain or cause to be distrained him so found rebellious day by day by all his goods and chattels wheresoever they may be found, to drive, carry away, and keep the same, until he shall have made full satisfaction to the community of all arrears, demands, and profits belonging to the community and for his trespasses aforesaid. And if justice cannot be done on any of the community in the premises, the said twelve or seven of them shall cause notice to be given to all the burgesses of the town aforesaid for a certain day at the common hall to help the said twelve men or seven of them to do justice on him so found rebellious and resisting them, and to take further order for such rebels so resisting as often as shall be necessary for the benefit of the community aforesaid.

Also it was ordered and decreed by the community of the town aforesaid that none of the community aforesaid put or cause to be put refuse or muck-heaps in the high streets or other public roads of the town aforesaid where carts are driven or may be driven; and any of the community aforesaid offending against this order, unless it be

moveatur qualibet septimana, quod incontinenti solvat communitati predicte xld.; et hoc annuatim capiatur per xij custodes ville predicte qui pro tempore fuerint.

Et iste ordinaciones vel statuta locum teneant.

In cujus rei testimonium nos dicta communitas sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus. Et ad majorem securitatem faciendam sigillum venerabilium virorum canonicorum Capituli Beati Iohannis Beverlaci presentibus apponi procuravimus.

Datis &c.

PROTECCIO VERSUS HOMINES VILLE BEVERLACI.[1]

1363. 16 April. Edwardus, Dei gracia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et[2] Acquitanie, civibus, ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod cum quidam homines de diversis latrociniis et oppressionibus apud Beverlacum indictati, et quidam eorundem inde convicti fuissent, et Venerabili patri Archiepiscopo Eboracensi juxta privilegium clericale liberati in prisona, prout moris est, detinendi, At quam plures homines ipsorum judicatorum parentes alligati et amici omnibus hominibus communitatis ville Beverlaci occasione hujusmodi indictamentorum de corporibus suis et de incendio domorum suarum graviter comminantur, et eos ad mala que poterunt eis inferenda de die ac nocte insidiantur;

Nos volentes securitati dictorum hominum dicte communitatis providere, de avisamento consilii nostri suscepimus ipsos in protecciones et defensionem nostras speciales, omnibus et singulis inhibentes, ne quis sub forisfactura omnium que nobis forisfacere poterit, prefatis hominibus dicte communitatis occasionibus premissis dampnum seu impedimentum aliquod inferat aut gravamen; Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipsos homines dicte communitatis manuteneatis protegatis et defendatis, Non inferentes eis, vel, quantum in vobis est, ab aliis inferri permittentes, injuriam, molestiam seu gravamen. Et siquid eis forisfactum vel injuriatum fuerit, id eis sine dilacione emendari et debite reformari faciatis.

In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes quam diu nobis placuerit duraturas.

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xvj die Aprilis anno regni Regis tricesimo septimo.

[1] Paper Register f. 31b.

[2] *Sic.* One wonders whether the fifteenth century copyist omitted Dux under the impression that it was Dominus repeated.

moved at least every week, shall forthwith pay to the community aforesaid 40d.; and this shall be yearly taken by the twelve keepers of the town aforesaid for the time being.

And these orders or statutes shall hold good.

In witness whereof we the said community have put our common seal to these presents, and for greater safety have procured the seal of the Venerable the Canons of the Chapter of the Blessed John of Beverley to be put to these presents.

Dated &c.

PROTECTION FOR THE MEN OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLEY.

Edward by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Aquitaine, to his citizens, bailiffs and faithful servants to whom these present letters shall come Greeting.

Know ye that whereas certain men were indicted for divers robberies and oppressions at Beverley, and some of them were convicted and in accordance with clerical privilege delivered to the venerable father the Archbishop of York to be kept in prison, as is usual; but many men, parents, kindred and friends of the same accused threaten all the men of the community of the town of Beverley by reason of these indictments, with bodily violence and burning of their houses, and lie in wait by day and night to do all the evil that they can to them;

We wishing to provide for the safety of the said men of the said community by the advice of our council have taken them into our special protection and defence commanding all and singular that none under forfeiture of all which he can forfeit to us, inflict any damage loss or grievance on the aforesaid men of the said community by reason of the premisses, and therefore we command you to maintain, protect and defend the men of the said community, not bringing on them or as much as in you lies allowing others to bring on them any injury, trouble or grievance; and if any forfeiture or injury has been done to them, causing amends to be made to them without delay and due reparation made.

In witness whereof we have made these our letters patent to last at our pleasure.

Witness myself at Westminster, 16 April in the 37th year of the King.

COMMISSIO PRO VIRIDI CERA.[1]

$136\frac{5}{6}$. 10 February. Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et Acquitanie, vice-comitibus Eboraci Salutem.

Cum secundum consuetudinem in villa de Beverlaco ex antiquo optentam, ministri vice comitum denarios de viridi cera ad nos infra villam predictam pertinentes levare et recipere non debeant, antequam warantum suum de hujusmodi denariis ad opus nostrum levandis, ballivis ville predicte, aut illis de quibus hujusmodi denarii levandi fuerint, ostendant;

Ac jam ex gravi querela quorumdam hominum ville predicte accepimus, quod quidam ministri tui hujusmodi denarios in villa predicta levant et recipiunt, et warantum suum inde ostendere negligunt, quam plures denarios sub colore denariorum nostrorum predictorum a diversis hominibus eiusdem ville, absque causa racionabili, extorquendo in nostri scandalum et jacturam, et diversorum hominum ville predicte grave dampnum, et contra consuetudinem predictam; Unde non immerito conturbamur et movemur; super quo nobis est supplicatum de remedio facere providere;

Nos in hac parte fieri volentes quod est justum, tibi precipimus sub incumbenti periculo injungentes quod omnes hujusmodi ministros tuos ex parte nostra moneas et eis districte injungas, quod hujusmodi denarios in villa predicta ab aliquibus hominibus, antequam sufficiens warantum in forma predicta manifeste ostendant, non levent nec recipiant contra consuetudinem predictam, ne clamor ad nos inde proveniat iteratus, propter quod materiam habeamus ad te graviter capiendi.

Data apud Westmonasterium x die Februarii anno regni nostri quadragesimo.

CARTA DE ELECCIONE XII CUSTODUM VILLE BEVERLACI.[2]

$138\frac{1}{2}$. 18 March. Ricardus Dei gratia &c. Universis et singulis probis hominibus et burgensibus ville Beverlaci Salutem.

Ex cum certe boni[3] regiminis quam plures sepe inter habitatores et communes civitatum et villarum committuntur insolencie, mala oreuntur et scandala variaque periculorum genera suscitantur et conversacio pacifica perperam impeditur, talia omnia insolencia mala

[1] Paper Register f. 31b. [2] Paper Register f. 18. [3] *Sic.*

COMMISSION OF GREEN WAX.

Edward by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Aquitaine, to the Sheriffs of York, Greeting.

Whereas according to the custom which has obtained in the town of Beverley from of old, the officers of the Sheriffs ought not to levy and receive money from the green wax belonging to us in the town aforesaid, before showing their warrant for such monies to the bailiffs of the town aforesaid or those from whom such monies are to be levied ;

But now we learn from the grievous complaint of certain men of the town aforesaid, that some of your officers levy and take such monies in the town aforesaid, and neglect to show their warrant for the same, extorting much monies under colour of our monies aforesaid from divers men of the town aforesaid without reasonable cause, to the scandal and loss of us, and the heavy damage of divers men of the town aforesaid, and contrary to the custom aforesaid. Wherefore we are not unreasonably disturbed and moved, and whereon prayer has been made to us to provide a remedy ;

We wishing to do in this behalf what is just, enjoin and command you at your peril, that you warn all such officers of yours on our behalf, and strictly enjoin them not to levy or take, contrary to the aforesaid custom, such monies in the town aforesaid from any men, before they have shown a sufficient warrant in form aforesaid, and to take care that no complaint thereof reach us a second time, for which we may have cause to deal grievously with you.

Dated at Westminster, 10 February in the 40th year of our reign.

CHARTER FOR THE ELECTION OF THE TWELVE KEEPERS OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLEY.

Richard by the grace of God &c. To all and singular the good men and burgesses of the town of Beverley Greeting.

Whereas through lack of good governance oftentimes between the inhabitants and commons of cities and towns excesses are committed, evils and scandals are begotten, and various kinds of dangers arise, and a life of peace is evilly hindered, and all such excesses, evils and dangers have as is sufficiently notorious been

et pericula in villa de Beverlaco ob defectum maxime boni regiminis prout satis erat notorium, noscuntur hiis diebus plus solito accidisse. Consuevit enim villa illa ex antiqua et approbata consuetudine inibi per quinquaginta annos inconcusse usitata, per xij probos homines ville illius, in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste de communi assensu burgensium dicte ville apud Gildeshallam ejusdem annuatim ad hoc electos, regi et pacifice gubernari; set consuetudine illa inter vos ex arrupto mutata, loco dictorum xij proborum hominum, unum Aldermannum et duos camerarios ad regimen et gubernacionem ville illius infra annum presentem noviter prefecistis et ordinastis, et hujusmodi ordinacionem, que in villa predicta ante predictos quinquaginta annos vel antea, nisi bis vel rarius, visa non fuit, et pro meliore regimine ville predicte, de communi assensu burgensium dicte ville extitit, tunc cassata, tenere et continuare intendetis, licet gubernacio dictorum xij hominum in multo prevaleat ad bonum regimen dicte ville, que quidem ordinacio, si continuetur, in maximam desolacionem ville illius et disposicionem burgensium ejusdem cederet manifeste, ut accepimus;

Nos relevacionem ville predicte ac quietam et pacificam conversacionem ibidem, ob specialem devocionem quam [habemus] ad gloriosum Christi confessorem Beatum Iohannem, cuius corpus in Monasterio dicte ville est translatum, amplius cupientes volentesque pro inde pro meliori regimine dicte ville et pro defectubus hujusmodi regiminis ibidem emendandis, prospicere graciose

Vobis et cuilibet vestrum districcius quo possumus et sub fide et ligeancia quibus nobis tenemini injungimus et mandamus, quod unanimi assensu in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste proximo futuro apud Gildehallam vestram predictam pacifice, prout moris est, conveniatis et premissis omnibus in presencia vestra lectis et intellectis, et matura deliberacione ponderatis, sessantibus rixarum et dissencionum materiis quibuscumque, talia regimen, regulam et gubernacionem in villa predicta, per que eadem villa et populus noster ibidem melius et quietius regi et gubernari et pax nostra ibidem custodiri, et amicicia inter vos perfeccius teneri poterunt, pro anno presenti, et sic de anno in annum, ponatis et debite ordinetis, et ad hoc diligenter et amicabiliter adhibeatis invicem vices vestras prout melius et ordinacius ante hec tempora in villa predicta fieri consuevit, et pro bono pacis et quietis inter vos firmiter faciendo quoscumque rebelles et contradicentes, seu eciam dissencionum vel rixarum inceptores motores et actores ac eorum fautores, si qui fuerint in hac parte, viis et modis quibus convenit compescentes, et de suis maliciis debite restringetis.

more than usually common in these days in the town of Beverley through lack above all of good governance. For that town, in accordance with ancient and approved custom used there undisturbed for fifty years, has been accustomed to be peacefully ruled and governed by the twelve good men of that town elected for that purpose on S. Mark's day with the common assent of the burgesses of the said town at the Gild Hall of the same; but by a sudden change of that custom, in place of the said twelve good men, you have in the present year newly appointed and ordained an alderman and two chamberlains, and this order, which has not been seen in the town aforesaid for fifty years or more, except twice or less, and for the better government of the town aforesaid by the common assent of the burgesses of the said town was then abolished, you intend to maintain and to continue, although the government of the said twelve men is far better for the good rule of the said town; and this order, if continued, will clearly lead, as we are informed, to the wasting of the said town and the displacement of the burgesses of the same;

We greatly desiring the relief of the town aforesaid and quiet and peaceful life there, for the special devotion which we bear to the glorious confessor of Christ the Blessed John of Beverley, whose body lies translated in the minster of the said town, and wishing therefore to make provision for the better management of the said town and to amend the defects in its management,

Enjoin and command you and every of you as straitly as we can and on the faith and allegiance by which you are bound to us, that with one assent ye peacefully come together as usual on S. Mark's day next at your Gild Hall aforesaid, and after the premisses have been read before you and mastered, and after due deliberation, putting aside all matter of quarrel and discussion, lay down and duly order such management rule and government in the town aforesaid, whereby the same town and our people there may be best and most quietly ordered and governed, and our peace there kept, and friendship be best maintained among you, for the present year and so from year to year; and for this end carefully and in friendly fashion use yourselves one towards another, as has been best and in most orderly wise heretofore used in the town aforesaid; and for the firm establishment of peace and quiet among you, putting down all rebels and opponents or the instigators, movers, and authors of dissensions and quarrels and their adherents, if there are any, in all convenient ways, and duly restraining them from their malice.

Et hoc sicut nos et honorem nostrum diligitis, et gravem indignacionem nostram ac perpetuam forisfacturam omnium libertatum vestrarum evitare volueritis nullatenus omittatis.[1]

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xviij die Marcii anno regni nostri quinto.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND LIBERTIES OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLEY.[2]

Hee sunt consuetudines et libertates ville Beverlaci a tempore quo non extat memoria usitate et approbate per burgenses ejusdem ville, ut patet per vetus Registrarium in magno papiro registratum.

De assisa panis.

In primis quod duodecim [custodes] ville Beverlaci [presentent sex burgenses[3]] quolibet anno, qui ad custodiendum villam predictam electi sunt, ad proximam Curiam Archiepiscopi post festum Sancti Michaelis in plena Curia apud Beverlacum presentent sex burgenses ejusdem ville ad custodiendum assisam panis et cervisie pro illo anno. Qui quidem sex burgenses jurabunt quod fideliter custodient assisam predictam. Ed quandocunque sibi viderint necesse et oportunum capient panes, qui panes per ballivos in presencia sex burgensium ponderentur, et ibi secundum ponderacionem et qualitatem panium et eorum discrecionem defectus adjudicentur et per eorum sacramentum delinquentes amercientur et castigentur, et amerciamenta, si que fuerint, per eos affirentur, et quod amerciamenta predicta per indenturas inter predictos sex burgenses et ballivos factas ballivis predictis liberentur. Exceptis tamen festis nundinarum ville predicte, videlicet, Sancti Johannis in [h]yeme, Ascensionis Domini, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et per octo dies sequentes, et exceptis inter festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula et festum Sancti Michaelis; quibus

[1] This writ was rather a *brutum fulmen*, as the third earliest extant account of the town of Beverley, that for 1386 (the two earlier ones being for 1344 and 1366 respectively), is rendered by Thomas Gervays, Alderman, and John Trippoks and John of Aton, chamberlains. As they account for a balance received from John of Ake, alderman and chamberlain for the year before, it is clear that the ancient method of government was resorted to again at least in those two years. It is noticeable that the year of Richard II.'s writ is that of Wat Tyler's rebellion. By the fourth extant account, that for 1405, and in subsequent accounts the government by twelve Keepers was firmly established.

[2] Great Gild Book, f. 5. This, which should be folio 6, is really the first page in the book, five fly-leaves in front of it having been filled with later matter. The initial letters and headings are rubricated It was written in 1408.

[3] These words are evidently inserted here by mistake. They are not in the copy of these customs in the existing Paper Register, which is not 'the old Paper Register' referred to in the text, but a later (Henry VI.) and a smaller book.

And this as ye love us and our honour, and wish to avoid our heavy displeasure and perpetual forfeiture of all your liberties by no means omit.

Witness myself at Westminster, 18 March in the 5th year of our reign.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND LIBERTIES OF THE TOWN OF BEVERLEY

These are the customs and liberties of the town of Beverley, from time immemorial used and approved by the burgesses of the same town, as appears by the old Register registered on large paper.

Of the assize of bread.

First, that every year the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, who are elected to keep the town aforesaid, at the next court of the Archbishop after Michaelmas, in full court present six burgesses of the same town to keep the assize of bread and beer for that year. Which six burgesses shall swear faithfully to keep the assize aforesaid. And whenever they shall see needful and fit they shall take loaves; which loaves shall be weighed by the Bailiffs in the presence of the six burgesses, and there, after the weight and quality of the loaves and their discretion, defaults shall be adjudged, and by their oaths delinquents be amerced and punished, and the amercements, if there be any, be assessed by them, and the amercements aforesaid be delivered to the bailiffs aforesaid on indentures made between the aforesaid six burgesses and the bailiffs. Except on the three feasts of the fairs of the town aforesaid, viz. S. John in winter (27 December), Ascension Day, the Nativity of S. John the Baptist (24 June) and for eight days following; and between S. Peter ad Vincula (1 August)

temporibus nulla assisa fiat, dum tamen aliis temporibus anni assisa custodiatur in forma predicta.

De assisa cervisie.

Et quoad assisam cervisie predicti sex jurati facient assisam cervisie, quolibet tempore anni quod viderint necesse, et in fine anni, videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis, amercient omnes braciatrices contra assisam delinquentes, et amerciamenta predicta per eosdem sex juratos affirentur, et eadem amerciamenta affirata ballivis Archiepiscopi per indenturas liberentur, et per ballivos leventur; exceptis tamen quod nulla assisa cervisie fiat temporibus prenotatis, et quod ballivi Archiepiscopi alio modo quam, ut supradictum est, nullo modo se intromittant.

Ordinacio pro carnificibus.

Item quod carnifices non puniantur coram seneschallo Archiepiscopi, seu ballivis suis, sine speciali precepto domini Regis et commissione.

Ordinacio contra piscatores et forestallarios.

Item quod nullus piscator Burgensis puniatur pro quocumque defectu, nisi per amerciamenta; et hoc quando fuerit convictus per xii burgenses juratos, et quod amerciamenta illa affirentur nisi in plena Curia Domini Archiepiscopi, et hoc per sacramentum burgensium ejusdem ville ad hoc juratorum. Excepto quod, si aliquis legitimo modo per xij juratos fuerit convictus forstallarius, ubi per statutum Domini Regis adjudicatur forstallarius, quod tunc ille vel illa sic convictus vel convicta, puniatur secundum legem terre et secundum qualitatem et quantitatem delicti. Et quod in qualibet inquisicione capienda per Seneschallum domini ad inquirendum de forstallariis exprimatur juratoribus expresse per Seneschallum, vel ballivum, qui sint forestallarii et qui non.

Quomodo burgenses erunt citati.

Item quod nullus burgensis citetur nisi in domo propria, et hoc per ballivum virgam ferentem et juratum. Et in placito[1] terre quod nullus burgensis citetur nisi per ambos ballivos et in domo propria, sicut antiquitus usum est.

Item quod nullus burgensis amercietur pro sterquiliniis.

[1] In Paper Register 'placitis.'

and Michaelmas; at which times no assize may be, but at other times of the year the assize shall be kept in form aforesaid.

Of the assize of beer.

And as to the assize of beer, the aforesaid six sworn burgesses shall make an assize of beer at any time of the year they may see need, and at the end of the year, viz. at Michaelmas, they may fine all brewsters offending against the assize. And the amercements aforesaid shall be assessed by the same six jurors, and the same amercements when assessed delivered to the Archbishop's bailiffs by indentures and be levied by the bailiffs. But no assize of beer may be taken at the times before mentioned, and the Archbishop's bailiffs may not meddle in any other way than as above said.

Order for butchers.

Also, that butchers may not be punished before the Archbishop's steward or bailiffs, except by the special order and commission of the lord King.

Order against fishermen and forestallers.

Also, that no fisherman being a burgess be punished for any fault except by amercement; and that [only] when he has been convicted by the twelve sworn burgesses; and their amercements only to be assessed in the full court of the Archbishop, and that by the order of burgesses of the same town sworn for the purpose. Save that if any have been lawfully convicted by the twelve jurors as a forestaller within the meaning of the statute of the realm, then he or she so convicted may be punished according to the law of the land and the measure of the offence; and that in every inquiry held by the lord's steward as to forestallers, the steward or bailiff shall explain in set terms to the jurors what constitutes a forestaller and what not.

How burgesses should be summoned.

Also, that no burgess be summoned except in his own house and that by a sworn bailiff carrying a rod. And that in plea of land no burgess be summoned except by both bailiffs and in his own house, according to ancient custom. Also, no burgess to be amerced for dung-heaps.

Ordinacio extractum levandi.

Item quod nullus extractus fiat ad levandum amerciamenta neque fines nisi sub sigillo ballivi, et quod leventur per unum ballivum juratum.

De attachiamento burgensium.

Item quod nullus burgensis attachietur pro aliqua transgressione pro affray del pees, nisi transgressio fiat in presencia ballivi, et conquerens velit prosequi adversus adversarium, et tunc quod delinquens inveniat plegios ad respondendum ad leges. Et si pars conquerens non velit prosequi quod tunc defendens ad sectam domini, sive sit burgensis sive extraneus, eat quietus.

De arainamento burgensium.

Item quod nullus burgensis arainietur [1] per nullam presentacionem ballivi neque constabularii neque alicujus alterius, nisi per presentacionem duodecim hominum, sine speciali precepto domini Regis.

De forisfactura tenentis burgensis.

Item si aliquis tenens burgensis ville forisfaciat, et ballivi domini catalla felonum seisierint, quod primo satisfaciet burgensi de redditu suo si quis aretro fuit.

De lege vadiata Curie Archiepiscopi.

Item quando aliquis in Curia Archiepiscopi ad sectam partis faciat legem per quod consideratum sit quod pars inde eat quieta, quod ballivi Archiepiscopi, a parte defendentis sic quieta nichil capiant vel exigant; ubi ante hec tempora per extorsionem aliqui ballivi ceperunt duodecim denarios contra leges.

De natis burgensis.

Item statutum est et ordinatum pro perpetuo per communitatem ville Beverlaci, quod nullus qui natus est antequam pater geniti sit burgensis effectus, gaudebit privilegiis burgensium; ut sic; homo advena vel indigena factus est burgensis, qui habet liberos genitos et natos antequam effectus sit burgensis, illi liberi non erunt burgenses neque communicarii.

[1] Paper Register 'arenietur.'

Order as to levying estreat.

Also, that no estreat be made to levy amercements or fines except under the bailiff's seal, and by a sworn bailiff.

Of attachment of a burgess.

Also, that no burgess be attached for any trespass for breach of the peace, unless the trespass be in presence of the bailiff and the plaintiff wish to prosecute, and then the offender to find sureties to answer to the law. And if the plaintiff do not wish to prosecute, that then the defendant, whether burgess or stranger, go quit as to suit of the lord.

Of the arraignment of a burgess.

Also, that no burgess be arraigned on the presentment of bailiff or constable or anyone else except on the presentment of twelve men, except by the special command of the lord King.

Of the forfeiture of the tenant of a burgess.

Also, if a tenant of a burgess of the town commit a forfeiture, and the lord's bailiffs seize felons' goods, that the burgess be first paid his rent if it is in arrear.

Of wager of law in the archbishop's court.

Also, when anyone makes his law in the Archbishop's court at the suit of a party, and it is considered that he be acquitted, the Archbishop's bailiffs are to take nothing from the defendant so acquitted; whereas heretofore by extortion some bailiffs have unlawfully taken 12d.

Of a burgess's sons.

Also, it is decreed and ordered for ever by the community of the town of Beverley, that no one, born before his father is made a burgess, shall enjoy the privileges of burgesses; as thus, a stranger or a native is made a burgess, having sons begotten and born before he is made a burgess, those children shall not be burgesses or members of the community.

De liberis concubinarum.

Item homo burgensis qui tenet concubinam et generat ex ea proles extra matrimonium, illi proles non erunt burgenses neque communicarii, dato quod pater eorum postmodum nubat matrem dictorum liberorum.

De liberis in adulterio procreatis.

Item statutum est et ordinatum quod si homo maritatus et burgensis generat liberos in adulterio, illi liberi non erunt burgenses neque communicarii, nisi faciant introitum suum in gilda aula coram gubernatoribus et communitate.

Modus eleccionis xij Custodum ville Beverlaci.

1370. 6 May. Cum dudum ordinatum et statutum fuerit per communitatem ville Beverlaci super eleccione duodecim custodum ville Beverlaci, quod hic qui denominatus et electus fuerit custos ville Beverlaci et officium suum refutaverit, quod solvat communitati xls.; sed quia ad plenum ordinatum non fuerat et statutum utrum is qui renuens dictum officium et solverit penam predictam erit quietus et exoneratus de dicto officio pro duobus annis tunc proximis sequentibus, vel in sequenti anno iterum ad dictum officium eligeretur;

Idcirco die Veneris, sexto die Maii Anno domini millesimo ccclxx°, congregata tota communitate in gilda aula Beverlaci, ordinatum fuerat et statutum per eamdem communitatem super premissis, quod hic qui relinquens dictum officium et solverit penam supradictam, pro illo anno de dicto officio tantum sit exoneratus et quietus; et quod in anno sequente ad dictum officium custodiendum licite eligi possit et assumi; et sic de omnibus aliis officiis communitatem tangentibus minoris et inferioris gradus stet et fiat temporibus duraturis; de pixidum collectione et talibus similibus.

Pena unius xij custodum electorum absentis.

1376. 25 April. Item ordinatum est die Sancti Marci Evangeliste Anno Domini millesimo ccc° lxxvi° tota communitate presente, cum pleno consensu ejusdem, quod hic qui electus est ad essendum unum de custodibus ville Beverlaci, quod sit in gilda Aula, pulsante prima; et si quis ultra moretur, si fuerit infra villam solvat sine remedio quadraginta solidos ad usum communitatis predicte.

Of the children of concubines.

Also, a burgess who keeps a concubine, and begets offspring of her out of wedlock, that offspring shall not be burgesses or members of the community, even if the father afterwards marry the mother of such children.

Of children begotten in adultery.

Also, it is decreed and ordered that if a married man who is a burgess beget children in adultery, those children shall not be burgesses or members of the community, unless they make their entrance in the Gild Hall before the governors and community.

The method of election of the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley.

Whereas it was aforetime ordered and decreed by the community of the town of Beverley on the election of the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, that one who has been named and elected a keeper of the town of Beverley and refuses the office, shall pay the community 40s.; but because it was not fully ordered or decreed whether the man who refuses the said office and pays the penalty aforesaid shall be acquitted and discharged of the said office for two years then next following, or whether he can be elected in the next year;

Therefore, on Friday, 6 May, A.D. 1370, at an assembly of the whole community in the Gild Hall of Beverley, it was ordered and decreed by the same community on the matters aforesaid, that one who has abandoned the said office and paid the penalty aforesaid is only discharged and acquitted of the said office for that year; and that in the following year he may be lawfully elected and taken to keep the said office; and so shall it be hereafter of the other offices affecting the community of less and lower grade, as of the collection of boxes and the like.

Penalty for absence of one of the twelve keepers.

Also, it was ordered on S. Mark the Evangelist's day, A.D. 1376, in an assembly of the whole community, with the full consent of the same, that anyone elected to be one of the keepers of the town of Beverley be in the Gild Hall at first peal; and if he is tardy, if in town, pay without redress 40s. to the use of the community aforesaid.

Ordinacio sigillacionis litterarum testimonialium.

1306. 25 April. Item ordinatum est per Ricardum Holme, Thomam Frost et socios suos custodes ville Beverlaci die Sancti Marci Evangeliste Anno Domini millesimo ccc° sexto, et per totam communitatem confirmatum, quod amodo nullum factum sub sigillo communi aliqua de causa alicui deliberetur, priusquam scribatur in presenti Registro. Ita quod idem scriptum post terminum in eodem contentum per custodes qui pro tempore fuerint petatur et eisdem custodibus sursum tradatur. Et quod si aliqua littera testimonialis pro aliquo burgense fiat, quod sigilletur sub minori folio sigilli communis, et non cum alio.

Ordinacio commissionis xij custodum.

Item ordinatum est anno proximo supradicto quod Custodes electi in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste quocumque anno in futuro, quod eorum commissio eisdem per communitatem facta sigilletur sigillo integro, et quod sursum tradatur in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste vel antequam habeant acquietanciam suam sigillatam; et quod acquietancia sua super compotum suum de receptis et expensis per dictos custodes pro dicta communitate factis sigilletur cum minori folio sigilli communis, quia dicta acquietancia penes eos sine retradicione remanebit; et quod dicta acquietancia minori folio predicto sic sigillata sit eis in plenam allocacionem et deliberacionem pro tempore quo occupaverunt, imperpetuum.

Copie commissionis et acquietancie xij custodum cum copia acquietancie de Cotyngham.

1374. Pateat universis per presentes quod nos, Communitas ville Beverlaci, eligimus duodecim homines ville predicte, videlicet A, B, C, D, F, & G, juratos ad custodiendum villam predictam a festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste Anno Domini millesimo ccc°lxxiiij usque ad idem festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno revoluto Dantes eisdem et concedentes, vel septem eorum, plenam potestatem omnia et singula proficua et assessas communitatem predictam tangencia levandi et percipiendi Ac eciam pro tempore predicto omnia statuta et libertates et antiquas consuetudines ville predicte custodiendi et manutenendi, et contravenientes juxta consuetudines et statuta ville predicte castigandi et puniendi Ratum et gratum habentes et habituri quicquid predicti duodecim, vel septem eorum, circa conservacionem et custodiam ville predicte pro tempore predicto duxerint faciendum.

Order as to sealing testimonials.

Also, it is ordered by Richard Holmes, Thomas Frost, and their colleagues, keepers of the town of Beverley, on S. Mark the Evangelist's day, A.D. 1306, and confirmed by the whole community, that henceforth no deed under the common seal be delivered to anyone for any reason until it has been written in this register; and that the same writing, after the term contained in the same, be demanded back by the keepers for the time being, and be surrendered to the same keepers. And if any letter testimonial be made for a burgess, that it be sealed with the small leaf of the common seal, and not with any other.

Order as to the commission of the twelve keepers.

Also, it is ordered in the year last aforesaid as to the keepers elected on S. Mark's day in any future year, that the commission made to them by the community be sealed with the whole seal, and be surrendered on S. Mark's day or before they have their acquittance sealed; and that the acquittance on their account of receipts and expenses of the said keepers for the community be sealed with the smaller leaf of the common seal, because the acquittance will remain with them without re-delivery; and that the said acquittance so sealed with the aforesaid smaller leaf be to them full allowance and release for the time in which they held office, for ever.

Copy of the commission and acquittance of the twelve keepers, with copy of the receipt of Cottingham.

Be it known to all by these presents that we, the community of the town of Beverley, have chosen twelve men of the town aforesaid, viz. A, B, C, D, F & G, sworn to keep the town aforesaid from S. Mark the Evangelist's day, A.D. 1374 to the same day next year; Giving and granting to them, or seven of them, full powers of levying and receiving all and singular the profits and assessments belonging to the said community; and also for the time aforesaid of keeping and upholding all the statutes and liberties and ancient customs of the town aforesaid and of chastising and punishing all those contravening them, according to the customs and statutes of the town aforesaid Holding and to hold good and agreed whatever for the time aforesaid the aforesaid twelve, or seven of them, may think fit to be done about the safeguarding and

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apponi fecimus.

Datis Beverlaci in dicto festo Sancti Marci Anno Domini supradicto.

1369. Noverint universi per presentes quod nos A, B, C, D, F, et G, Custodes ville Beverlaci Anno Domini millesimo ccc° lxix° recepimus compotum de H, J, K, L, M, N, et P, custodes ville Beverlaci Anno Domini millesimo ccc° lxviij°, ita quod omnibus rationaliter computatis invenimus predictos H, J, K, L, M, N, et P et socios suos prenotatos fideliter in officio suo administrasse et fidelem compotum de omnibus recepcionibus misis et expensis, per eos circa custodiam ville predicte factis nobis reddidisse. Quapropter omnes et singulos a reddicione ultioris computi de premissis acquietamus et exoneramus per presentes. In cujus etc.

Noverint universi per presentes me R. de E., receptorem domine A., comitisse Kancie et Domine de Cotyngham, recepisse et habuisse die confeccionis presencium de communitate ville Beverlaci per manus xij custodum ville predicte xl^{s} sterlingorum pro termino Pentecostes ultimo preterito ante datam presencium. De quibus vero xl^{s} fateor me nomine predicte domine mee fore plene solutum, et dictam communitatem inde acquietatam per presentes. In cujus etc. Datis etc.

Juramentum xij custodum ville Beverlaci.

Hoc juro ego, N., quod custodiam villam Beverlaci ab isto die usque ad festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste proximum futurum cum toto sensu meo et potestate mea, neminem causa affinitatis consanguinitatis vel amicicie injuste parcendo, nec aliquem causa odii vel malicie irracionabiliter gravando. Sic adjuvet me Deus et hec Sancta Dei Evangelia. (Et si non fecerit juramentum antea tunc jurabit), et quod ero fidus et fidelis communitati Beverlaci et consilia communitatis celabo.

keeping of the town aforesaid. In testimony whereof we have made our seal to be annexed to these presents.

Given at Beverley on the said S. Mark's day in the year of our Lord aforesaid.

1369. Know all men by these presents that we A, B, C, D, F, and G, keepers of the town of Beverley, A.D. 1369, have received the account of H, J, K, L, M, N, and P, keepers of the town of Beverley, A.D. 1368, so that all reasonable allowances being made, we have found that the aforesaid H [etc.] and their colleagues beforementioned have faithfully administered their office, and have rendered a faithful account of all their receipts, outgoings, and expenses by them made in keeping the town aforesaid. Wherefore by these presents we acquit and discharge all and each from rendering any further account in the premisses. In witness &c.

Know all men by these presents that I, R. de E., Receiver of the Lady A., Countess of Kent and Lady of Cottingham, have received and had on the day of the making of these presents from the community of the town of Beverley, by the hands of the twelve keepers aforesaid of the town aforesaid, 40s. sterling for the term of Whitsuntide last past before the date of these presents; of which 40s. I confess that I, in the name of my lady aforesaid am fully paid, and the said community thereof acquitted by these presents. In witness &c. Dated &c.

Oath of a governor.

1369. Thys swere I, N., that I shall kepe thys town of Beverley from this day unto the fest of Seynt Marke the Evangelist next ensowing with all my wyll mynde and power And no man by reason of affinitie nor consanguinite wrongfully favour Nor no man by reason of evyll wyll maliciously hurt nor disfavoure And I shalbe trewe to the com-
1536. 5 Nov. minaltie of thys town, And leyn the secrets of thys place *[1] And also well and trewly execute kepe and follow of my partie all thordurs statutes and contents made and declaryd in one Indenture sealyd and agreid uppon bytwixt the Reverend Father in God, Edward Lee, Archbishopp of Yorke, cheff lord of thys town, and the burgesses of the same, beryng date the vth day of November, anno regni Regis Henrici octavi xxviij^{o} * And theme maynteigne to my power So help me God &c.

[1] The words between stars are, of course, a later addition. As on f. 5, 6, in a later hand, an English version of these oaths is given, I give this instead of a modern translation.

Juramentum ad introitum cujuscunque burgensis.

Hoc juro ego, N., quod sum liber, et quod ero fidus et fidelis communitati Beverlaci et consilium et secreta ville Beverlaci et Gilde Aule celabo, et ero justificabilis et obediens duodecim Custodibus ville Beverlaci, qui nunc occupant et hiis qui occupabunt temporibus futuris, et nulla animalia imponam in nullis pasturis Beverlaci, nisi que sunt mea propria, sine fraude vel dolo, et consuetudines ville et hujus domus observabo. Sic adjuvet me Deus et hec Sancta Dei Evangelia.

Juramentum triginta personarum.[1]

Hoc juro ego N.: scilicet, quod ero fidus et fidelis duodecim Custodibus sive Gubernatoribus communitatis ville Beverlaci pro tempore sive anno existentibus et corporacioni triginta personarum Ac ad omnia tempora quandocunque indigebunt consilium sive auxilium pro aliqua causa concernente sive tangente Dominum nostrum Regem, sive Dominum nostrum Eboraci Archiepiscopum, aut communitatem hujus ville, paratus ero meo optimo consilio ac auxilio secundum meum posse. Necnon secreta consilia ejusdem communitatis celabo, et non revelabo. Sic adjuvet me Deus et hec Sancta Dei Evangelia.

De Constabularia	extra barras boriales	. .	lx^{s} [2]
,,	,, infra barras boriales	. .	vj^{li}
,,	,, fori granorum	. . .	x^{li}
,,	,, alte vie . .	. . .	iiij^{li}
,,	,, de Walkergate	. . .	c^{s}
,,	,, de Fysshmarket	. . .	c^{s}
,,	,, de Flemyngate	. . .	lx^{s}
,,	,, de Barlyholme	. . .	iiij^{li}
,,	,, de Laythgate .	. . .	vj^{li}
,,	,, de Keldgate .	. . .	lx^{s}
	Summa	. . .	l^{li}

[1] Later; early sixteenth century hand.

[2] These figures seem to represent the proportion which each Ward or Constabulary paid to any rate or tax laid on the town. It will be noticed that the first sum given does not amount to 50*l.* but to 49*l.*

Oath of a burgess.

1536. 5 Nov. Thys swer I, N., that I am fre And no gyrthman[1] And I shalbe trewe to the comminaltie of thys town of Beverley, and justifiable And obedjent to the xij Governers of the same that now occupyis and hereafter shall occupy, And I shall leyne the secrats of thys place And obey the ordinances of the same. And I shall put no cattall into the comon pasture of thys town but onely myne owne propre cattall *[2] And also I shall well and trewly execute kepe and follow of my partie all th'ordurs statutes and contents made and declaryd in one Indenture sealed and agreid uppon betwixt the reverend Father in God Edward Lee, Archebyshopp of York, cheff lord of thys town, and the burgesses of the same, beryng dat the vth day of November anno regni Regis Henrici viij xxviij * And theme maynteigne to my power So helpe me God and by thys boke.

Oath of the Thirty.

This swear I (name) : namely, that I will be true and faithful to the twelve keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley for the time, or year, being, and to the corporation of thirty persons; and at all times whenever they shall want advice or assistance in any matter concerning or touching the Lord King or our lord the Archbishop of York, or the community of this town, I shall be ready with my best advice and assistance according to my power. Also the secret counsels of the community I will conceal and not reveal. So help me God and these holy Gospels of God.

		£
From the Constabulary of	North Bar Without .	3
,, ,,	North Bar Within .	6
,, ,,	Corn Market . .	10
,, ,,	Highgate . . .	4
,, ,,	Walkergate . . .	5
,, ,,	Wednesday Market .	5
,, ,,	Fleming-gate . .	3
,, ,,	Barleyholme . .	4
,, ,,	Lairgate . . .	6
,, ,,	Keldgate . . .	3
		50

[1] A girthman or grithman meant a man who had taken sanctuary after committing a crime. The stone chair by the High Altar of the Minster (probably the Archbishop's chair), still preserved at Beverley and Hexham, was called the grith-stol or frith-stol, 'cathedra quietudinis vel pacis,' the stool or seat of peace (see *Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster*, edited by me, Camden Society, 1891, p. 192).

[2] See note on p. 13.

De Constabularia de Norwood[1]	xliij^{s} vj^{d}
,, ,, ad torrentem	lxx^{s}
,, ,, de Keldgate	xxvj^{s} vj^{d}
Summa . . .	vij^{li}
De Feodo Capituli	xix^{s} x^{d}

[2] Minoratio xv^{e} et x^{e}; liij^{s} iiij^{d}. Summa patet.

De vigilacione burgi ville Beverlaci.

1405. 11 December. Convocatis reverendis de communitate, xj die Decembris Anno Domini millesimo cccc quinto, ordinatum est quod communitas vigilet temporibus quibus videtur custodibus ville, et qui non fuerit personaliter presens ad vigilandum, si potens et habilis sit, vel per alterum fidelem et sufficientem deputatum, si eger vel impotens fuerit, solvet communitati xijd. sine pardonacione quacumque Et quod quilibet summonitus ad vigilandum sit paratus personaliter in meliori apparatu suo sub pena superius memorata.

De proclamacione annuatim facienda et hora vigilandi.

Et fiat annuatim proclamacio, quando visum fuerit custodibus ville et seneschallo domini, quod nullus hospes, caupo vini, braciatrix, aut venditrix dicta tipeler nullos indigenas nec extraneos noctanter residere aut permanere permittant in tabernis suis, post nonam percussionem in nocte, nisi fideles et honestas personas, pro quorum gestis eorum hospites Domino Regi et communitati ville respondere voluerint, sub pena omnium que Domino Regi foris facere potuerint in hac parte. Et quod nullus burgensis nec alius indigena Beverlaci teneat in hospicio suo nec in mensa aliquem extraneum ignotum ultra tempus competens veniendi et redeundi in peregrinando, nisi eorum hospites in prima septimana veniant coram custodibus ville cum eisdem extraneis, et eorum nomina et personas ibidem nota faciant,

[1] These three wards, of which Keldgate is commonly qualified as Keldgate Prepositure, as opposed to Keldgate Archiepiscopi, were in the separate fee of the Provost (who was the territorial representative of the Prebendaries who constituted the Chapter), as distinct from the fee of the Archbishop on one side, who was general lord of the town and manor, and the common estate of the Chapter on the other. The Chapter fee was a very small area.

[2] What these words apply to is not clear. They are in a later (Henry VIII.) hand, and were written as a sort of note towards, but not in, the margin of the leaf, between the Constabulary of Keldgate and the Chapter Fee. They apparently mean that an abatement of 53*s.* 4*d.* on every tax of a fifteenth and tenth, producing 50*l.*, had been granted to the town.

	£	s.	d.
From the Constabulary of Norwood . . .	2	3	6
,, ,, Beckside	3	10	
,, ,, Keldgate . . .	1	6	6
	7		
,, Chapter Fee		19	10

Diminution of 15th and 10th, 53s. 4d. The total is evident.

Of the watch of the borough of the town of Beverley.

At a meeting of the chief persons of the community on 11 December, A.D. 1405, it was ordered that the community watch at the times it seems good to the keepers of the town; and whoever is not personally present to watch, if he is in strength and health, or by deputy if he is sick or impotent, pay to the community 1s., without any pardon. And that everyone summoned to watch be ready in person in his best array, under the penalty above mentioned.

Of the cry to be yearly made, and the hour of the watch.

And that there be yearly made proclamation, when it seems good to the keepers of the town and the lord's steward, that no host, wine seller, brewster, or seller [of beer] called tippler, allow anyone, native or stranger, to stay the night or reside in their taverns after 9 P.M., except trustworthy and honest persons for whose behaviour their hosts are willing to answer to the lord king and the community, under penalty of all they can forfeit to the king in this behalf. And that no burgess or other resident of Beverley keep in his inn or take any unknown stranger longer than sufficient time for coming and going, unless their hosts come in the first week of their stay before the keepers of the town with the same strangers, and there make known their names and persons, and undertake for their good

et pro bono gestu suo manucapiant: viz. burgensis sub pena amissionis libertatis sue, et indigena xls. Domino Regi solvendorum.

Et quod nullus indigena sit vagans in strata infra franchesias Beverlaci noctanter post nonam percussionem in nocte, nec extraneus post octavam, absque lumine et causa racionabili, sub pena imprisoniamenti quousque pro deliberacione delinquencium per custodes communitatis et ministros Domini provisum fuerit et ordinatum.

Pena reprobacionis alicujus Custodum.[1]

Item ordinatum est per totam communitatem quod si aliquis delinquat vel reprobet duodecim custodes vel aliquem eorum faciendo officium suum, qui pro tempore fuerint vel fuerit, solvet communitati xls.

Pena reprobacionis communis clerici.

Et si aliquis reprobet communem clericum gilde Aule faciendo officium suum indilate solvet communitati vjs. viijd.

Pena reprobacionis communis clientis.

Et si aliquis reprobet communem clientem faciendo officium suum solvet communitati iijs. iiijd.

Ordinaciones pasture de Fegang.

De pastura Beverlaci provisum est sicut antiquitus extitit ordinatum in forma subscripta; videlicet, quod in pasturam de Fegang aliquis bos vel bovettus de tercio anno neque jumentum in aliqua parte anni non ingrediantur ad pascendum ibidem, nec oves neque porci neque auce illam pasturam ingrediantur Et si animal Weyf vel Stray inveniatur ibidem, liberetur ballivo Archiepiscopi Eboraci, ad quem pertinet hujusmodi Weyf et Stray Ita quod xijd. solvant communitati ville Beverlaci pro herbagio, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit.

Et quod omnes communem in eadem pastura habentes contribuant pro pecoribus suis, et dent porcionem suam ad fossata circa illam pasturam et infra facienda et reparanda et cum indigerit asseuanda Et quod nullus in eadem communicet nisi fuerit burgensis in villa commorans, par et parcenarius ad lottam et scottam et contribuens ad negocia communitatis. Et quod burgensis

[1] f. 7.

behaviour: viz. under penalty, a burgess of the loss of his freedom, and a resident of 40s., to be paid to the lord king.

And that no resident wander in the streets within the liberty of Beverley by night after 9 o'clock P.M., or stranger after 8 o'clock, without a light and a reasonable excuse, under the penalty of imprisonment until provision and order for the release of the offenders have been made by the keepers of the community and the lord's officers.

Penalty for abusing one of the Keepers.

Also, it is ordained by the whole community that if anyone blame or abuse the twelve keepers for the time being, or any of them, in the execution of their office, he shall pay to the community 40s.

Penalty for abusing the Town Clerk.

And if anyone abuse the Common Clerk of the Gild Hall in the execution of his office, he shall pay without delay to the community 6s. 8d.

Penalty for abusing the Common Sergeant.

And if anyone abuse the Common Sergeant in the execution of his office, he shall pay to the community 3s. 4d.

Orders for Figham pasture.[1]

For the pasture of Beverley provision was made as it had been anciently ordered in form underwritten: viz. that in the pasture of Figham no ox or bullock of three years old or draught cattle may go at any time of the year to feed there, nor may sheep or swine or geese enter that pasture; and if any waif or stray beast be found there, it be delivered to the bailiff of the Archbishop of York, to whom such waif and stray belongs; and that they pay 12d. to the community of the town of Beverley for the grass, as has been anciently accustomed.

And that all having common in the same pasture pay their share for their cattle and give their share to making and repairing the ditch round and in the pasture and of sewering it when needful. And that no one have any right of common in it but a burgess living in the town, peer and partner in lot and scot and contributing to the business of the community And that no burgess of Beverley, holding

[1] To this unmeaning word has the old name of Fee-gang, or 'Cattle-walk,' been degraded.

Beverlaci terram habens in villa forinseca campestra [*sic*] extra Beverlacum, vaccas, quas tenuit ibidem tempore yemali ad familiam suam et ad agnos suos sustentandum, non adducat vel adducere faciat ut pascantur ibidem in dicta pastura de Fegang, tempore estatis, nisi pascantur ad lardarium et sustentacionem domi sue in Beverlaco; et si aliquis hoc fecerit et convincatur, secundum ordinacionem duodecim custodum ville Beverlaci secundum quantitatem delicti puniatur.

De transgressione in le Fegang, cum pena.

1407. Item Anno Domini m° cccc° septimo Robertus Puttok cum aliis fregit capita gutturarum dicti clowses apud le Fegang et Swynemore et alibi et projecit lutum ab eis Ideo posuit se in gracia custodum, per plegium, Thomam Whyte seniorem, et exposuit iijs. iiijd., quia pauper, et xvjd. sibi caritative reliberantur Et pena eidem injuncta est ne amodo sic transgrediatur sub pena xxs.

Ordinacio empcionis c pedum.

1367. Item Anno Domini m° ccc° lxvij° ordinatum est in Gilda Aula Beverlaci, tota communitate ibidem collecta, quod ille qui amodo erit liber de theoloneo occasione empcionis c pedum terre, quod veniat ad Gildam Aulam coram Custodibus ville et faciat ibi notum ubi terra sua jacet et monstret cartam suam et solvat pro introitu communitati iiijd., clerico jd., communi servienti jd.

Ordinacio de Westwod.

Item ordinatum est quod nullus bos nec ovis ingrediatur pasturam de Westwod ut pascantur ibidem. Et quod nullus de Southburton habeat aliqua pecora in eadem exceptis dominicis porcis, quos habent ex antiqua gracia, et hactenus graciose et permissive.

Accio inter Priorem de Wartre et burgenses Beverlaci.

1388. Item die Veneris proximo post festum translacionis Sancti Thome Anno Domini m° ccc° octogesimo octavo venit Thomas Roland, concanonicus prioratus de Wartre et custos domus Sancti Egidii in Beverlaco, pro eo, quod quedam discordia mota fuit inter honorabiles burgenses communitatis ville Beverlaci et Priorem de Wartre, ac dictum Thomam, concanonicum ejus, super quibusdam oneribus spinarum annuatim per quamlibet septimanam percipiendis extra

land in any foreign country township outside Beverley, lead or cause to be led cows which he kept there during winter to maintain his household and his lambs, to feed in the said pasture of Figham in summer, unless they are being fed for the larder and maintenance of his house in Beverley; and anyone doing otherwise and convicted, to be punished according to the order of the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley according to the measure of his offence.

Of trespass in the Figham, with penalty.

Also, A.D. 1407, Robert Puttok, with others, broke the heads of the gutters, called clowses, at the Figham and Swinemoor and elsewhere, and threw mud from them. Therefore he placed himself at the mercy of the keepers, with Thomas White, sen., as surety, and laid down 3s. 4d., because he was poor, and 16d. is given back to him by way of charity; and the penalty is laid on him that he trespass so no more under penalty of 20s.

Order as to purchase of 100 ft.

Also, A.D. 1367, it was ordered in Beverley Gild Hall, in an assembly of the whole community, that anyone who henceforward shall become free of toll by purchasing 100 feet of land, come to the Gild Hall before the keepers of the town and make known to them where the land lies and show his deed, and pay for entrance, to the community 4d., to the Clerk 1d., and to the Common Sergeant 1d.

Order as to Westwood.

Also it was ordered that no ox or sheep go into the pasture of Westwood to feed there, and that no one of South Burton have any cattle in the same, except the pigs of the demesne,[1] which they have by ancient favour, and hitherto by favour and leave.

Action between the Prior of Wartre and the burgesses of Beverley.

Also, Friday after July 8, A.D. 1388, came Thomas Roland, fellow-canon of the Priory of Wartre and Warden of the house of S. Giles in Beverley, because a quarrel had arisen between the honourable burgesses of Beverley and the Prior of Wartre and the said Thomas his fellow-canon, as to certain loads of thorns yearly taken every week

[1] This may mean simply 'his own pigs.'

boscum de Westwod ad opus domus Sancti Egidii, intuitu caritatis, et super hoc dies datus est dicto Priori et Thome concanonico ejus per consensum Johannis Kelk, Stephani Coppandale et sociorum suorum, juratorum ad custodiendum villam predictam Anno supradicto in Aula gilda Sancti Johannis Beverlaci. Et medio tempore, viz. die Veneris supradicto venit predictus Thomas in Aulam predictam et supplicavit dicto Johanni Kelk, Stephano et sociis suis ut possit habere onera sua predictarum spinarum pro Dei amore et intuitu caritatis, non obstante quod dictus Prior et Thomas concanonicus ejus habuerunt diem ad ostendendum cartas et munimenta sua, per que clamant onera predictarum spinarum, usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli extunc proximum sequens post datam presencium; et negatum sibi fuit. Nec postea venit Prior neque dominus Thomas ut supra ad diem sibi assignatum.

Licencia concessa sororibus de Kynwalgraves ibidem.

1399. Item die Veneris proximo ante festum Ascencionis Domini anno Domini m° ccc° nonagesimo nono Alicia de Burton, Alicia de Feriby et Matilda Kyell, consorores de Kynwalgraves, venerunt, tam pro se quam consororibus suis commorantibus apud Kynwaldgraves, coram Nicholao Ryse, Johanne Bewme et sociis suis custodibus ville Beverlaci anno predicto et pecierunt caritative licenciam habendi pasturam pro uno tauro et xij vaccis suis, et eciam pro xx porcis suis in Westwod hoc anno. Et habuerunt licenciam pro hoc anno tantum amore Dei et intuitu caritatis. Et sic debent petere licenciam de anno in annum habendi pecora ibidem secundum quantitatem et discrecionem Custodum.

Licencia concessa Fratribus Minoribus ibidem.

1356. Item die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Nicholai Episcopi Anno domini m° ccc° lvj° venit Frater Johannes Botiler, ordinis Fratrum Minorum Beverlaci, ex parte conventus predicti, coram Custodibus ville predicte in Gilda Aula, et peciit caritative de dictis Custodibus licenciam sumendi sabulum in silva de Westwod ad opus suum perficiendum. Qui vero Custodes licenciam dederunt dicto Fratri Johanni et conventui suo sumendi sabulum ibidem ad dictum opus suum perficiendum, intuitu caritatis, hac vice tantum.

from the wood of Westwood for the use of S. Giles's house by way of charity; and thereupon a day was assigned to the said Prior and Thomas his fellow-canon with the consent of John Kelk, Stephen Coppandale and their colleagues sworn to keep the town aforesaid in the year abovesaid in the Gild Hall of S. John of Beverley; and meanwhile, viz. on Friday aforesaid, came the said Thomas into the Hall aforesaid and asked the said John Kelk, Stephen and their colleagues that he might have to Michaelmas next his loads of thorns aforesaid for the love of God and by way of charity, notwithstanding that the said Prior and Thomas his fellow-canon had day assigned to show their deeds and muniments by which they claim the loads of thorns aforesaid; and it was denied them. Nor did the Prior or Thomas come on the day assigned them.

License granted to the sisters of Killingwoldgraves there.

Also, Friday before Ascension Day, A.D. 1399, Alice of Burton, Alice of Ferriby, and Matilda Kyell, co-sisters of Killingwoldgraves, came as well for themselves as for their co-sisters living at Killingwoldgraves, before Nicholas Rise, John Bewholme and their colleagues, keepers of the town of Beverley in the year aforesaid, and asked by way of charity leave to have pasture for one bull and twelve cows of theirs, and also for twenty pigs in Westwood this year, and they had leave for this year only, for the love of God and by way of charity. And[1] so they ought to ask leave from year to year to have cattle there according to the quantity and the discretion of the keepers.

License granted to the Friars Minor there.

Also, Friday next before S. Nicholas the Bishop (6 Dec.), A.D. 1356, came Friar John Butler, of the order of the Friars Minor of Beverley, on behalf of the convent aforesaid, before the keepers of the town aforesaid in the Gild Hall, and asked by way of charity leave to take sand in the wood of Westwood to finish their buildings; and the keepers gave leave to the said friar John and his convent to take sand there to finish their said work, by way of charity, for this occasion only.

[1] The Town Minute Book shows them coming year by year and asking for this. This entry has been cancelled, probably upon the dissolution of the house.

Pena porcorum vagancium.

Item ordinatum est per communitatem quod nullus porcus invenietur vagus in viis neque stratis; et si fuerit, solvetur pro eo communitati qualibet vice, ijd., et communi clienti obolum, pro labore suo, si quos capiat. Sed sues grosse et habentes porcellos sunt excepte, et porci qui vadunt sub custodia porcarii ad pasturam.

Swynemore. Ordinacio boum et jumentorum.

Item ordinatum est quod boves ad lardarium et jumentum pascantur in pastura de Swynmore, et quod non superoneretur cum bestiis aliorum communicancium in eadem Et quod nullus introitus permittatur nec utatur de Sandholme neque Stork ad eandem pasturam per pontem vel aliter, nisi per communem et antiquum introitum ad crucem lapideam; et quod nullus habeat aliquos boves vel equos tractantes in caruca sua in pastura predicta.

De ovibus in publicis stratis et introitibus.

Et quod oves burgensium Beverlaci pascantur et teneantur in publicis stratis in introitibus et exitibus circumquaque villam Beverlaci sicut antiquitus et hactenus consueverunt.

De bestiis de Stork et Sandholme.

1399. Item, ordinatum est anno Domini m° ccc° nonagesimo nono, per Nicholaum Ryse, Willelmum Rolleston et socios suos, Custodes ville Beverlaci, et eciam per alios predecessores suos, et totam communitatem ejusdem ville, quod omnes tenentes commorantes tam in villa de Stork quam Sandholme habeant quolibet anno nisi quinquaginta bestias tantum pasturantes in pastura de Swynemore, et non plures.

De porcione ovium carnificum in Swynemore cum pena.

1362. Item, anno Domini millesimo ccc° lxij, Custodes ville Beverlaci cum assensu communitatis ordinaverunt et consenserunt inter se sumere de quolibet bidente invento in Swynemore ultra porcionem debitam, viz. xl bidentes, prima vice jd. Et si ultra porcionem aliquo tempore inveniantur aliqui bidentes in eadem pastura ultra porcionem predictam quod quilibet bidens solvat communitati pro qualibet vice iiijd.

Penalty for swine at large.

Also, it was ordered by the community, that no pig be found at large in the roads or streets, and if so found, there shall be paid for it to the community each time 2d., and to the Common Sergeant ½d. for his labour, if he take any. But swine with young or having a litter are excepted, as also pigs going under the care of the swineherd to pasture.

Swinemoor. Order for bullocks and beasts of burden.

Also, it was ordered that oxen for the larder and beasts of burden may feed in the pasture of Swinemoor, and that it be not surcharged with the beasts of others commoning in the same; and that no entrance be allowed or used from Sandholme and Stork to the same pasture by bridge or otherwise, except by the common and ancient entrance at the Stone Cross, and that none have any oxen or horses drawing in his plough in the pasture aforesaid.

Of sheep in the public streets and entries.

And that sheep of burgesses of Beverley may feed and be kept in the public streets, in the entries and exits all round the town of Beverley as they have anciently and hitherto been accustomed to be.

Of the beasts of Stork and Sandholme.

Also, it was ordered, A.D. 1399, by Nicholas Rise, William Rolleston and their colleagues, keepers of the town of Beverley, and also by others their predecessors and the whole community of the same town, that all tenants living as well in Stork as in Sandholme have every year 50 beasts only pasturing in the pasture of Swinemoor, and no more.

Of the share of butchers' sheep in Swinemoor with penalty.

Also, A.D. 1362, the keepers of the town of Beverley with the assent of the community ordered and agreed among themselves to take from every two-year old sheep found in Swinemoor beyond the allowed number, viz. 40 sheep, for the first offence 1d.; and if any sheep at any time beyond the allowed number be found in the same pasture, that then each sheep pay to the community each time 4d.

1428. April. Per consensum tocius communitatis die Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno Domini m° cccc^mo xxviij° pro perpetuo observandum.

Adnullatur.[1]

Nota de Girthmen.

1428/9. 16 March. Communitas ville Beverlaci simul congregata in Gilda Aula die Martis xvj° die mensis Marcii anno domini m° cccc^mo xxviij, pro quadam littera xij Custodibus sive Gubernatoribus ville Beverlaci subnominatis nomine Domini Henrici Brounflet, militis, et Magistri Johannis Ellyrcarr, cujus scriptio sive intencio ejusdem littere hec est; quod ob reverenciam ipsorum venerabilium et ad eorum supplicacionem, subnominati xij Custodes sive Gubernatores ville predicte admitterent Willelmum Gelle, fischer, ut ipsum facerent burgensem. Hac ostensa communitati predicte ipsi unanimi assensu dixerunt quod ipse Willelmus Gelle Grithmannus est, et in tanto ordinatum est et statutum ante dictum diem quod nullum Grithmannum in futurum facerent burgensem; ideo non admittatur ad illam libertatem nec aliquis alius Grithmannus imperpetuum.

Et ordinatum est et statutum predictis die et anno quod nullus burgensis ville Beverlaci qui Grithmannus est, in defensionem communis populi seu contra pacem domini Regis in futurum super se portabit cultellum sive dagarum, nisi cum confractis punctis, nec baculum aut baselardum infra villam Beverlaci, sub pena forisfacture ejusdem domino Archiepiscopo, et forisfacture burgensie sue communitati ville Beverlaci imperpetuum.

Et de communibus venellis clausis et redditibus annuatim retentis in manibus diversorum Burgensium Beverlaci et aliorum eiusdem ville, sine aliqua solucione communitati predicte, Ordinatum est eciam et statutum dictis die et anno pro perpetuo observandum per communitatem antedictam quod tentores earundem venellarum solvant omnia et singula arreragia preterita sine aliqua dilacione facienda Et si eas imposterum teneant quod extunc solvant annuatim communitati firmam suam, vel aperiantur per communitatem antedictam. Et ut hee ordinaciones et constituciones robur suum teneant firmitatis imperpetuum ratificate sunt et confirmate per Rogerum Rollyston, Johannem Brompton, Thomam Skipwith, Thomam Yole, Thomam White, Johannem Sleforth, Thomam Dene, Robertum Bewme, Ricardum Cokirham, Robertum Wartir, Thomam Lyndelowe, et Willelmum

[1] This is written in the margin, and the whole entry as to the butchers' sheep is cancelled.

By consent of the whole community on S. Mark's day, A.D. 1428, [this] is to be observed for ever.

It is annulled.

Note as to Sanctuary men.

The community of the town of Beverley assembled together in the Gild Hall on Tuesday, 16 March, A.D. 1429, for a certain letter to the twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley undermentioned in the name of Sir Henry Broomfleet, knight, and Mr. John Ellerker; the contents or purport of which letter was this, that for the respect due to their worships and at their request, the undermentioned twelve keepers or governors of the town aforesaid should admit William Gelle, fisherman, and make him a burgess. This being shown to the community aforesaid, they with one consent said that the said William Gelle is a sanctuary man, and that inasmuch as it was ordered and decreed before that day that they would make no sanctuary man a burgess, therefore he should not be admitted to that freedom, nor any other sanctuary man for ever.

And it was ordered and decreed the said day and year that no burgess of the town of Beverley who is a sanctuary man should for offence against the common people or against the peace of the Lord King henceforth carry on him a knife or dagger, except with blunted points, nor any club or sword in the town of Beverley, on pain of forfeiture of the same to the Archbishop, and forfeiture of his burgess-ship to the community of the town of Beverley for ever.

And as to the common lanes enclosed and rents yearly held in the hands of divers burgesses of Beverley and of others of the same town, without any payment to the community aforesaid: it was ordered and decreed on the day and year aforesaid to be for ever observed by the community aforesaid that the holders of such lanes shall pay all and singular their past arrears without delay; and if they hold them afterwards, that from that time they shall pay their rent yearly to the community or the enclosures be thrown open by the community aforesaid. And that these orders and decrees may hold for ever, they were ratified and confirmed by Roger Rolleston [and eleven others],

Kirkeby, duodecim Custodes sive Gubernatores communitatis ville Beverlaci die et anno supradictis ex assensu Aldermannorum et Seneschallorum universorum predicte ville et majoris partis omnium coburgensium ibidem tunc presencium.

Ordinacio curruum et carectarum ferro ligatarum.

1367. Item, ordinatum est die Sancti Wilfridi anno domini m° ccc° lxvij in Gilda Aula Beverlaci, tota communitate tunc ibidem collecta, quod nulla carecta ferro ligata fugatur vel intret villam Beverlaci per nullum burgensem a festo Purificacionis Beate Marie tunc proximo sequente; quod si fecerit, quod pro qualibet vice qua sic intraverit solvat hic qui eam induci fecerit xijd. communitati sine remissione, quousque dicta communitas dictam ordinacionem revocaverit.

Ordinacio carectarum ferro ligatarum.

1369. Item, die Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno Domini m° ccc° lxix°, existente tota communitate in Gilda Aula, per plenum et communem assensum ejusdem communitatis statutum est et decretum, quod decetero carre nec carecte ferro ligate alicujus burgensis sive residentis in Beverlaco vadant vel inducantur infra dictam villam quoquo modo; Et si contingat carram decetero duci contra ordinacionem predictam, pro qualibet vice solvat communitati duos solidos, et pro carecta que contra premissam ordinacionem delinquens inventa fuerit, solvat, pro qualibet vice, duodecim denarios.

Ordinacio carectarum.

1391. Item, anno domini millesimo ccc° nonagesimo primo, viz. in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste, ordinatum est per totam communitatem ville Beverlaci quod nullus homo habebit aliquam carectam ferro ligatam ingredientem super pavimentum Beverlaci nisi tantum usque ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula proximum futurum; sub pena cujuslibet cariagii de uno denario forisfaciendo communitati tociens quociens convictus fuerit contra ordinacionem predictam.[1]

Ordinacio portitorum et crelemen.

1367. Item ordinatum est per Custodes ville Beverlaci in Gilda Aula Beverlaci, tota communitate ibidem collecta die Sancti Wilfridi anno Domini m° ccc° lxvij°, et ad hoc consenserunt omnes portitores et

[1] A marginal note says: 'Ordinaciones subscripte adnullantur die S. Marci Evangeliste per consensum tocius communitatis A.D. m° cccc° xxxvj^to;' and all these are cancelled.

the twelve keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley the day and year aforesaid, with the assent of all the aldermen and stewards of the aforesaid town, and the majority of all the burgesses there present.

Order for waggons and carts shod with iron.

Also, it was ordered, on S. Wilfrid's day, A.D. 1367, in the Gild Hall of Beverley by an assembly of the whole community there, that no cart shod with iron shall be driven or enter the town of Beverley by any burgess, from the Purification of the Virgin (2 February) next; and if any do so, for each time it comes in, he who had it driven in shall pay 12d. to the community, without remission, till the said community repeal the said order.

Order for carts shod with iron.

Also, S. Mark's day, A.D. 1369, the whole community being in the Gild Hall, by the full and common assent of the same community, it is ordered and decreed that henceforth no waggon or cart shod with iron belonging to any burgess or resident in Beverley shall go or be led into the same town by any means; and if any waggon henceforth be led against the order aforesaid, there shall be paid to the community for each time 2s.; and for each cart which shall be found to have offended against the foregoing order, each time, 12d.

Order for carts.

Also, A.D. 1391, viz. on S. Mark's day, it is ordered by the whole community of the town of Beverley, that no man shall have any cart shod with iron entering on the pavement of Beverley after Lammas day next, on the penalty of forfeiting 1d. to the community for each carriage, so often as he shall be convicted against the order aforesaid.

Order for porters and creelmen.

Also, it is ordered by the keepers of the town of Beverley in the Gild Hall of Beverley, at an assembly of the whole community, S. Wilfrid's day, A.D. 1367, and to this all the porters and creelmen

crelemen Beverlaci qui tunc communiter utebantur illa arte infra Beverlacum; quod eorum quilibet caperet pro onere sive summagio unius equi

De Torrente usque ad Monasterium et Estgate, unum obolum.
Et de Torrente usque Crossebrig, obolum et quadrantem.
Et ultra Crossebrig usque barras boriales, jd.
Et usque Laithgate, jd.
Et usque Keldegate, obolum et quadrantem.

Pena portitorum et crelemen.

1377. Item ordinatum est per Custodes ville Beverlaci anno Domini m° ccc° lxxvij, quod si quis portitorum sive crelemen aliter capiat pro labore suo in cariagio faciendo quam ut ordinatum est supra, quod ipse qui inventus est culpabilis coram xij Custodibus ville Beverlaci seu vij eorum, solvat, pro qualibet vice cum sic delinquat, ad usum communitatis quadraginta denarios sine remissione.

1418. [1] Item ordinatum est die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno Domini millesimo cccc° xviij ordinatum est et statutum per Adam Tirwhitt, Johannem atte Welle, Thomam Swanland, Thomam Caldebek, Willelmum Holme, Johannem Holme, Thomam Joliff, Johannem Spencer, bocher, et socios suos xij custodes sive Gubernatores ville predicte. Recitata fuit antiqua ordinacio de portitoribus et Crelers et aliis communibus cariatoribus, videlicet quod cariarent supra equis in crelys et saccis omnia bona que supra eisdem comode et tranquille cariari possent, et non supra sleddis, sub pena iijs. iiijd. communitati forisfaciendorum.

Ordinaciones de Walkerbek et Milnebek.

1371. Item die Veneris in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno Domini millesimo ccclxxj, ordinatum fuit cum consensu tocius communitatis in Gilda Aula Beverlaci, quod sint duo Custodes deputati ad custodiendum et videndum ne cineres, stramen, vel aliquod aliud opilans vel impediens cursum aque imponantur in Walkerbek neque Milnebek; Et quod quilibet vicinus abbuttans super Aldegate licite possit ponere fimum suum in eadem, ita quod non noceat communi vie neque faciat dampnum aliquibus muris ibidem. Item ordinatum fuit predicto die quod fimum impositum super le Bekbank amoveatur ante duo sprynges. Et si quis in aliquibus premissis amodo fuerit

[1] These words are added in a different hand.

of Beverley who then commonly exercised that craft in Beverley consented, that each of them should take for the load or baggage of one horse from the Beck to the Minster and Eastgate ½d.; from the Beck to Cross Bridge ¾d.; and beyond Cross Bridge to North Bar 1d.; to Lairgate 1d., and to Keldgate ¾d.

Penalty for porters and creelmen.

Also, it is ordered by the keepers of the town of Beverley, A.D. 1377, that if any porters or creelmen take for their pains in carrying otherwise than is ordered above, that he who is found in fault before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, or seven of them, pay for each offence to the use of the community 40d. without remission.

Also, it is ordered, Friday after S. Mark's day, A.D. 1418, and decreed by Adam Tirwhitt, John Atwell, Thomas Swanland, Thomas Coldbeck, William Holme, John Holme, Thomas Joliffe, John Spencer, butcher, and their colleagues the twelve keepers or governors of the town aforesaid. The old order of porters and creelmen and other common carriers was read, viz. that they should carry on horses in creels and sacks all goods that could conveniently and safely be carried on them, and not on sleds, under penalty of 3s. 4d. to be forfeited to the community.

Orders for Walkerbeck and Millbeck.

Also, Friday being S. Mark's day, A.D. 1371, it was ordered with the consent of the whole community in the Gild Hall of Beverley, that there should be two keepers assigned to keep and see that no ashes, straw, or other thing fouling or stopping the flow of water, should be put in Walkerbeck,[1] or Millbeck; and that every neighbour abutting on Aldgate may lawfully put his muck in the same, so long as it is not a nuisance to the common street, nor does damage to any walls there. Also, it was ordered on the day aforesaid, that muck put on the Beckbank should be moved before two high tides.[2] And anyone

[1] Walkerbeck was so called from being used by the Walkers or Fullers, to full ('fouler') or tread cloth in it.

[2] Or 'two pring tides' occurring every fourteen days.

delinquens quod solvat communitati vjd., de quibus presentatores habebunt jd.

Ordinacio contra linum ponendum in communi fossata apud Stork et Sandholme.

1369. Item decimo die Iulii anno Domini millesimo ccc° lxix° venerunt in Gildam Aulam Katerina Spik, Robertus filius Willelmi et uxor ejus, Thomas de Stork et uxor ejus, et quam plures alii de Stork et Sandholme, impetiti et convicti super imposicione lini in communi fossata ibidem, et precabantur veniam, et concessum est eisdem sub condicione quod si decetero aliqui inveniantur delinquentes in premissis, quod solvant communitati iijs. iiijd.

Ordinaciones lini non ponendi in communibus fossatis Beverlaci.

1369. Item predicto decimo die Iulii anno prenotato, Stephanus Stirtwayne, Ricardus Buk et alii commorantes in Keldgate et Laythgate existentes apud Gildam Aulam, impetiti et convicti sunt similiter super imposicione lini in communibus fossatis; precabantur veniam, ut supra, et condonantur sub condicione prescripta, solvendo ut supra.

[1] Ordinaciones rerum venalium ad Torrentem.

$140\frac{5}{6}$. 16 Jan. Item ordinatum est xvj die Januarii anno Domini m° cccc° quinto et provisum fuit in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste tunc proximo sequente, ac per totam communitatem statutum, quod nullus burgensis nec extraneus qui cariant et afferunt fagottas, astilwod, carbones seu aliquod aliud focale sive sal in Torrentem ad vendendum, vendet quicquam de bonis predictis nec consimilibus antequam apprecientur per duos de xij custodibus, sub pena amissionis iijs. iiijd. ad usum communitatis, tociens quociens inde convicti fuerint. Et quod nullus burgensis nec alius indigena Beverlaci quicquam emat de bonis predictis antequam apprecientur sub pena antedicta, nec ea forstallet nec in grosso emat ad revendendum in regracia antequam communibus serviatur, sub pena superius memorata, nec emat in Torrente in fraudem communitatis affirmando quod emit alibi extra libertatem.

Ordinacio cariagii petrarum ibidem.

1400. Item anno Domini m° cccc° Thomas Swanland, Willelmus Malyard, et Thomas Caldebek, Custodes fabrice ecclesie Beate Marie Beverlaci,

[1] f. 9b.

hereafter offending in the premises to pay to the community 6d., of which the presenters to have 1d.

Order against putting flax in the common ditch at Stork and Sandholme.

Also 10 July, A.D. 1369, came into the Gild Hall Katharine Spink, Robert Williamson and wife, Thomas of Stork and wife, and many more of Stork and Sandholme impleaded and convicted of putting flax in the common ditch there, and asked pardon, and it is now granted on condition that if any of them be found doing it again, they pay to the community 3s. 4d.

Order as to not putting flax in the common ditches of Beverley.

Also, on the aforesaid 10 July in the year before mentioned, Stephen Stirtwayne and Richard Buck and others living in Keldgate and Lairgate, impeached and convicted at the Gild Hall for putting flax in the common ditches, asked pardon as above, and are pardoned on the condition before-written, paying as above.

Order as to wares for sale at the Beck.

Also, it was ordered January 16, A.D. 1405, and provided on S. Mark's day next following and decreed by the whole community that no burgess or stranger carrying and bringing faggots, firewood, coals or other fuel, or salt to sell in the Beck, sell any of the said goods or the like before they have been appraised by two of the twelve keepers, under penalty of the loss of 3s. 4d. to the use of the community as often as they are convicted thereof. And that no burgess or other resident in Beverley buy any of the goods aforesaid before they have been appraised, under the penalty aforesaid, nor forestall them nor buy them in gross to sell again in retail before the commons have been served, under the penalty above mentioned, nor buy in the Beck to the deceit of the community, asserting that he buys elsewhere outside the liberty.

Order as to carriage of stone there.

Also, A.D. 1400, Thomas Swanland, William Mallard, and Thomas Coldbeck, churchwardens of S. Mary's Church, Beverley, caused to

discarcari fecerunt super ripam Torrentis unam navem Willelmi Skynner de magnis petris ad opus capelle predicte, contra ordinaciones et antiqua statuta; ideo posuerunt se in graciam et exposuerunt secundum antiqua statuta xls.; et reliberantur per graciam xij custodum, quod si imposterum in tali forma transgrediantur, solvent communitati xls. sine pardonacione aliquali.

De solo communitatis ad Torrentem non capiendo.

$140\frac{4}{5}$. Item quinto die Marcii anno regni Henrici quarti sexto, Thomas Whyte et socii sui, tegulatores ville Beverlaci, venerunt coram Johanne Kelk et sociis suis, custodibus ville Beverlaci, et fatebantur quod ipsi ceperunt solum communitatis ad Torrentem ad inde faciendum tegulas sine licencia xij custodum. Et sciendum est quod illa delicta condonantur sub hac condicione, quod ipsi amodo non capiant solum ibidem, et si quis amodo inventus fuerit culpabilis, quod extunc solvet dicte communitati xls. tociens quociens inventus fuerit culpabilis.

De licencia capiendi sursum petras ad Torrentem.

1394. Item die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Benedicti Abbatis anno Domini m° ccc° nonagesimo quarto venerunt Dominus Robertus Lowthorp, vicarius ecclesie Beati Johannis Beverlaci, et Dominus Johannes Tathewell, custodes fabrice ecclesie supradicte, nomine Sancti Johannis Beverlaci et canonicorum ejusdem ecclesie, in Gilda Aula Beati Johannis Beverlaci, coram duodecim custodibus ville supradicte et multis aliis probis hominibus ejusdem ville, et petierunt licenciam ad sursum capiendum quamdam porcionem petrarum apud Torrentem extra unam navem cum predictis [*sic*] petris pro reparacione unius vawte ultra tumbam Sancti Johannis in ecclesia supradicta, sub hac condicione quod predicte petre cariabuntur cum sleddis usque ad monasterium Beati Johannis Beverlaci predicti. Et eciam sub hac condicione quod amodo nullas petras capient sursum ibidem per aliquam consuetudinem, sed tantum apud Grovall vel alibi ubi ad nullum nocimentum poterit esse communitati ville predicte, nec ad pavimentum ejusdem ville.

1412. [1] Item ordinatum est anno Domini millesimo cccc° duodecimo, quelibet navis dicta cache, discartata ultra pontes ad Torrentem cum thak, stramine, terricidiis, feno, sand, fagottis solvat ad mundacionem

[1] This entry seems to be in the same hand as the rubricated entries, but there is no rubric, and it seems to be written at another time.

be unloaded on the Beck bank a ship of William Skinner with great stones for the use of the chapel aforesaid, against the orders and ancient statutes; for this they placed themselves at mercy, and laid down 40s. according to the ancient statutes; and the money was repaid to them by favour of the twelve keepers, but if they trespass in like sort again they will pay to the community 40s. without any pardon.

Of not taking the soil of the community at the Beck.

Also, 5 March, 6 Henry IV., Thomas White and his fellows, tilers of the town of Beverley, came before John Kelk and his fellows, keepers of the town of Beverley, and confessed that they took the soil of the community at the Beck to make tiles (bricks), without the leave of the twelve keepers. And it is to be known that these offences were pardoned on this condition, that from henceforward they do not take the soil there, and if henceforward any of them is found guilty of doing so he shall pay to the said community 40s. so often as he shall be found guilty.

Of licence to take up stones at the Beck.

Also, Tuesday after S. Benedict's day, A.D. 1394, came Sir Robert Lowthorp, a vicar of S. John's Church, Beverley, and Sir John Tathewell, churchwardens of the church aforesaid, in the name of S. John of Beverley and the canons of the same church, in the Gild Hall of S. John of Beverley, before the twelve keepers of the town aforesaid and many other good men of the same town, and asked leave to take a certain lot of stones at the Beck from a ship laden with the aforesaid stones for the repair of a vault beyond the tomb of S. John in the church aforesaid, on this condition, that the said stones shall be carried on sleds to the Minster of the Blessed John of Beverley aforesaid; and also on condition that thenceforth they will take no stones there by virtue of any custom, but only at Grove Hill [1] or elsewhere, where it can be no nuisance to the community of the town aforesaid or the pavement of the same town.

Also, it was ordered, A.D. 1412, that every ship called ketch unloaded beyond the Beck bridges with thatch, straw, turves, hay, sand, faggots, pay towards the cleansing of the market-place there ½d. And if

[1] See note p. 27.

loci fori ibidem obolum. Et si meraemium seu tegule fuerint ibidem discartate, quod non maneant ibidem ultra viij dies, solvatur inde obolus ad mundacionem ejusdem loci. Et colligantur hujusmodi per Walterum Barbour et Willelmum Hesill.

1407. [1]**Inquisicio capta pro le Averyse apud Beverlacum anno domini m°cccc° septimo.**[2]

Constabularia extra barras boriales.

Johannes Frankys.
Johannes Norton.
Robertus Sledmer.
Johannes Arnall.
Johannes Withornwyk.

Juxta barras boriales.

Hugo Loversall.
Johannes Grymsby.
Thomas Jolyff.
Willelmus Cartwright.
Ricardus Langstroth.
Thomas Lokyngton.

Walkergat.

Ricardus Alkebarow.
Johannes Bilton.
Willelmus Rotse.
Willelmus Rolston, mason.
Johannes Chaumbirlayne.
Johannes Skyrlawe.

Cornmarkett.

Robertus Estthorp.
Thomas del Smethi.
Willelmus Gervays.
Alanus Loksmyth.
Johannes Langthorn.
Rogerus Penykoke.

Alta Via.

Johannes Carlyll.
Willelmus Cotiller.
Nicholas Fauconer.
Willelmus Boynton.
Thomas Bladsmyth.
Robertus Tropynell.

Fischmarkett.

Thomas Martyn.
Willelmus Bene.
Ricardus Lokyngton.
Johannes Almott.
Henricus Watton.
Thomas Gemelyng.

Constabularia apud le Bek.

Robertus Thornhum.
Thomas White.
Petrus White.
Johannes Roderam.
Johannes Katerynson.

Flemmyngate.

Thomas Forest.
Guydo Littester.
Stephanus Lekyngfeld.
Stephanus Swyne.
Thomas Firsmerske.

Feodum Capituli.

Johannes Kervour.
Nicholas Fenton.

[1] f. 10.

[2] This entry seems to be in the same hand as the rubricated entries, but there is no rubric, and it seems to be written at another time.

timber or bricks (tiles) are unloaded there, they shall not remain there more than eight days, and ½d. shall be paid for them towards cleaning the same place. And these halfpennies shall be collected by Walter Barber and William Hessle.

Inquisition taken for the Average at Beverley, A.D. 1407.

5	names	given	for	the Constabulary of North Bar without.
6	,,	,,	,,	North Bar within.
6	,,	,,	,,	Walkergate.
6	,,	,,	,,	Cornmarket.
6	,,	,,	,,	Highgate.
6	,,	,,	,,	Fishmarket.
5	,,	,,	,,	At the Beck.
5	,,	,,	,,	Fleming-gate.
7	,,	,,	,,	Chapter Fee.
3	,,	,,	,,	Norwood.
6	,,	,,	,,	Barleyholme.
10	,,	,,	,,	Keldgate and Lairgate.

Thomas Bilton.
Willelmus Chapelayne.
Johannes Stevenson.
Thomas Chaloner.
Thomas Tirwhit.

Norwode.

Willelmus Sledmer.
Willelmus Farand.
Willelmus Hartfeld Constabularius.

Barlyholm.

Johannes Tilson.
Johannes Leng.
Stephanus Coppandall.
Ricardus Leng.
Willelmus Sleforth.
Philippus Burton.

Keldegat et Laithgate.

Thomas Plumer.
Johannes Cartwright.
Thomas Bedford.
Johannes Fenton.
Symon Parchett.
Johannes Spencer, barker.
Willelmus Coke.
Johannes Norfolk.
Thomas Halywell.
Johannes Scalby.

Qui dicunt quod Croftum Sancti Egidii semper fuit Averice usque ad tempus quo Thomas Yole illud occupavit.

Et Heryngcroft, quod fuit Thome Lumbard quousque Robertus Waldeby illud cepit ad firmam et communitas [*sic*] inde privavit.

Et Croftum inter Swynmore et Prest crofft quod fuit Thome Lumbard, injuste privatur, et Thomas Middelton negat Et super hoc induxit Adam Barker et alios qui testantur quod non separale est omni tempore anni sed communa.

Et Prest Crofft juxta habetur usque nunc.

Et Croftum Thome Coppandall juxta habetur usquè nunc.

Et Crofftum [*sic*] Willelmi Cokerell, quod Ricardus Alkbarow tenet in Norwode juxta tenturas, quod idem Ricardus per v annos communitatem inde privavit.

Et Crofftum quod fuit Johannis Bawde est communis [*sic*] tempore aperto.

Et duo Croffta Domini Johannis de Routhe super Sprynghedes, a tempore quo non extat memoria fuerunt communia tempore aperto, quousque Petrus Kyllom et pater ejus ea separavit, et communitatem privavit.

Et via ex transverso Bischopcrofft fuit communa quousque per Ricardum Cokeram privatur.

Et unum Croftum, quod fuit Thome Gervays, omni tempore, quousque Willelmus Sighsill communitatem privavit.

Who say that S. Giles's croft was always average to the time when Thomas Yole occupied it.

And Herring-croft, which was Thomas Lombard's, till Robert Waldby took it to farm and deprived the community of it.

And the croft between Swinemoor and Priest-croft, which was Thomas Lombard's, is wrongfully taken away, and Thomas Middleton denies this. And thereon he brought in witness Adam Barker and others who give evidence that it is not in severalty all the year, but common.

And Priest-croft is held on the same terms till now; and Thomas Coppandale's croft is held on the same terms until now.

And William Cokerell's croft, which Richard Alkbarow holds in Norwood by the Tenters, of which the same Richard has deprived the community for five years.

And the croft which was John Bawd's is common during the open time.

And two crofts of Sir John of Routh at Springheads were from time immemorial common at the open time, till Peter Kilham and his father made them several, and deprived the community of them.

And the road across Bishopcroft was common till made private by Richard Cokerham.

And a croft which was Thomas Jervis's, at all times, till William Sixhill deprived the community of it.

Et Croftum Roberti Tirwhitt, a tempore quo non extat memoria, fuit communi Averice, quousque Robertus Tirwhitt perquisivit de Ricardo Beverlay.

Et terre terrarum Prioris de Wartre et aliorum, quas Ricardus Buk tenet, sub gardino Thome Coppandale prope maister Willelmum Engys, usque viam juxta molendinum, fuerunt Averyce quousque Ricardus Buk privavit. Et Crofftum dictum Lelycrofft, a tempore quo non extat memoria, fuit communi Averice quousque idem Ricardus privavit.

Et venella juxta Wythornwyk Et venella juxta Esyngwald.

Et venella versus Fratres Minores, Et via juxta Maister Willelmum Enges cum equo cum sacco purprestatur.

Et quodd [*sic*] Crofftum quoddam Johannis Bawde, vocatum Bawd crofft, est commune et non separale pro bestiis burgensium ibidem pasturantibus.

De herbagio de Lelycroft.

1445. Notum sit omnibus, quod die Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno Domini millesimo cccc° xlv^to^, concessum fuit per totam communitatem ville Beverlaci, et per assensum et consensum Thome Everingham, Willelmi Spencer, Johannis Coppandale, Walteri Barbour, Ricardi Patryngton, Willelmi Northorp, Stephani Tilson, Magistri Thome Driffeld, Willelmi Morethwayte, Hugonis Carlile, Johannis Gargrave, Symonis Sprotlay, xij custodum sive Gubernatorum dicte ville, statutum et confirmatum Johanni Portyngton juniori totam communam herbagii, quam dicta communitas habuit vel habet, aut habere poterit seu debet, in quodam crofto ipsius Johannis Portyngton in Beverlaco vocato Lelycrofft supra habendum et tenendum prefato Johanni Portyngton heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, sine reclamacione contradiccione vel impedimento dicte communitatis aut successorum suorum infuturum etc.

Respice pro placito versus homines de Mollyscrofft in dorso hujus folii.[1]

[2] **Ordinaciones apud Grovall.**[3]

1391 Item Ricardus Hamondson, Johannes Katerinson, et Rogerus de Stork venerunt in Gilda Aula Beati Johannis Beverlaci anno Domini m° ccc° nonagesimo primo, coram xij custodibus ville Beverlaci, et ceperunt de eisdem quoddam solum terre vocatum Grovaldyke, reddendo

[1] This refers to an entry on a proceeding in the Archbishop's Court on 11 Sept. 9 Henry vi., 1430, against two men of Moldescroft for turning a Beverley man and his cow out of the common pasture, but where does not appear.

[2] f. 14b.

[3] The rubricated portion begins again here.

And Robert Tirwhitt's croft was common average from time immemorial till Robert Tirwhitt acquired it of Richard Beverley.

And of the lands of the Prior of Wartre and others, the lands which Richard Buck holds under the garden of Thomas Coppandale by Mr. William Ing's as far as the road by the mill, were average till Richard Buck made them private. And the croft called Lilycroft from time immemorial was common average till the same Richard made it private.

And the lane by Withernwick; and the lane by Easingwold. And the lane to the Friars Minor; and the road by Mr. William Ing's with the Horse and Sack[1] is enclosed.

And that a certain croft of John Bawd's, called Bawdcroft, is common, and not several, for the beasts of the burgesses to pasture there.

Of the herbage of Lilycroft.

Be it known to all that on S. Mark's day, A.D. 1445, it was granted by the whole community of the town of Beverley, and by the assent and consent of Thomas Everingham (&c.), the twelve keepers or governors of the said town of Beverley, decreed and confirmed, to John Portington, junior, that[2] all the common of herbage which the said community had or has, or could or ought to have, in a certain croft of the said John Portington called Lilycroft above mentioned To have and to hold to the said John Portington, his heirs and assigns for ever, free from all claim, contradiction or hindrance of the said community or their successors for the future &c.

Look further for the case against the men of Molescroft on the back of this leaf.

Orders as to Grove Hill.[3]

Also, Richard Hammondson, John Catherineson and Roger of Storke came into the Gild Hall of the Blessed John of Beverley, A.D. 1391, before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, and took from them a certain piece of land called Grove-hill-dike, rendering for this

[1] Mr. Maitland suggests that this is the name of an inn, which seems probable.

[2] I have preserved the anacoluthon of the Latin. Some words have been omitted in the original.

[3] This again is a vile corruption. The old name was simply Gravel. There is no grove and no hill at Grove Hill.

pro hoc anno iij^{ml} tegulas vocatas Waltyle, ad festum Sancti Michaelis communitati ville Beverlaci solvendas et liberandas pro licencia inde habenda.

De animalibus ibidem pasturantibus.

1391. Item anno Domini m° ccc° nonagesimo primo, Ricardus filius Nicholai de Thoren voluntarie posuit animalia sua super Grovalgrene ad pasturandum ibidem ; consideratum fuit per Custodes ville Beverlaci anno Domini supradicto, si amodo animalia sua inveniantur ibidem, quod sine remedio solvat communitati vjs. viijd., Et pro delicto facto serviet communitati per duos dies.

De communi solo ibidem capto.

1407. Item quinto die mensis Julii anno Domini millesimo ccccvij°, Johannes Ryot cepit quoddam commune solum apud Grovall inter solum Thome Frost et Grovaldyke, reddendo per annum xviijd.

Item Johannes Bentley cepit anno predicto solum communitatis ibidem reddendo per annum ijs.

De communi solo ibidem capto.

1370. Item die Veneris in festo S. Lucie virginis A.D. millesimo ccclxx°, Thomas Whyt, tegulator, cepit tegulariam de Aldebek a festo Natalis Domini anno predicto usque ad finem quatuor annorum tunc proximo sequencium, reddendo inde communitati vj millia tegularum per annum.

[1] Ordinacio fori carnificum.

1365. Item ordinatum est anno Domini millesimo ccc° lxv°, per Ricardum Holme, Thomam Frost, Willelmum Tirwhitt, Thomam Jolyf, Johannem Chaumberlayn, Robertum de Burton, Thomam Ladychapman, Adam Coke, Ricardum de Midilton, Thomam de Etton, Thomam de Manby et Walterum Matfray, Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci, quod nullum forum pro carnibus vendendis teneatur nullicubi infra Beverlacum nisi in antiquo foro carnificum et in Barlyholme, diebus fori et mercati exceptis.

De carnibus ultra sesonam tentis et venditis.

Item ordinatum est anno Domini proximo supradicto, quod si aliquis carnificum vendat vel vendicioni disponat carnes superseminatas vel

[1] f. 11.

year 3,000 bricks called wall tiles to be paid and delivered at Michaelmas to the community of the town of Beverley, in respect of the licence to have it.

Of beasts pasturing there.

Also, A.D. 1391, Richard son of Nicholas of Thurne, wilfully put his beasts on the Grove Hill green to pasture there. It was held by the keepers of the town of Beverley, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, that if his beasts be found there again, he shall pay to the community 6s. 8d., and for his offence shall do service to the community for two days.

Of common land taken in the same place.

Also, 5 July, A.D. 1407, John Ryot took a certain piece of land at Grove Hill between land of Thomas Frost and Grove-hill-dike, paying by the year 18d.

Also in the same year aforesaid, John Bentley took land of the community there, paying by the year 2s.

Of common land taken in the same place.

Also, Friday, S. Lucy's day (13 December), A.D. 1370, Thomas White, tiler, took the tilery of Oldbeck from Christmas that year to the end of four years next following, rendering therefor to the community 6,000 tiles a year.

Orders as to the butchers' market.

Also, it was ordered, A.D. 1365, by Richard Holme (&c.), keepers or governors of the town of Beverley, that no market should be held for selling meat anywhere in Beverley except in the ancient butchers' market and in Barleyholme, fair and market days only excepted.

Of meat kept or sold out of season.

Also, it was ordered in the year last mentioned, that if a butcher sell, or put out for sale, meat maggoty or kept beyond the proper

tentas ultra sesonam, vel de morina mortuas sive carion, quod pro qualibet vice quod aliquis eorum fuerit racionabiliter convictus super aliquo criminum vel defectuum predictorum, quod sine remedio solvat Communitati vjs. viijd.

De sanguine aut aliquod corruptum [*sic*] **in stratis positis** [*sic*].

Item ordinatum est per Communitatem quod si aliquis carnificum vel serviencium suorum ponant scarne sanguinem aut aliquod aliud corruptum in altis stratis seu Walkerbek, vel quibuscumque aliis locis quam ubi per communitatem fuerint assignati, quod quilibet eorum sic delinquens solvat communitati xld.

De canibus carnificum custodiendis.

1367. Item pro diversis querelis factis de canibus carnificum, ordinatum est anno Domini m° ccc° lxvij per Custodes ville Beverlaci, quod si canis alicujus carnificis inveniatur in via, nisi habeat custodem, vel si mordeat aliquem porcum vel canem alicujus extranei, quod hic cujus est canis delinquens solvat communitati xld.

De carnibus vendendis.

1370. Item proclamatum fuit in Curia Domini Archiepiscopi, die Lune in festo Sancte Marie Magdalene anno Domini m° ccc° lxx°; quod quilibet carnifex vendat carnes suas occisas in shoppa sua propria, ita quod non mittat alteri socio suo carnifici ad vendendum sub pena forisfacture earum.

De eodem.

Item quod quilibet carnifex vendat carnes suas infra quatuor dies a tempore occisionis earum, et in quarto die mittat eas in salem sub pena predicta.

De foro carnificum et piscium.

Item quod carnifices intrinseci stent ad unum finem fori domini eligendum per eos, Et quod carnifices extrinseci stent ad alterum finem, ita quod forum piscium sit medium inter eos die fori; ita quod carnifices non intromittant simul et semel.

1409. [1] Quarto die Maii anno domini millesimo cccc° nono ordinatum est quod nullus cocorum emat pisces in foro nec pullale ad crucem ante

[1] In another hand.

time, or dead of murrain, or carrion, for every time any of them has been duly convicted of any of the crimes or offences aforesaid, he should pay, without remedy, to the community 6s. 8d.

Of blood or any tainted matter placed in the streets.

Also, it was ordered by the community that if a butcher or any of his men put offal, blood or any tainted thing in the high streets or Walkerbeck, or any other place except where they have been appointed by the community, everyone so offending pay to the community 40d.

Of the custody of butchers' dogs.

Also, because of divers complaints made about butchers' dogs it was ordered, A.D. 1367, by the keepers of the town of Beverley, that if any butcher's dog be found in the road without a keeper, or if he bite a stranger's pig or dog, he whose dog commits the offence pay to the community 40d.

Of meat for sale.

Also, proclamation was made in the Lord Archbishop's court on Monday, S. Mary Magdalen's day (22 July), A.D. 1370, that every butcher was to sell meat killed by himself in his own shop, and not to send it to another butcher to sell, under penalty of forfeiting the same.

Of the same.

Also, that every butcher must sell his meat within four days from the time of killing, or on the fourth day put it in salt, under the penalty aforesaid.

Of the market of butchers and fishmongers.

Also, that town butchers stand at one end of the lord's market to be chosen by them, and strange butchers at the other end; so that the fish market may be between them on market day; so that the butchers do not intermeddle with each other.

4 May, A.D. 1409, it was ordered that no cook was to buy fish in the market, or poultry at the cross, before 8 A.M. for the future, under

horam octavam diei amodo in futurum, sub pena iijs. iiijd. communitati solvendorum; et temporibus nundinarum emant tempestivius sed modo honesto, sub eadem pena.

[1] De hospitacione bladi venalis.

1410. Ultimo die Septembris anno Domini millesimo cccc° decimo Quia ordinatum fuit in festo Sancti Marci, quod nullus manens infra Beverlacum hospitaret blada venalia post pulsacionem communis campane post xij horam ad nonam,[2] solveret communitati xijd. tociens &c., Et Johannes Garthum hoc idem fatetur, et juravit quod ignoravit constitucionem; ideo in presenti excusatur, et monitus est quod non delinquat imposterum sub pena ijs.

[3] Vendicio fraxinorum in Bardyk.

1407. Anno Domini millesimo cccc^mo^ septimo Ricardus Cokirham emit de xij custodibus communitatis septem fraxinos crescentes in le Barredyk, aretro gardinum Willelmi Frost prope barras boriales, pro vjs. viijd., quos solvit.

[4] Pena reddicionis burgensie.

1403. Item ordinatum est die Mercurii in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno Domini millesimo cccc° tercio, per xij Custodes ville Beverlaci et totam communitatem ejusdem ville, quod si quis burgensium dicte ville amodo reddat burgensiam suam, ad illam intencionem quod non vult esse obediens et justificabilis duodecim Custodibus ville supradicte, qui pro tempore fuerint, quod forisfaciet et solvet dicte communitati x^li^ tociens quociens inde culpabilis inventus fuerit.

Ordinacio mercati sutorum.

1364. Item ordinatum est et consensum per totam communitatem ville Beverlaci, et ex consensu consilii et Ballivi domini Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, anno domini millesimo ccc° lxiiij, quod omnes sutores ejusdem ville, Aceciam extranei hujus artificii, decetero utantur stallis suis in mercato ad hoc deputato, vocato le Shomarket, sicut ibidem antiquitus usi fuerunt mercatis diebus et nundinis, et nullo ejusdem ville alio loco.

[1] In another hand. [2] Some words appear to have been omitted in the MS.
[3] In later hand. [4] f. 11b.

penalty of 3s. 4d., to be paid to the community; and on fair-days they may buy earlier, but moderately so, under the same penalty.

As to keeping corn for sale.

30 September, A.D. 1410, because it had been ordered on S. Mark's day that no one living in Beverley should keep corn for sale after the ringing of the common bell after 12 noon, and if he did should pay the community for every offence 12d., and John Gardham pleads guilty to doing so, and swore that he did not know of the order; therefore this time he is let off, and warned not to offend hereafter under penalty of 2s.

Sale of ash-trees in Bardike.

A.D. 1407, Richard Cockeram bought of the twelve keepers of the community seven ash trees growing in the Bardike, behind William Frost's garden by North Bar, for 6s. 8d., which he paid.

Penalty of surrender of burgess-ship.

Also, it was ordered on Wednesday, S. Mark's day, A.D. 1403, by the twelve keepers of Beverley and the whole community of the same town, that if a burgess of the same town henceforth surrender his burgess-ship with the object of not being obedient and amenable to the twelve keepers of the town aforesaid for the time being, he shall forfeit and pay to the said community 10*l.* so often as he shall have been found guilty thereof.

Order as to the cobblers' market.

Also, it was ordered and agreed by the whole community of the town of Beverley, with the consent of the council and bailiff of the Lord Archbishop of York, A.D. 1364, that all the cobblers of the same town, and also strangers of that craft, henceforward keep their stalls in the market assigned for this purpose, called the Shoemarket, as of old they used to do on market and fair days, and in no other place in the same town.

De cathenis remanentibus.

1391. Item, memorandum quod Johannes Trippok, Thomas Yole et socii sui Custodes ville Beverlaci anno Domini m° ccc^mo lxxxxj, die Jovis proximo ante festum Pentecostes anno predicto, liberaverunt Johanni de Holme, Ade Barker, Johanni Carleton et sociis suis, custodibus ville predicte: In primis unam Cathenam apud le Bek continentem et habentem in se lij linkes;

Unam cathenam in Flemmyngate habentem in se l linkes;

Unam cathenam apud barras boriales continentem xliiij linkes;

Duas cathenas jacentes in le Gildehall, viz. unam continentem in se xxxvj linkes et alteram xxvj linkes.

De foro sutorum.

1364. Item ordinatum est anno Domini millesimo ccc° lxiiij, quod nullus allutarius infra villam Beverlaci conversans, tempore nundinarum nec aliarum dierum fori, vendat sotulares nullo loco extra domum suam, nisi in foro ubi ordinatum est ex antiquo, ut supra; sub pena vjs. viijd. communitati solvenda quociens in premissis delinquat.

Consenserunt itaque omnes allutarii predicti, quod si quis fratrum suorum infregerit aliquam ordinacionem in rotulo suo de Domesday contentam, quod incurrat penam prescriptam eodem modo solvendam.

1375. Item anno Domini m° cccIxxv°, ordinatum est et consensum per allutarios ville Beverlaci, quod nullus gilde Allutariorum Beverlaci sit vestitus de novo de nulla alia veste preter de secta confratrum suorum, in die qua fuerint in castello suo congregati contra adventum Beati Johannis Beverlaci, sub pena xxd. ad luminare predicte gilde, et xxd. communitati ville Beverlaci solvendorum.

Ordinacio inter tannatores et sutores.

Item ordinatum est per totam communitatem, quod nullus sutor exerceat artem tannatoris simul cum arte sutorum, sub pena xls. solvendorum communitati tociens quociens culpabilis inventus fuerit.

Ordinacio inter eosdem.

Item ordinatum est per dictam communitatem, quod nullus tannator exerceat artem sutorum simul cum arte tannatorum, sub pena xls. solvendorum forma qua supra.

Of the chains kept.

Also, be it remembered that John Tripock, Thomas Yole and their fellows, keepers of the town of Beverley, A.D. 1391, Thursday before Whitsuntide in the year aforesaid, delivered to John of Holme, Adam Barker, John Carlton and their fellows, keepers of the town aforesaid: first, a chain at the Beck containing 52 links;

Next a chain in Flemingate containing 50 links;

A chain at North Bar containing 44 links;

Two chains lying in the Gild Hall, one containing 36 links, the other 26 links.

Of the cobblers' market.

Also, it was ordered, A.D. 1364, that no shoemaker living in the town of Beverley sell shoes at fair or other market time in any place outside his own house, except in the market where it was ordered of old, as above, under penalty of 6s. 8d., to be paid to the community for every offence.

So all the shoemakers aforesaid agreed that if any of their brethren break any order contained in their Domesday Roll he shall incur the payment of the same penalty.

Also, A.D. 1375, it was ordered and agreed by the shoemakers of the town of Beverley that none of the Gild of Shoemakers of Beverley should have any new livery, except of the same suit as his brethren, on the day in which they assembled in their castle against the coming of S. John of Beverley, under penalty of 20d., to be paid to the light of the said gild, and 20d. to the community of Beverley.

Order between tanners and cobblers.

Also, it was ordered by the whole community that no shoemaker practise the craft of a tanner at the same time as that of a shoemaker, under penalty of 40s. to be paid to the community as often as he is found guilty.

Order between the same.

Also, it was ordered by the said community that no tanner practise the craft of shoemakers at the same time as that of tanners, under penalty of 40s. to be paid in manner abovesaid.

Ordinacio vesture de Shermen.

1396. Item, die Martis proximo ante festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno Domini millesimo ccc° nonagesimo sexto, venerunt Walterus Rasket, Robertus Sherman, Johannes Vescy, Thomas Matfray, Thomas Clok, Robertus Clok, Thomas Sherman, Robertus Stephenson, et Robertus de Bridlyngton coram xii custodibus ville Beverlaci, et supplicaverunt predictis xii custodibus, quod hoc anno non onerentur cum aliqua vestura ad festum Ascensionis Domini quia tempus nimis breve erat; sed concesserunt per plenum consensum eorumdem coram dictis custodibus, quod amodo, de anno in annum, quilibet eorum debet vestiri de novo, quolibet anno, in consimili secta vesture in honore Beati Johannis Beverlaci, et si aliquis eorum deficiat aliquo anno, quod extunc solvet communitati ville supradicte tociens quociens defecerit, vjs. viijd.

[1] Ordinacio de vestura Fullonum.

1396. Item die Martis proximo ante festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste A.D. m° ccc° nonagesimo sexto, Johannes Bole, Willelmus de Scoford, Robertus de Westmerland, Willelmus de Barton, Thomas de Bilton, Johannes Nowre, Thomas Bassett, Robertus Tanner, Willelmus de Welles, Henricus Viterby, et Robertus de Shirburne venerunt coram xij custodibus, et voluntarie concesserunt quemlibet eorum vestiri in consimili secta in honore Beati Johannis Beverlaci, viz. quolibet anno ad festum Ascencionis Domini, et supplicaverunt dictis custodibus, quod si aliquis eorum amodo inventus fuerit rebellis contra socios suos, quod extunc solvat communitati ville Beverlaci tociens quociens delinquerit iijs. iiijd. et ad reparacionem castelli Fullonum iijs. iiijd.

Pena reprobacionis confratris.

1410. Postea xxvij die Maii A.D. millesimo cccc° decimo, ordinatum est, quod si Johannes Nowre, junior, reprobet Willelmum Farand, aldermannum artis Fullonum, dum occupat illud officium, solvet ad opus communitatis iijs. iiijd.; et quod ille et quicunque alius artis predicte reprobaverit Aldermannum aut seneschallum in futurum, quod incurrat penam predictam solvendam indilate.

[2] De panno laneo.

1437. [Q]uia populi Domini Regis in defectu artificii arcium diversorum [*sic*] subtiliter defraudantur ad dampnum non modicum, et

[1] f. 12. [2] In another hand. The initial Q has never been filled in.

Order for livery of shearmen.

Also, Tuesday before S. Mark's day, A.D. 1396, come Walter Rasket, Robert Shearman, John Vescy, Thomas Matfray, Thomas Clok, Robert Clok, Thomas Shearman, Robert Stephenson, and Robert of Bridlington, before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, and asked the aforesaid twelve keepers that this year they should not be charged with any clothing at Ascension Day, because the time was too short; but they granted with their full consent before the twelve keepers that thenceforward, from year to year, each of them should be clothed in new livery, every year, of the same suit, in honour of S. John of Beverley; and if any of them made default in any year, that then he should pay to the community of the town aforesaid for every default 6s. 8d.

Order of the livery of Fullers.

Also, Tuesday before S. Mark's day, A.D. 1396, John Bole [and ten others] came before the twelve keepers and of their own free will granted that each of them would be clothed in a like suit in honour of S. John of Beverley, viz. every year on Ascension Day; and they asked the said keepers, that if any of them henceforth should be found rebelling against his fellows, that then he should pay to the community of the town of Beverley for every offence 3s. 4d., and for the repair of the Fullers' castle 3s. 4d.

Penalty for abusing his brethren.

Afterwards, 27 May, A.D. 1410, it was ordered that if John Nowre, junior, abused William Farrant, Alderman of the Fullers, in the execution of his office, he should pay to the use of the community 3s. 4d.; and that he and everyone else of the craft aforesaid who abused the Alderman or steward for the future should incur the penalty aforesaid, to be paid without delay.

Of woollen cloth.

Because the people of the Lord King through defect of craftsmanship of divers crafts are defrauded to their no small loss, and

specialiter in artificio pannorum laneorum inter Textores et Fullones Beverlaci, ideo per discrecionem Thome Constable, Willelmi Wilton, Willelmi Spenser, Thome Swanland, et sociorum suorum, xij^{cim} Custodum sive Gubernatorum communitatis ville Beverlaci predicte, octavo die Martii A.D. millesimo cccc^{mo} xxxvij^{mo}, ex assensu et consensu Aldermannorum, Seneschallorum et confratrum arcium predictorum [*sic*] in presencia dictorum Custodum infra Gildam Aulam Beverlaci dictis die et anno congregatorum, Ordinatum est et statutum pro perpetuo observari ;

Quod si aliquis Textor Beverlaci, qui aliquam telam panni lanei facere seu operare presumat infuturum, nisi recipiat ad artificium suum predictum tantum filum per quod ipsa tela post operacionem suam factam per artificium Fullonis inde posset fieri bonum pannum et habilem, ita tamen quod omnino teneat in latitudine infra listas ad minus ij virgatas plenum aquatum et scissum ; et si sit medietas panni lanei extunc teneat in longitudine xiij virgas per standardum Domini Regis mensuratas, et in latitudine, ut supradictum est, sub pena forisfacture iijs. iiijd. de quolibet panno laneo ad usum communitatis predicte, et iijs. iiijd. ad usum dicte artis Textorum tociens quociens aliquis ejusdem artis contra dictam ordinacionem convictus fuerit infuturum. Et si aliquis magister artis Fullonum, aut serviencium suorum, a Textore aliquam telam in artificio artis sue recipere presumat nisi bonum et habilem pannum inde fieri possit, in longitudine et latitudine, ut predictum est, extunc amittat ad usum communitatis et artis sue predicte vjs. viijd., in forma predicta equaliter dividendos ; videlicet, pro defectu cujuslibet medietatis panni lanei, ut supra ; et pro defectu cujuslibet integri panni xiijs. iiijd., sine pardonacione aliquali.

[1] Ordinacio ludi Corporis Christi cum pena.

1390. Item ordinatum est anno Domini millesimo ccc° nonagesimo, per totam communitatem, quod quilibet artifices ville Beverlaci viz. mercers et drapers, tannatores, masons, skynners, taillors, goldsmyths, smyths, plummers, bollers, turnors, girdelers, cutlers, latoners, brochemakers, horners, sponers, ladilers, furburs, websters, walkers, coverlidwevers, cartwrightes, coupars, fletchers, bowers, cordewaners, baksters, flesshewers, fysshers, chaundelers, barburs, vynters, sadilers, rapers, hayrers, shipmen, glovers, and workmen habeant suos ludos et pagentes paratos amodo qualibet die in festo Corporis Christi, modo et

[1] f. 12b.

particularly in the craft of woollen cloths between the Weavers and Fullers of Beverley, therefore by the discretion of Thomas Constable [etc.] and their fellows, the twelve keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley aforesaid, on 8 March, A.D. 1437, by the assent and consent of the aldermen, stewards and brethren of the crafts aforesaid, assembled in the presence of the said keepers in the Gild Hall of Beverley, on the said year and day, it was ordered [1] and decreed to be observed for ever, that if a weaver of Beverley undertakes to make or work a web of woollen cloth, unless he take for his craft aforesaid so much thread as thereby the said web after its working by the said craft of Fullers may be able to be made into good and sound cloth, so as to hold in breadth between the lists at least two yards fully watered and sheared; or if it be half a cloth, then to hold in length thirteen yards measured by the King's standard, and in breadth as aforesaid, under penalty of forfeiting 3s. 4d. for every woollen cloth to the use of the community, and 3s. 4d. to the use of the said craft of Weavers, for every time that any of the same craft shall be convicted of breaking the said order for the future.

And if any master of the craft of Fullers, or any of their servants, take from a weaver in the exercise of his craft any web, except one from which a good and sound cloth can be made, in length and breadth as aforesaid, then he shall lose to the use of the community and his craft aforesaid 6s. 8d., to be equally divided in form aforesaid; viz. for the defect of each half cloth, as is aforesaid: and for the defect of every whole cloth 13s. 4d., without any pardon.

Order for the Corpus Christi Play, with penalty.

Also it was ordered, A.D. 1390, by the whole community, that all craftsmen of the town of Beverley, viz. mercers and drapers, tanners, masons, skinners, tailors, goldsmiths, smiths, plumbers, bowlers, turners, girdlers, cutlers, latteners,[2] broochmakers, horners, spooners, ladlers, furbishers, weavers, fullers, coverlet-weavers, cartwrights, coopers, arrowmakers, bowyers, shoemakers, bakers, butchers, fishmongers, chandlers, barbers, vintners, saddlers, ropers, hairers, shipmen, glovers, and workmen have their plays and pageants ready henceforth on every Corpus Christi day, in the fashion and form of the

[1] The sentence is not complete in the original.
[2] Makers of articles in laton or latten, a mixed metal like brass.

forma secundum antiquam consuetudinem ville Beverlaci, ad ludendum in honore Corporis Christi, sub pena cujuslibet artis deficientis, xls.

Ordinacio ejusdem ludi Corporis Christi imperpetuum ludendi.

1411. Item tercio die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo cccc° undecimo, ad laudem et honorem Dei et Corporis Christi, ac pro pacifica unitate digniorum et minorum communium ville Beverlaci, habitus fuit moderatus contractus cum Willelmo Rolleston, mercatore, Nicholas de Ryse, Adam Tirwhitt, Johanne de Holme, Willelmo Wilton, Adam Barker et aliis reverendis de dignioribus, liberaturas annuatim ut alii ceterarum arcium Beverlaci non habentibus, et alibi non ludentibus, ut ipsi digniores quandam pagendam, quamvis antea non usi fuerint, in festo Corporis Christi erigerent suis costagiis, sustentarent et ludi facerent, honorifice et decenter. Super quo predicti digniores pro se et aliis de dignioribus, quantum in eis fuit et est, submiserunt se in awardum et judicium Ricardi Aglyon, Thome Coppandale, senioris, Willelmi Dalton, Willelmi Melburne et sociorum suorum xij custodum communitatis ville Beverlaci.

Qui quidem xij Custodes suum judicium reddiderunt sub hac forma, quod predicti digniores erga festum Corporis Christi proximum futurum anno jam instanti per quatuor eorumdem et supervisum xij Custodum communitatis, qui pro tempore erunt, de costagiis et expensis eorundem digniorum honestam et honorabilem pagendam fabricari faciant, et honestum ludum ludi in eadem, sub pena xls. de eisdem dignioribus levanda ad opus communitatis predicte.

Et preterea, ut honor Dei et honestas ville devotius et honestius exaltentur, quam plurimi Aldermanni et Seneschalli arcium in Beverlaco, viz. mercerorum, pannariorum, tannatorum, textorum, cissorum, allutariorum, virorum aquaticorum, tinctorum, fullonum, sellariorum, pistorum, carnificum, fabrorum, pelliparíorum et aliorum, pro se et artibus suis ac pro tota communitate, quantum in eis est, submiserunt se in awardum predictorum xij Custodum tam pro ereccione castellorum quam pro ludo Corporis Christi sustentando.

Unde predicti Custodes suum sic dederunt awardum: quod omnes et singuli quarumlibet arcium, qui castella lignia in honore Dei et Sancti Johannis Beverlaci uncquam habere et erigere solebant, seu imposterum habituri sunt, amodo in futurum imperpetuum erigant et ornate cooperiant castra sua annuatim more solito, sub pena vjs. viijd.,

ancient custom of the town of Beverley, to play in honour of the Body of Christ, under the penalty for every craft making default, of 40s.

Order for playing the same Corpus Christi Play for ever.

Also, 3 April, A.D. 1411, to the praise and honour of God and of the Body of Christ, and for the peaceful union of the worthier and lesser commons of the town of Beverley, there was a short conference held between William Rolleston, merchant, Nicholas of Rise, Adam Tirwhitt, John of Holme, William Wilton, Adam Barker, and others, worshipful men of the worthier sort, not having liveries every year like others of the other crafts of Beverley, and not playing in other plays, that the worthier sort should, though they have not hitherto been accustomed do so, erect at their cost, maintain and cause to be played, in honourable and becoming wise, a pageant at the feast of Corpus Christi. Whereupon the said worthier sort for themselves and others of the worthier sort, as much as in them lay, submitted themselves to the award and judgment of Richard Aglyon, Thomas Coppandale sen., William Dalton, William Melbourne, and their fellows, the twelve keepers of the community of the town of Beverley.

Which twelve keepers gave judgment in this form, that the said worthier sort at the feast of Corpus Christi next, this present year, through four of them and under the supervision of the twelve keepers of the community for the time being at the costs and expense of the said worthier sort shall cause to be made a fit and proper stage, and a proper play to be played on the same, under penalty of 40s. to be levied on the said worthier sort to the use of the community aforesaid.

And further that the honour of God and the reputation of the town of Beverley may be exalted with greater devotion and repute, most of the aldermen and stewards of the crafts in Beverley, viz. mercers, clothworkers, tanners, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, watermen, dyers, fullers, saddlers, bakers, butchers, smiths, skinners, and others, for themselves and their crafts and for the whole community, so far as in them is, submitted themselves to the award of the aforesaid twelve keepers, as well in respect of the erection of castles as for the maintenance of the Corpus Christi Play.

Whereon the aforesaid keepers thus gave their award: that all and singular of every craft, who were accustomed to have and set up wooden castles in honour of God and of S. John of Beverley, or in future shall have them, shall henceforth for ever set up and cover them in an ornamental fashion, under a penalty of 6s. 8d., to be

de qualibet arte hoc omittente, pro causa quacumque, levandorum. Et quod annuatim imperpetuum ludant pagendas ludi Corporis Christi quas ludere consueverunt, et que per Gubernatores ville juratos discrete assignabuntur, quando per xij Custodes racionabiliter premuniti erunt; et quod predicti digniores ville in forma superius declarata annuatim imperpetuum ludi facient ludum in pagenda sua, sub pena xls., tam de dignioribus quam minoribus communitatis hoc omittentibus ad opus communitatis levandorum. Et si fuerit aliqua singularis persona, sive fuerit digniorum seu minorum, qui per se ludere seu ludi facere recusaverit, solvet ad opus communitatis predicte per se iijs. iiijd., et porcionem suam xls., si quos in communi alicujus artis seu pagende forisfieri contigerit in futuro. Datis die et anno supradictis.

[1] **Gubernacio processionis die Corporis Christi.**

143$\frac{0}{1}$. Quedam discordia facta fuit inter Aldermannos et seneschallos arcium diversarum pro portacione cereorum sive tortorum suorum annuatim ante hec tempora in processione venerabilis festi Corporis Christi. Ideo ex assensu et consensu Aldermannorum et seneschallorum omnium arcium subscriptarum, et aliorum simul congregatorum in Gilda Aula, tempore Thome Mayne, Johannis Beume, Radulphi Ebirston, Walteri Middilton, Laurencii Carr, Willelmi Sighill, Roberti Allerton et sociorum suorum, xij Custodum sive Gubernatorum
1430. ville Beverlaci, xix° die mensis Marcii anno Domini millesimo cccc° tricesimo, et anno Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie nono, Ordinatum est et statutum pro perpetuo observari, quod singulis annis in futurum die Corporis Christi senescalli cujuslibet artis subscripte cum lumine suo in dicta processione secundum formam subscriptam in suo ordine transibunt, et nullus alius ejusdem artis secum, sub pena inferius specificata; Sed annuatim infuturum cum Aldermanno suo post sacratissimum Corpus Christi honeste et honorifice se habeant teneant et gubernabunt, ad instanciam sollempnis festi prescripti. Et quicunque arcium subscriptarum contra hanc ordinacionem rebellis inventus est, quod extunc forisfaciat ad usum communitatis predicte xls. sine perdonacione aliquali &c.

Juxta clerum Gilde Corporis Christi, Gilda Beate Marie, Gilda Sancti Johannis Beverlaci, mercatores, pannarii,[2] carnifices, pistores,

[1] Not rubricated: in another hand.
[2] Interlined in a later hand. The Drapers did not become a separate craft guild till 1493.

levied on every craft neglecting to do so for any cause whatever; and that every year for ever they shall play the scenes of the Corpus Christi Play which they have been accustomed to play, and which shall be assigned to them at the discretion of the sworn governors of the town, upon reasonable notice given by the twelve keepers; and that the worthier sort of the town aforesaid shall yearly cause to be played in form above declared a play on their stage; under a penalty of 40s., to be levied for the use of the community, and as well of the worthier sort as of lesser members of the community neglecting this. And if any person, whether of the worthier sort or of the lesser sort, individually refuse to play or cause to be played, he shall pay to the use of the community himself 3s. 4d., besides his share of 40s., if it shall happen that the members of any craft or pageant shall forfeit them in common. Dated the day and year aforesaid.

Governance of the procession on Corpus Christi day.

Dissension having arisen between the aldermen and stewards of divers crafts as to the carrying of wax lights or torches yearly heretofore in the procession of the revered feast of Corpus Christi.

Therefore by the assent and consent of the aldermen and stewards of all the crafts underwritten, and of others assembled in the Gild Hall, in the time of Thomas Mayne, John Bewholme [etc.], and their fellows the twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley, 19 March, A.D. 1430, and in the 9th year of King Henry, the Sixth after the conquest of England, it was ordered, and decreed to be perpetually observed, that every year in future on Corpus Christi day the stewards of each craft underwritten shall pass with their light in the said procession in their order in the form underwritten, and no one else of their craft with them, under the penalty below stated; but yearly in future with their aldermen shall hold, keep, and behave themselves in honourable and decent wise behind the most holy Body of Christ, as the solemnity of the aforementioned feast demands. And every man of the underwritten crafts who is found disobedient to this order shall forfeit to the community 40s. without any pardon.

Next the clergy of the Corpus Christi Gild, the Gild of the Blessed Mary, the Gild of S. John of Beverley, the Mercers Drapers,

carpentarii, fabri, cissores, pelliparii, tynctores, tannatores, textores, schermanni, fullones, naute, allutarii, barbitonsores, serotecarii, coupers, piscarii, tegulatores, Gilda Sancte Elene, Gilda Pater Noster, Gilda Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Gilda Sancti Johannis in Maio, et Gilda Sancti Petri melon.

[1] **Pena perdita per fabros causa ludi eorum non lusi die Corporis Christi.**

1392. Quia Thomas Lorymer, Robertus Marshall, Johannes Lorymer juxta le Cukstolepit, Johannes Lorymer super le smetheraw, et socii sui, defecerunt in festo Corporis Christi anno Domini m° ccc° nonagesimo secundo in ludo suo; ideo consideratum est per Johannem Kelk, Stephanum Coppandale, Ricardum Aglyon et socios suos, custodes ville Beverlaci, quod solvant communitati ville Beverlaci xls., prout ordinatum fuit per totam communitatem ab antiquo. Et super hoc die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Swithuni Episcopi anno supradicto venerunt Thomas Lorymer, Joannes Lorymer juxta le Cukstolepit, Johannes Loksmyth, Thomas Loksmyth, tam pro se quam pro sociis suis, et optulerunt coram dictis xij custodibus xls., quos prius forisfecerunt.

Et quia obedienter se gesserunt, ideo predicti xls. retraditi fuerunt predictis Thome Lorymer et sociis suis supradictis; sub hac condicione, quod si predictus Thomas et socii sui defecerint in ludo suo, viz. de Ascencione Domini, aliquo festo Corporis Christi, quo alii artifices ville Beverlaci ludunt, quod tunc incontinenter debent solvere communitati cs.

Et ad istas convenciones bene et fideliter tenendas dicti Thomas Lorymer et socii sui suprascripti obligant se dictis Custodibus et successoribus suis in cs., et quemlibet eorum insolidum, solvendis infra duodecim dies postquam defecerint in ludo supradicto.

[Ludus Corporis Christi.]

1457. Memorandum quod die Lune in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno xxxv^to^ regni Regis Henrici sexti, communes burgenses ville Beverlaci in sua Gilda Aula congregati et convenientes petunt a venerabilibus custodibus sive gubernatoribus dicte ville Beverlaci habere ludos suos annuatim in festo Corporis Christi prout habere et ludi facere consueverunt sub pena superius in ordinacione ludi specificata.

[1] i. 13.

Butchers, Bakers, Carpenters, Smiths, Tailors, Skinners, Dyers, Turners, Weavers, Shearmen, Fullers, Seamen, Shoemakers, Barbers, Glovers, Coopers, Fishers, Tilers, the Gild of S. Helen, the Gild of Pater Noster, the Gild of S. John the Baptist, the Gild of S. John in May, and the Gild of S. Peter of Milan.

Penalty paid by the Smiths for not playing their play on Corpus Christi day.

Because Thomas Lorymer, Robert Marshall, John Lorymer by the Cuckstoolpit, John Lorymer over the Smiths' Row and their fellows failed in their play on Corpus Christi day, A.D. 1392; therefore it was held by John Kelk, Stephen Coppandale, Richard Aglyon and their fellows, keepers of the town of Beverley, that they pay to the community of the town of Beverley 40s., as was ordered by the whole community in ancient times. And thereupon, on Friday after 15 July in the year aforesaid came Thomas Lorymer, John Lorymer by the Cuckstoolpit, John Locksmith, Thomas Locksmith, as well for themselves as for their fellows, and offered to the twelve keepers 40s. which they had forfeited.

And because they behaved obediently, therefore the said 40s. were handed back to the said Thomas Lorymer and his fellows aforesaid; on this condition, that if the said Thomas or his fellows made default in their play, viz. the Ascension of the Lord, on any Corpus Christi day on which the other craftsmen of Beverley play, that then without delay they ought to pay to the community 100s.

And for the due and faithful performance of this agreement, the said Thomas Lorymer and his fellows above written bind themselves and each of them for himself to the said keepers and their successors in 100s., to be paid within twelve days after they shall have made default in their play aforesaid.

[Corpus Christi Play.]

Memorandum that on Monday, S. Mark's day, 35 Henry VI., the commons burgesses of the town of Beverley, met together and assembled in their Gild Hall, ask the worshipful keepers or governors of the said town of Beverley to have their plays every year on Corpus Christi day as they used to have their plays, and cause them to be played, under the penalty above specified in the Order of the Play.

Ordinacio ludi vocati Paradyse per hayrers ville Beverlaci.

1391. Item die Veneris proximo post festum Translacionis Sancti Willelmi anno Domini m° ccc° nonagesimo primo, venit Johannes de Erghes, hayrer, in Gilda Aula coram xij Custodibus ville Beverlaci, et manucepit, pro se et sociis suis ejusdem artis, ludere quemdam ludum vocatum Paradise sufficienter, viz. quolibet anno in festo Corporis Christi, quando alii artifices ejusdem ville ludunt, durante vita ipsius Johannis Erghes sumptibus suis propriis, volens et concedens se solvere communitati ville Beverlaci tociens quociens defecerit in ludo predicto, xs., per plegium Nicholai Fauconer; aceciam manucepit reliberare xij custodibus ville qui pro tempore erunt in fine vite sue omnes res necessarias quas ipse habet, pertinentes ludo predicto; sub pena xxs; viz. j karre, viij hespis, xviij stapels, ij visers, ij wenges angeli, j fir-sparr, j worme, ij paria caligarum linearum, ij paria camisarum, j gladius.

[1] **Ordinacio pistorum de amiccione burgensie.**

1364. Item A.D. millesimo ccc° lxiiij°, ordinatum est per Communitatem, quod si aliquis pistor amodo delinquat communitati vel contra usus et libertates Beverlaci, quod sine remedio amittat libertatem suam burgensie.

1366. Item A.D. m° ccc° lxvj° Johannis Maxay, Johannes de Gillyng, Johannes Harold, Willelmus de Stafford, Thomas de Kexby, pistores ville Beverlaci, fatentur pro se et toto artificio suo coram Custodibus ville Beverlaci, quod si aliquis eorum amodo inveniatur rebellis et inobediens vel contrarius majori parti artificii in hiis que spectant ad commune commodum artificii eorum, ordinatum est per communitatem artificii quod hic qui culpabilis inveniatur in premissis, quod sine remedio solvat communitati ville Beverlaci iijs. iiijd.

De conduccione molendinorum: pena.

Et ordinatum est per totam communitatem quod nullus pistor conducat aliquod molendinum pro aliquo termino, sub pena xls. solvendorum communitati quandocumque culpabilis inventus fuerit.

[1] f. 13b.

Order for the play called Paradise by the Hairers of the town of Beverley.

Also, Friday next after the Translation of S. William of York, A.D. 1391, came John of Arras, hairer, in the Gild Hall before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, and undertook for himself and his fellows of the same craft to play a play called Paradise adequately, viz. every year on Corpus Christi day when the other craftsmen of the same town play, during the life of the said John Arras at his own proper cost, willing and granting that he will pay to the community of the town of Beverley for every default in the aforesaid play, 10s., Nicholas Falconer being his surety. And also he undertook to redeliver to the twelve keepers of the town, for the time being, at the end of his life all the necessaries in his possession belonging to the play aforesaid, under penalty of 20s.; viz. 1 car, 8 hasps, 18 staples, 2 visors, 2 angel's wings, 1 deal pole, 1 snake, 2 pairs of linen stockings, 2 pairs of shirts, 1 sword.

Order as to the Bakers' loss of burgess-ship.

Also, A.D. 1364, it was ordered by the community that if any baker henceforth offend against the community or the usages and liberties of Beverley, he lose without redress the freedom of his burgess-ship.

Also, A.D. 1366, John Maxey, John of Gilling, John Harold, William of Stafford, Thomas of Kexby, bakers of the town of Beverley, allow for themselves and their whole craft before the keepers of this town of Beverley, that if any of them henceforth be found rebellious and disobedient, or in opposition to the majority of his craft in things which concern the common good of the craft, it has been ordered by the community of the craft that he who has been found guilty in the premises shall pay without redress to the community of the town of Beverley 3s. 4d.

Penalty for hiring mills.

And it was ordered by the whole community that no baker hire any mill for any term, under penalty of 40s. to be paid to the community whenever he shall have been found guilty.

De empcione granorum in foro: pena.

1401. Item A.D. m° ccccj°, ordinatum est per Custodes ville Beverlaci quod nullus pistor intret le Cornemarket ante horam primam pro aliquo grano emendo, sub pena cujuslibet delinquentis vjs. viijd. solvendorum communitati tociens quociens inventus fuerit.

De rebellibus contra aldermannos: pena.

1413. Item consideratum est A.D. m° ccccxiij° per peticionem bille pistorum et querelam Willelmi Tynmouth, Aldermanni pistorum, Thome Bulthum, Johannis Bell, Roberti Wardale, Egidii Bakster dicti Welbek, Galfridi Clers, pistorum, et aliorum ejusdem artis ut, cum ordinatum sit quod quicumque artis predicte inventus fuerit inobediens et rebellis contra Aldermannos, scrutatores artis [1] et confratres, in hiis que spectant ad honestatem artis et gubernacionem communitatis, quod amittat iijs. iiijd. ad opus communitatis, et iijs. iiijd. ad opus castelli artis predicte; quam penam Ricardus Ayre, pistor, amisit et judicatus solvere et exponere, quia recusavit solvere Aldermanno predicto iijs. iiijd. aretro existenti de vjs. viijd. pro introitu suo secundum ordinacionem tocius artis, quos quidem iijs. iiijd. sic aretro judicatur solvere cum pena predicta.

De solucione serviencium.

Et predicti pistores petierunt in billa predicta ut servientes pistorum ad medietatem costagiorum suorum diebus Rogationum et in festo Corporis Christi contribuerent, dum tamen ad novam fabricam castelli sive pagende hujusmodi servientes nullatenus onerentur. Que quidem peticio ponitur in respectu quousque xij Custodes inde melius deliberentur.

Pena pistorum.[2]

1418. x° die Sept'. A.D. m° cccc° xviij.

Johannes Belle, Willelmus Tynmouthe, Ricardus Ayer, Ricardus Malare, Robertus Joynour, Ricardus Goos, Galfridus Clerk, Robertus Swete et Willelmus Browne, pistores, presentes divisim juraverunt die et anno predictis quod non intrabit forum Beverlaci ad emendum ibidem frumentum aliquo die Sabbati in futurum, nec ement

[1] Interlined later.

[2] Not rubricated, and in a later hand.

Penalty for buying grain in market.

Also, A.D. 1401, it was ordered by the keepers of the town of Beverley that no baker enter the Cornmarket before 1 P.M. to buy any grain, under penalty of every offender paying to the community 6s. 8d. as often as he is found [guilty].

Penalty for rebellion against aldermen.

Also it was held on the petition of the bakers and on complaint of William Tynemouth, alderman of the bakers, Thomas Bultham, John Bell, Robert Wardle, Giles the baker called Welbeck, Geoffrey Clerk, bakers, and others of the same craft, that whereas it had been ordered that whenever any of the said craft has been found disobedient or rebellious against the aldermen, the searchers of the craft, and his brethren in matters relating to the honour of the craft and the governance of the society, that he lose 3s. 4d. for the use of the community, and 3s. 4d. for the use of the castle of the craft aforesaid; which penalty Richard Ayre, baker, incurred and was ordered to pay down, because he refused to pay the alderman aforesaid 3s. 4d. being in arrear of 6s. 8d. for his entrance fee, according to the order of the whole craft; and he is ordered to pay the 3s. 4d. so in arrear with the penalty aforesaid.

Of the pay of servants.

And the aforesaid bakers asked in their petition aforesaid that bakers' servants should contribute to half their costs on Rogation days and on Corpus Christi day, provided such servants should not be charged for rebuilding castle or stage. Which petition is respited till the twelve keepers are better advised of the same.

Penalty on bakers.

10 Sept. A.D. 1418.

John Bell, William Tynemouth, Richard Ayre, Richard Malory, Robert Joiner, Richard Goose, Geoffrey Clerk, Robert Sweet, and William Browne, bakers, present, separately made oath on the day and year aforesaid not to go into Beverley market to buy wheat on a Saturday for the future, nor to buy wheat coming on Saturdays

frumentum veniens diebus Sabbati ad mercatum, nec recipient seu hospitabunt frumentum aliquod diebus Sabbati in domos suas; Et hec sub pena vjs. viijd. communitati solvendorum, tociens quociens contra aliquod premissorum convicti fuerint delinquentes, seu aliquis eorum delinquens, contra juramentum predictum.

Ordinacio pistorum.

1413. A.D. m° cccc^mo xiij°.

Consideratum est per peticionem bille pistorum et querelam Willelmi Tynmouthe Aldermanni Pistorum, Thome Bulthum, Johannis Belle, Roberti Wardale, Egidii Welbek, Galfridi Clerk pistorum, et aliorum ejusdem artis, ut cum ordinatum sit, quod quicumque artis predicte inventus fuerit inobediens et rebellis contra Aldermannum et confratres, in hiis que spectant ad honestatem artis et gubernacionem communitatis, quod amittat iijs. iiijd. ad opus communitatis ville Beverlaci et iijs. iiijd. ad opus castelli artis, tociens quociens inde sic culpabilis inventus fuerit, sine perdonacione aliquali.

[1] Nova pistorum pena.

1555. iiij° die Februarii A.D. m°dlv.

Item ordinatum est die et anno proximo suprascriptis per Custodes et Gubernatores ville Beverlaci, viz. per Willelmum Punderson, Robertum Thomson, Christoferum Farer, Ricardum Craven, Willelmum Sands, Willelmum Yonge, Robertum Sparow, Robertum Haryson, Henricum Powre, Alexandrum Guye, et Willelmum Farley, cum consensu et assensu majoris et sanioris partis concilii dicte ville viz. Ricardi Tailor, Ricardi Greenhope, Hugonis Whyte, Ricardi Bell, Rolandi Stokall, Johannis Thriske senioris, Willelmi Grey, Johannis Jackson, Willelmi Fletcher, Arkenwaldi Shepherd, Edwardi Stowte, Thome Drye et Mathei Garbrey Quod nullus pistor communis, nec alius pistor vocatus le boule Baker, nec eorum uxores servientes seu apprenticii intrent le Cornemarkett aliquo die Sabbati in futurum ante horam primam post meridiem pro aliquo grano emendo, nec ement frumentum veniens diebus Sabbati ad mercatum, nisi tantum duos modios pro stauro domus sue, post horam predictam, et quod nec recipient seu hospitabunt frumentum aliquod diebus Sabbati in domos suas, Et hec sub pena vjs. viiijd., communitati solvendorum tociens quociens contra aliquod premissorum convicti fuerint de-

[1] Not rubricated, and in later hand.

to market, nor to receive or house wheat on Saturdays in their houses; and this under penalty of 6s. 8d. to be paid to the community for every time they, or any of them, may be convicted of offending against any of the premises, contrary to their oath aforesaid.

Order for bakers.

1413. It was held on the petition of a bill of the bakers and the complaint of William Tynemouth, alderman of the bakers, Thomas Bultham, John Bell, Robert Wardle, Giles Welbeck, Geoffrey Clerk, bakers, and others of the same craft, that as it was ordered that any of the craft aforesaid who shall be found disobedient and rebellious against the alderman and his brethren in matters which pertain to the honour of the craft and the governance of the community shall lose 3s. 4d. to the use of the community of Beverley and 3s. 4d. to the use of the castle of the craft, as often as he shall have been found guilty thereof, without any pardon.[1]

New penalty for bakers.

4 February, A.D. 1555.

Also, it was ordered the day and year above written by the keepers and governors of the town of Beverley, viz. by William Punderson [and eleven others named], with the consent and assent of the greater and wiser part of the council of the said town [thirteen named]

That no common baker or other baker called boule baker, their wives, servants, or apprentices, shall enter the Cornmarket any Saturday for the future before 1 P.M. to buy any grain, nor buy wheat coming on Saturdays to market, beyond two bushels for stock for their own house after the hour aforesaid: nor shall they receive or house wheat on Saturdays in their houses. And this under penalty of 6s. 8d. to be paid to the community as often as they shall be convicted of offending against any of the premises, or

[1] This sentence is left thus incomplete in the original.

linquentes, seu eorum aliquis vel aliqua deliquerit, contra ordinaciones predictas.

[1] Ordinacio signorum aurifabrorum.

1365. Item die Martis proximo ante festum Sancti Martini in yeme A.D. m° ccclxv°, Simon de Corby, Walterus de Swyne, Johannes Gervais et Thomas Plaice, aurifabri, juraverunt coram xij Custodibus ville Beverlaci, quod nullum argentum pejoris alay quam est moneta Anglicana operari debeant, et quod nulla vasa vel alia opera per eos operata vel operanda manus suas transire permitterent, nisi signis suis consuetis fuerint signata, sub pena iijs. iiijd. communitati solvenda pro quolibet delicto. Et ad dictam ordinacionem tenendam dictus Simon fuit supervisor juratus.

Ordinacio supervisorum artis Aurifabrorum.

14°9 Item ordinatum in Gilda Aula Beverlaci xxv° die mensis Februarii A.D. millesimo ccccix° per Willelmum Rolleston, Ricardum Beverley, Johannem de Holme, Willelmum de Wilton et socios suos xii Custodes ville Beverlaci, ad peticionem et rogatum Thome Burton, Johannis Fitzherbert, Thome Gyliot et Willelmi Draper, aurifabrorum, quod duo supervisores ejusdem artis dicti serchours assignentur et jurentur ad perscrutandum et supervidendum, quod aurum et argentum infra villam Beverlaci fabricanda sint pura et examinata et de fideli alay, absque fraude, et defectibus preventandis, et quod signa cujuslibet eorum nota fiant in Gilda Aula Et quod quicunque aurifabrorum repertus fuerit in deceptibili defectu per supervisores, solvet communitati xijd. et ad sustentacionem luminis Sancti Dunstani xijd.; et quilibet magister artis qui de novo erexerit shoppam, tam qui sunt quam qui pro tempore fuerint, solvet ad sustentacionem predicti luminis xxd. Et quod quilibet artifex ejusdem artis qui occupaverit cum aliquo magistro dictus journeyman, solvet in principio occupacionis sue ad sustentacionem predicti luminis xd. Et quod dicti aurifabri annuatim candelam sustentent in honore Dei et Sancti Dunstani et unam torchiam in processione die Corpori Christi imperpetuum.

[2] Ordinacio pelliparіorum.

1354. Item A.D. millesimo ccc° liiij°, ordinatum est per communem assensum omnium pelliparіorum Beverlaci, quod nullus misceat cum

[1] f. 14. [2] f. 14b.

any one of them, male or female, shall offend against the orders aforesaid.

Order as to goldsmiths' marks.

Also, Tuesday next before S. Martin's day in winter, A.D. 1365, Simon of Corby, Walter of Swine, John Jervis and Thomas Plaice, goldsmiths, took oath before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, that no silver of baser alloy than that of English coin should be wrought, and that they would not let any vessels or other works wrought or to be wrought by them pass out of their hands unless they have been marked with their usual marks, under a penalty of 3s. 4d. to be paid to the community for every default. And the said Simon was sworn as overseer to see the said order kept.

Order as to overseers of the craft of goldsmiths.

Also, it was ordered in the Gild Hall of Beverley, 25 February, A.D. 1409, by William Rolleston [and three others named] and their fellows, the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, at the petition and request of Thomas Burton, John Fitzherbert, Thomas Gilliatt and William Draper, goldsmiths, that two overseers of the said craft, called searchers, should be assigned and sworn to search and see that gold and silver wrought in the town of Beverley should be pure and fine and of true alloy, without fraud or defects that ought to be prevented, and that everyone's marks should be made known in the Gild Hall; and that every goldsmith found out by the searchers in a defect intended to deceive shall pay to the community 12d. and to the maintenance of S. Dunstan's light 12d.; and that every master of the craft who newly sets up shop, as well now as heretofore, shall pay to the maintenance of the aforesaid light 20d.; and that every craftsman of the same craft who works with a master, called journeyman, shall pay at the beginning of his employment to the maintenance of the aforesaid light 10d.; and that the said goldsmiths shall yearly carry a candle in honour of God and S. Dunstan and torch in the procession on Corpus Christi day for ever.

Order for the skinners.

Also, A.D. 1354, it was ordered by the common assent of all the skinners of Beverley that no one shall mix lambskin with budge fur,

furruris de buge agnorum pelles; neque cum furruris agnorum sherlinges, viz. quod quilibet sort operetur per se modo debito et fideli, sub forisfactura cujuslibet furrure invente sic fraudulenter facte per supervisores artis ad opus communitatis liberande.

Concessio lecti leprosorum extra Keldegate bar.

1394. Item A.D. m° ccc° nonagesimo quarto, quedam Margareta Taillour, leprosa, venit coram xij Custodibus ville Beverlaci in Gilda Aula, et petiit licenciam intuitu caritatis habere unum lectum infra domum leprosorum extra Keldgate barre, ibidem habendum. Quam quidem xij Custodes, viz. Nicholaus Ryse, Willelmus Rolleston et socii sui concesserunt ei.

[1] Ordinacio affiratorum de brewester gild: reprobacionis pena.

1364. Item A.D. millesimo ccc° lxiiij°, ordinatum est per Communitatem ville Beverlaci, quod si aliquis communitatis reprobet affiratores de Brewestergild pro affiracione ejusdem, verbo vel quovis alio modo, quod sine remedio solvat communitati vjs. viijd.

Ordinacio eligendi tres de comitiva xij Custodum ad custodiendum assisas panis et cervisie.

1367. Item die Veneris proximo ante diem Dominicam in Ramis palmarum A D. m° ccc° lxvij, ordinatum est per predictam communitatem quod quolibet anno, quando xij Custodes ville Beverlaci ex novo sunt electi, eligant inter se tres de comitiva sua ad supervidendum et custodiendum assisas panis et cervisie pro anno tunc futuro. Et si quis de predictis tribus sic electus recusaverit onus et officium, solvat communitati sine remedio vjs. viijd.

Ordinacio venditorum cervisie cum mensura.

1371. Item ordinatum est et concessum per communitatem in Gilda Aula die Jovis in vigilia Sancti Jacobi A.D. m° ccc° lxxj, quod lagena cervisie vendatur ad unum denarium et obolum, mensura mensurata, et non carius, quamdiu quarterium brasei venditur ad vjs. viijd. et minus usque ad vs. Et si quis proferat pro lagena cervisie quocumque locorum infra Beverlacum unum denarium et obolum, et braciatrix nolit hoc acceptare, quod emptor veniat ad Gildam Aulam et conquerat de braciatrice, et remedium inde ordinabitur.

[1] f. 15.

or sherlings with lambs' fur; viz. that each kind be worked by itself in due and faithful fashion, on pain of forfeiture of every fur found, by the searchers of the craft, thus fraudulently made, to be delivered to the use of the community.

Grant of bed in the Lepers' outside Keldgate Bar.

Also, A.D. 1394, Margaret Taylor, a leper, came before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley in the Gild Hall, and asked by way of charity to have leave to have a bed in the lepers' house outside Keldgate Bar; which the twelve keepers, viz. Nicholas Rise, William Rolleston and their fellows, granted her.

Order as to the affeerers of the Brewsters Gild: penalty for abuse.

Also, A.D. 1364, it was ordered by the community of the town of Beverley that if any of the community abuse the affeerers of Brewster-gild for their affeering, in words or otherwise, he shall pay without fail to the community 6s. 8d.

Order for the election of three of the company of the twelve keepers to keep the assizes of bread and beer.

Also, Friday before Palm Sunday, A.D. 1367, it was ordered by the aforesaid community that every year when the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley are newly elected, they shall elect among themselves three of their company to overlook and keep the assizes of bread and beer for the year then next following; and if any of the aforesaid three so elected refuse the charge and office, he shall pay to the community without redress 6s. 8d.

Order as to beer-sellers and their measures.

Also, it was ordered and granted by the community in the Gild Hall, Thursday, the vigil of S. James, A.D. 1371, that a gallon of beer be sold for 1½d. in a measured measure, and not dearer so long as a quarter of malt is sold at 6s. 8d., and less down to 5s. And if any-one offer 1½d. for a gallon of beer anywhere in Beverley and the ale-wife will not take it, that the purchaser come to the Gild Hall and complain of the brewster, and a remedy shall be found.

De mensura signata.

Item quod quelibet braciatrix vendat cervisiam cum mensura signata signo Domini.

Ordinacio contra Snarlars et hawkers ville Beverlaci.

1398. Presentatum est in curia per xij Custodes ville Beverlaci A.D. millesimo ccc° nonagesimo octavo, quod sunt plures homines mercenarii forinseci, vocati Snarlers et haukers, vagantes per stratas ville, qui sepe emerunt diversa catalla et jocalia furata infra villam in grave dampnum et deceptum communis populi; Et insuper hoc ordinatum est per Curiam et Communitatem ville quod nullus talis mercenarius, alienigena nec indigena, amodo vaget infra libertatem pro hujusmodi vendendis sive emendis, sed habeant seldas in plano foro Domini tempore vendicionis catallorum suorum, et non alibi, sub pena imprisoniamenti et perdicionis vjs. viijd. communitati quocienscumque aliquis eorum captus fuerit.

[1]Licencia edificandi porcheam leprosorum extra Barras Boriales.

1402. Item die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Jacobi A.D. millesimo ccccij, venit Johannes Kelk in Gildam Aulam coram xij Custodibus ville Beverlaci, viz. Thoma Yole, Thoma Coppandale, Willelmo Dalton, et sociis suis, et petiit licenciam edificandi quamdam porcheam annexam cuidam domui situate extra Barras Boriales Beverlaci pro habitacione virorum et feminarum leprosorum, et habet licenciam edificandi dictam porcheam super quamdam placeam terre vaste continentem in se viij pedes per estimacionem.

[2]Licencia edificandi porcheam leprosorum extra Barras Boriales.[3]

1491. Item nono die Decembris A.D. millesimo cccc^mo^ lxxxxiiij^to^, venit Alexander Smythley in Gildam Aulam coram xij Custodibus ville Beverlaci, viz. Johanne Seglystorne, Rogero Moyses, Thoma Peyrson, et sociis suis, et petiit licenciam edificandi quandam porcheam annexam cuidam domui situate extra Barras Boriales Beverlaci pro inhabitacione virorum et feminarum leprosorum; et habet licenciam edificandi dictam porcheam super quamdam placeam terre vaste, continentem in se viij pedes per estimacionem.

[1] f. 15b.
[2] f. 16.
[3] This is inserted, in a later hand, on the next page as nearly as possible opposite the last entry. So it has been brought up here.

Of a marked measure.

Also, that every brewster sell beer with a measure sealed with the lord's mark.

Order against snarlers and hawkers of the town of Beverley.

It was presented in court by the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, A.D. 1398, that there are many foreign pedlars called snarlers and hawkers wandering through the streets of Beverley, who often buy goods and jewels stolen in the town to the great damage and deceit of the common people; and thereon it was ordered by the court and community of the town that no such pedlar, foreign or resident, henceforth wander in the liberty to buy or sell such goods, but have shops in the lord's market at the time of selling their goods, and not elsewhere, on pain of imprisonment and of losing 6s. 8d. to the community every time one of them is caught.

Licence to build a lepers' lodge outside North Bar.

Also, Friday after S. James's day, A.D. 1402, came John Kelk into the Gild Hall before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, viz. Thomas Yole, Thomas Coppandale, William Dalton, and their fellows, and asked leave to build a lodge at the house at North Bar without, as a dwelling for lepers, men and women, and he has leave to build the said lodge on a certain plot of waste land containing eight feet by estimation.

Licence to build a lepers' lodge outside North Bar.

Also, 9 December, A.D. 1494, came Alexander Smithley into the Gild Hall before the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, viz. John Sigglesthorne, Roger Moses, Thomas Pearson, and their fellows, and asked leave to build a lodge annexed to a house situate outside the North Bar of Beverley for the dwelling of male and female lepers, and he has leave to build the said lodge on a piece of waste land containing eight feet by estimation.

[1]**Licencia edificandi unum murum in Estgate. Frost.**

1367. Item A.D. m°ccc°lxvij, Thomas Frost in Gilda Aula venit et petiit licenciam de Custodibus ville ad erigendum unum murum coram placea sua in Estgate super communem viam ad claudendum dictam placeam, spospondens quod quam cito poterit dictam placeam edificare plane cum aliis vicinis, quod tunc dictum murum sic de communi via erectum prosterneret et ammoveret.

De communia in Bawdcroft temporibus licitis.

Item compertum est per bonos et legales burgenses ville Beverlaci, quod quoddam croftum quondam Johannis Bawd, vocatum Bawdcroft, est commune, et non separale, pro bestiis burgensium ibidem pasturandis temporibus licitis.

De quadam carta Cantarie Thome Kelk in ecclesia Fratrum Minorum Beverlaci.

1400. Item A.D. millesimo cccc°, quedam carta Domini Regis concessa pro quadam cantaria in ecclesia Fratrum Minorum Beverlaci viz. pro animabus Thome de Kelk de Beverlaco et Johannis filii ejus, jacet in communi cista in capella Beate Marie Virginis in Beverlaco, ad illam intencionem, quod xij Custodes ville Beverlaci qui pro tempore fuerint, supervideant quod dicta Cantaria bene perficiatur pro animabus predictis et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, intuitu caritatis.

De citacione burgensis.

1354. Item A.D. millesimo ccc°liiij°, ordinatum est et statutum per Ricardum Holme, Thomam Frost et reliquos Custodes ville Beverlaci, cum assensu et consensu tocius Communitatis ville predicte, quod nullus burgensis neque vicinus Beverlaci alium citet vel citari faciat ob nullam causam, coram ullo judice ecclesiastico extra villam Beverlaci, nisi primo injuriam et gravamen suum coram Decano Beverlaci detegat et revelet; et si ibidem jus habere nequeat, quod licite possit aliunde jus suum reportare. Et si quis vero contra hanc ordinacionem fecerit in futurum quod sine remedio dicte communitati vjs. viijd. solvat.

De puteis juxta Wolfkeld: pena.

Item ordinatum est per Communitatem, quod si aliquis ponat aut lavet coria vel aliquod aliud corruptum in fossata ex parte australi

[1] f. 15b.

Licence to build a wall in Eastgate. Frost.

Also, A.D. 1367, Thomas Frost in the Gild Hall came and asked leave of the keepers of the town to put up a wall before his place in Eastgate on the common way, to enclose the said place, promising that as soon as he is able to build the said place in line with his neighbours, he will pull down and remove the said wall so put up on the common way.

Of common in Bawdcroft at the legal time.

Also, it was found by good and lawful burgesses of the town of Beverley that a certain croft, formerly John Bawd's, called Bawdcroft, is common, and not several, for beasts of burgesses to feed there at the legal time.

Of a deed of the Chantry of Thomas Kelk in the Friars Minors' Church.

Also, A.D. 1400, a deed of the lord the king granted for a chantry in the church of the Friars Minors at Beverley, viz. for the souls of Thomas of Kelk of Beverley and John his son, lies in the common chest in the chapel of the Virgin Mary in Beverley, for the purpose that the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley for the time being shall see that the said chantry is duly performed for the souls aforesaid and the souls of all the faithful departed, by way of charity.

Of the citation of a burgess.

Also, A.D. 1354, it was ordered and decreed by Richard Holme, Thomas Frost, and the rest of the keepers of the town of Beverley, with the assent and consent of the whole community of the town aforesaid, that no burgess or neighbour of Beverley summon or cause to be summoned another for any cause before any ecclesiastical court outside the town of Beverley, unless he has first discovered and revealed his grievance and injury before the [Rural] Dean of Beverley: and if he cannot get justice there, then he may lawfully carry his suit elsewhere. And anyone who shall act contrary to this order in the future shall without redress pay 6s. 8d. to the said community.

Of wells by Wolfkeld: penalty.

Also, it was ordered by the community that if anyone put or wash hides or other tainted thing in the ditch on the south side of Wolfkeld

de Wolfkeld, vel alibi juxta aliquem puteum, quod solvet sine remedio communitati xld.

De officio Belman et iiij campanis.

1390. Item in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste A.D. millesimo ccc nonagesimo, Willelmus Pynchon electus fuit per communitatem ad officium de Belman Beverlaci, et post se Thomas Tirwhit, filius Johannis Tirwhit, et recepit de eadem Communitate quatuor parvas campanas, precii cujuslibet ijs., sub hac condicione, quod eas reparabit ad commodum Communitatis, quamdiu steterit in officio predicto, expensis suis propriis reparandas, et eas salvo et secure custodiendas et xij Custodibus qui pro tempore fuerint reliberandas, per plegia Johannis Tone et Willelmi Donyour.

Ordinacio contra aliquem Burgensium alium implacitantem.

1354. Item A.D. m°ccc^mo^liiij°, ordinatum est et statutum per Ricardum Holme, Thomam Frost et socios suos Custodes ville Beverlaci, cum assensu et consensu tocius Communitatis ville predicte, quod nullus burgensis ville Beverlaci alium implacitet nec implacitari faciat, per breve nec in aliqua alia Curia, ob nullam causam seu accusacionem, nisi primo injuriam et gravamen suum coram Custodibus sive Gubernatoribus communitatis ville Beverlaci in Gilda Aula sedentibus detegat et revelet. Et discordes stabunt awardo ordinacioni et judicio xij Custodum vel septem eorum qui pro tempore fuerint. Et quilibet burgensis qui contra hanc ordinacionem deliquerit, ex tunc forisfaciat communitati ville Beverlaci vjs. viijd., tociens quociens inde convictus fuerit, sine perdonacione aliquali.

[1] De theoloneo apud Eboracum exonerato.

1373. Item die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Thome Martiris A.D. millesimo ccc°lxxiij°, Thomas de Beverley, seneschallus Archiepiscopi Eboracensis de Beverlaco, Thomas Humbercolt et Adam Tondu fecerunt sectam pro deliberacione quarumdam districcionum captarum pro theoloneo apud Eboracum Rogero de Moreton tunc Majore Eboraci, et in presencia Magistri Johannis de Walton, Officialis Domini Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, Domini Henrici de Barton, seneschalli dicti Domini Archiepiscopi, dictus Major cognovit quod burgenses ville Beverlaci de theoloneo in civitate Eboraci debent exonerari et esse queiti.

[1] f. 16.

or elsewhere near a well, he shall pay without redress to the community 40d.

Of the office of Bellman and four bells.

Also, on S. Mark's day, A.D. 1390, William Pynchon was elected by the community to the office of Bellman of Beverley; and after him Thomas Tirwhit, son of John Tirwhit; and received from the same community four small bells, the price of each 2s., on this condition: that he will repair them for the benefit of the community as long as he stays in the same office, at his proper cost, and keep them safe and sound to be redelivered to the twelve keepers for the time being; sureties, John Tone and William Donyour.

Order against a burgess bringing an action against another.

Also, A.D. 1354, it was ordered and decreed by Richard Holme, Thomas Frost and their fellows, keepers of the town of Beverley, with the assent and consent of the whole community of the town aforesaid, that no burgess of the town of Beverley may bring an action against another, or cause one to be brought, by writ or in any other court for any cause or charge, unless he first discover and reveal his injury and grievance before the keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley sitting in the Gild Hall. And those at issue shall abide by the award, order and judgment of the twelve keepers, or seven of them, for the time being. And every burgess offending against this order shall forfeit to the community of the town of Beverley 6s. 8d. as often as he shall be convicted thereof, without any pardon.

Of discharge from toll at York.

Also, on Friday after 7 July, A.D. 1373, Thomas of Beverley, steward of the Archbishop of York at Beverley, Thomas Humbercolt and Adam the shaven made suit for the delivery of certain distresses taken for toll at York, Roger of Morton then being Mayor of York, and, in the presence of Mr. John of Walton, official of the Lord Archbishop of York, Sir Henry of Barton, steward of the said Lord Archbishop, the said Mayor took cognizance that the burgesses of the town of Beverley ought to be discharged and free from toll in the city of York.

Et ideo predictus Major precepit ballivis suis omnes districciones, quas de burgensibus Beverlaci causa theolonii ceperant, eisdem retradere et liberare faciant.

Hec infra ecclesiam Beati Petri Eboracensis viz. in capitulo, fuerant facta et loquta.

Ordinacio cissorum de expensis pagine et ludi Corporis Christi, cum pena.

1377. Item A.D. m° ccc° lxxvij, consensuerunt in Gilda Aula quod omnes cissores Beverlaci sint presencialiter ad computum factum super expensis pagine ludi Corporis Christi factis et circa castellum ac commestionem die lune in diebus Rogationum; Et quod quilibet Cissorum, qui pauper est, qui non portat sectam confratrum hujusmodi artificii, sit contributarius ad expensas castelli tantum; et qui in hoc rebelliaverit quod solvat ad usum pavagii xijd.

Ordinacio supervisorum artis cellariorum.

1405. Item die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancte Marie Magdalene A.D. millesimo cccc quinto, ordinatum est per Johannem Langthorne, Johannem Hatheron, Johannem Fuystour, Willelmum Gervais, Gilbertum Sadiller, Johannem de Binde, Simonem Sadiller et Johannem Paulyn, quod habeant duos supervisores artis sue ad videndum defectus eorumdem si quis inventus fuerit culpabilis in predicta arte sua, et ad presentandum omnes defectus quocienscumque necesse fuerit xij custodibus ville Beverlaci qui pro tempore erunt; et pro quolibet defectu solvent ad usum Communitatis iijs. iiijd. et ad usum artis sue iijs. iiijd.

De communia in viis cum pena.

1407. Item Stephanus Gemelyng inparcavit bidentes Thome Bedford, burgensis Beverlaci, in quadam venella que est in latere vie regie que ducit de hermitagio versus Bisshopburton, A.D. m° ccccvij°, infra communiam Communitatis ville Beverlaci, in contemptum et grave dampnum Communitatis. Ideo posuit se in graciam per plegium Thome Gemelyng, unde adjudicatum fuit quod dictus Stephanus solvat Communitati xijd., et non ultra, pro eo quod per awardum quatuor arbitratorum satisfecit Thome Bedford pro dicta injusta imparcacione vs.[1]

[1] Here the orders written in the original hand, with rubricated headings, come to an end. The rest are of a later date and in no particular order, either as to subject or date.

And so the Mayor aforesaid ordered his bailiffs to cause to be returned and redelivered all the distresses which they had taken of burgesses of Beverley for toll.

This was done and spoken in the church of the Blessed Peter of York, in the Chapter-house.

Order of tailors as to expenses of Corpus Christi pageant and play, with penalty.

Also, A.D. 1377, they consented in the Gild Hall that all tailors of Beverley should appear in person at the making of their account of the expenses of the stage of the Corpus Christi Play, and on the castle and feast on Monday in Rogation days; and that any tailor who is poor and does not wear the suit of the brethren of the craft shall contribute to the expenses of the castle only; and anyone rebelling in this matter shall pay for the paving of the town 12d.

Order as to overseers of the craft of saddlers.

Also, Friday next before S. Mary Magdalen's day (22 July), A.D. 1405, it was ordered by John Langthorne, John Hatheron, John Fuystour, William Jervis, Gilbert Saddler, John of Binde, Simon Saddler, and John Paulyn, that they shall have two overseers of their craft to see the defaults of the same, if any is found guilty in his craft aforesaid, and to present all defaults as often as may be necessary to the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley, for the time being; and for every default to pay to the use of the community 3s. 4d., and for the use of the craft 3s. 4d.

Of common in the roads, with penalty.

Also, Stephen Gembling impounded sheep of Thomas Bedford, burgess of Beverley, in a lane by the side of the king's highway leading from the hermitage towards Bishopburton, A.D. 1407, in the common of the community of the town of Beverley, in contempt and to the grave damage of the community: therefore he placed himself at mercy under the surety of Thomas Gembling; whereon judgment was given that the said Stephen should pay to the community 12d. and no more, because by the award of four arbitrators he had made satisfaction to Thomas Bedford for the said unlawful impounding to the amount of 5s.

[Ordinacio contra motorem querelarum.]

1429. [1] Quia in festo Sancti Marci A.D. millesimo cccc^mo vicesimo nono publice in Gilda Aula conquestum est per plurimos burgenses ejusdem ville, quod Willelmus Panys est seminator discensionum et discordiarum, et motor injustarum querelarum inter plurimos Communitatis predicte, omnino juris ignarus, in grave dampnum et dispendium Communitatis predicte et pluriorum [*sic*] bonorum eorum amissionem.

Idcirco per communem assensum Communitatis predicte, ordinatum est quod nullus burgensis Communitatis predicte secum retineat nec conducat predictum Willelmum Panys in aliquo placito nec causa amodo in futurum movenda in quacumque curia infra libertatem predictam; quod si aliquis burgensis hoc facere presumpserit libertatem burgensie sue amittat indilate.

Pro communi averis.

Item ordinatum est et statutum per assensum Communitatis predicte die et anno supradictis, quod si aliquis Burgensis tenens aliquod clausum sive croftum infra libertatem predictam, in quo aliqui burgenses Beverlaci habent seu habere debent communam suam, Anglice common Averis, post fenum seu blada falcata, unita et asportata, et impediat aliquem Burgensem Communitatis predicte minus juste habere comunam suam hujusmodi, aut faveat vel adhereat domino de quo tenet contra aliquem Burgensem in aliquo placito seu querela amodo movenda pro comuna hujusmodi, indilate amittat libertatem Burgensie sue.

[2] **Nota: pena cujuslibet Burgensis absentis ad eleccionem xij gubernatorum in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste sine causa racionabili.**

1435. Die Sancti Marci Evangeliste A.D. millesimo cccc^mo tricesimo quinto, ordinatum est et statutum pro perpetuo observari, ex communi consensu et assensu Communitatis ville Beverlaci infra Gildam Aulam simul aggregate, quod quicumque Burgensium ville predicte aliquo die Sancti Marci Evangeliste infuturum in dictam Aulam non advenerit ad eleccionem xij Custodum ibidem per cessacionem communis campane, videlicet ad horam diei octavam, cum sit premunitus die proximo precedente per communem campanatorem, sed a dicta eleccione se absentaverit, singulis vicibus ille, qui sic reus inventus est, solvat ad

[1] f. 16b. [2] f. 17.

[Order against a promoter of litigation.]

On S. Mark's day, A.D. 1429, public complaint having been made in the Gild Hall by very many of the burgesses of the same town, that William Payns is a sower of dissension and discord and a promoter of unrighteous lawsuits among many of the community aforesaid, though he is wholly ignorant of law, to the great damage and loss of the community aforesaid, and the loss of the goods of many:

Therefore, by the common assent of the community, it was ordered that no burgess of the community aforesaid shall retain or hire the said William Payns in any plea or cause to be henceforth begun in any court within the liberty aforesaid; and if any burgess presume to do so he shall lose the freedom of his burgess-ship forthwith.

For the common average.

Also, it was ordered and decreed by the assent of the community aforesaid, on the day and year abovesaid, that if a burgess hold a close or croft within the liberty aforesaid, in which any burgesses of Beverley have or ought to have their common, in English, common average, after the hay or corn has been mown, put together and carried away, and prevent any burgess of the community aforesaid from fully having his said common, or favour or support any lord, from whom he holds, against any burgess in any plea or suit afterwards begun for such common, he shall forthwith lose the freedom of his burgess-ship.

N.B.—Penalty on a burgess absent at the election of the twelve governors on S. Mark's day without reasonable cause.

S. Mark's day, A.D. 1435, it was ordered and decreed, for perpetual observance, by the common consent and assent of the community of the town of Beverley, assembled together in the Gild Hall, that every burgess of the town aforesaid who shall not come on any S. Mark's day in future to the Gild Hall at the election of the twelve keepers there by the community when the common bell stops, viz. at 8 A.M., after being summoned the day before by the common bellman, but is absent from the said election, such burgess so found guilty shall every

usum Communitatis predicte vjd.; sine aliqua perdonacione nisi racionabilem habeat excusacionem.

[1] **De Communi Averys.**

1434. [2] Die Martis vicesimo octavo die mensis Maii A.D. millesimo cccc^mo xxxiiij^to in presencia omnium venerabilium tocius ville Beverlaci subnominatorum in Gilda Aula coadunatorum, et ex assensu et consensu eorumdem et aliorum comburgensium tunc ibidem interessencium, ordinatum est et statutum quod duodecim Gubernatores ville Beverlaci pro tempore existentes habeant potestatem, durante termino trium annorum proximo sequencium et plenarie completorum, ad dimittendum le common Averis, pro diversis pecunie summis secundum eorum discrecionem; et denarios ind erecipiendos ad disponendum pro edificacione cujusdam nove Aule super le Dynges faciende. Et si quis burgensis dicte ville contra dictam ordinacionem durante termino predicto attemptare presumpserit, amittat libertatem burgensie sue pro termino predicto.

Nota: De amissione burgensie.

Item ordinatum est et consensum per dictos venerabiles subscriptos, et ex assensu consilii sui ibidem, dictis die et anno, quod si aliquis burgensis Beverlaci infuturum inobediens et rebellis inventus fuerit contra aliquam ordinacionem per duodecim Custodes ville Beverlaci factam ad commodum et proficuum Communitatis predicte, et illam ordinacionem recusaverit, quod extunc sine remedio disoneratur de libertate sua imperpetuum.[3]

Nota: Common averis.

1435. [4] Memorandum quod die Veneris xij die mensis Augusti A.D. millesimo, cccc^mo tricesimo quinto, ordinatum est per Thomam Wilton, Willelmum Cokerell, Rogerum Cokirham et socios suos, xij Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci, cum assensu Burgensium,

[1] f. 17b.

[2] A space has been left for the initial to be rubricated, but never filled in.

[3] Then follow the names of fifty-eight persons, headed by Roger Rolleston and ending with Thomas Nuttill. After a space come the names of the alderman and two stewards of the Carnifices (butchers); alderman, two stewards, and four others Smethis'; alderman, two stewards, and five others, 'Barkers' (*i.e.* tanners); Thomas Ulceby, creler; alderman, two stewards, and five others, 'Taylours'; alderman, one steward, and three others, 'Barbours'; alderman, two stewards, and one other, 'Skynners'; alderman, one steward, and five others, 'Corvesours' (bootmakers); alderman, two stewards, and six others, 'Baxters' (bakers); seven Brasiers; alderman, two stewards, 'Wryghts.'

[4] f. 18

time pay to the use of the community aforesaid 6d., without any pardon unless he has a reasonable excuse.

Of common average.

Tuesday, 28 May, A.D. 1434, in the presence of all the worshipful men of the whole town of Beverley under-named, assembled in the Gild Hall, and by the assent and consent of the same, and of the other fellow-burgesses then there present, it was ordered and decreed that the twelve governors of the town of Beverley for the time being shall have power during the term of three years next following and fully to be ended, to let the common average for divers sums of money according to their discretion, and to apply the money so to be received for the building of a new hall on the Dings. And any burgess of the said town who shall presume to attempt anything against the said order during the term aforesaid shall lose the freedom of his burgess-ship for the term aforesaid.

Note: Of the loss of burgess-ship.

Also, it was ordered and agreed by the said worshipful persons underwritten and by the assent of the council there on the said day and year, that any burgess of Beverley who shall henceforth be found disobedient and rebellious against any order made by the twelve keepers of the town of Beverley for the benefit and advantage of the community aforesaid, and shall have disobeyed such order, is thenceforth discharged of his freedom aforesaid for ever without remission.

Note: Common Average.

Be it remembered that, Friday, 12 August, A.D. 1435, it was ordered by Thomas Wilton, William Cockerell, Roger Cokerham and their fellows, the twelve governors of the community of the town of Beverley, with the assent of the burgesses, also of the aldermen and stewards of

necnon Aldermannorum et Seneschallorum ville predicte in Gilda Aula ibidem congregatorum, quod quedam ordinacio que nuper facta fuit per Thomam Mayne et socios suos, nuper Custodes ville predicte, ex assensu diversorum Comburgensium ville predicte, A.D. millesimo cccc^{mo} xxxiiij^{to} facta de dimissione de le common Averis pro termino trium annorum ad edificacionem cujusdam nove Aule supra Dyngez, prout patet supra in registro, irrita sit et vacua.

Item ordinatum est quod nullus burgensis ville Beverlaci ponat aliqua animalia aliquo loco seu clauso, ubi dicti burgenses habere debent le common Averis, postquam fenum factum fuerit ibidem, ante festum Nativitatis Beate Marie Virginis infuturum.

Item ordinatum est dictis die et anno, quod dicti burgenses ponant et habeant suos Geldbestis in tribus crofftis tantum, videlicet a boriali parte de Swynmoregate usque ad viam regiam proximam Spaycrosse, ibidem ducentem usque ad villam de Hulbryg. Et quod burgenses ville predicte qui posuerunt aliqua animalia in le Common Averis ante hanc ordinacionem de illa transgressione erunt quieti.

Item ordinatum est quod nullus dictorum burgensium ponant plura animalia in le Common Averys post dictum festum Nativitatis Beate Marie, nisi ut habet et habere consuevit in Fegang vel Swynmore.

Item ordinatum est quod nullus burgensis ville predicte aliquos bidentes in le Common Averis predicto inponent infuturum. Et si quis dictorum comburgensium contra has ordinaciones, seu aliquam eorum, attemptare presumpserit, quod tunc puniatur per discrecionem xij Gubernatorum ville predicte pro tempore existencium, tociens quociens aliquis dictorum comburgensium inde convictus fuerit infuturum.

[1] Verba maliciosa contra xij^{cim}.

1435. Duodecim Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci per Willelmum Kelk attornatum suum optulerunt se versus Johannem Howell in placito debiti.

Et unde dicunt, cum inter ceteras libertates et liberas consuetudines infra villam Beverlaci habitas, et a tempore quo non extat memoria usitatas, usitatum fuit quod quicumque burgensis ville predicte qui per xij Gubernatores sive Custodes ville predicte pro tempore existentes, pro delicto sibi imposito secundum formam legis legalis burgagii gubernari recusaverit, aut prefatis Gubernatoribus sive Custodibus aliquam resistenciam in gubernacione ville predicte fecerit

[1] f. 18b.

the town aforesaid assembled in the Gild Hall there, that an order lately made by Thomas Mayne and his fellows, late keepers of the town aforesaid, with the assent of divers fellow-burgesses of the town aforesaid, A.D. 1434, as to letting the common average for a term of three years for the building of a new hall on the Dings as appears above in the Register, shall be of none effect and void.

Also, it was ordered that no burgess of the town of Beverley shall put any animals in any place or close where the said burgess ought to have the common average, after the hay has been made, before the Nativity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin (8 September) following.

Also, it was ordered the said day and year that the said burgesses may put and have their geld beasts in three crofts only; viz. from the north side of Swinemoorgate to the king's highway by Spaycrosse there leading to the town of Hullbridge, and that any burgesses of the town aforesaid who have put any animals in the common average before this order shall be quit of that trespass.

Also, it was ordered that no burgess shall put more beasts in the common average after the said Nativity of the Blessed Mary than he has and is accustomed to have in Figham or Swinemoor.

Also, it was ordered that no burgess of the town aforesaid shall put any sheep in the common average aforesaid in the future; and if any of the said coburgesses shall presume to attempt anything against these orders or any of them, that then he shall be punished by the discretion of the twelve governors of the town aforesaid for the time being, as often as any of the said coburgesses shall have been convicted of the same for the future.

Malicious words against the Twelve.

The twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley by William Kelk, their attorney, offered themselves against John Howell in an action of debt.

And they say that where, among other liberties and free customs held in the town of Beverley and used from time immemorial, it has been the custom that every burgess of the town aforesaid, who refuses to be governed by the twelve governors or keepers of the town aforesaid for the time being, for any offence laid on him according to the form of law of lawful burgage, or makes any resistance against the aforesaid governors or keepers of the town aforesaid, or says any words

aut aliqua verba maliciose et fraudulenter de predictis Gubernatoribus sive Custodibus, et eorum gubernacione ville predicte, absque causa vera alicui dixerit, quod tunc dictus burgensis solvet Communitati dicte ville xls., tociens quociens ipsum sic delinquere contigerit Ac eciam solvet domino Regi x^{li}, tociens quociens ipsum sic delinquere contigerit.

Predictus tamen Johannes Howell, maliciose et sine causa racionabili, die Veneris, xxviij die mensis Octobris anno regni Henrici Sexti xiiij^{mo}, infra libertatem &c. et aliis temporibus &c. dicebat et affirmabat magistro Johanni Marschall et aliis personis, quod dicti Gubernatores sive Custodes tenuerunt et habuerunt apud Beverlacum coram eis placita tam curiam spiritualem quam temporalem domini Archiepiscopi Eboracensis tangencia et concernencia, ubi dicti querentes aliqua talia placita non tenuerunt nec habuerunt. Et super hoc dictus Johannes Howell dictos xls. dictis Gubernatoribus sive Custodibus solvendos licet sepius requisitus non solvit, set adhuc solvere contradicit. Unde dicunt quod deteriorati sunt et dampnum habent ad valenciam xxs. Et inde producunt sectam. Et dictus Johannes Howell in propria persona venit et defendit et petit licenciam ad interloquendum quia non habet consilium. Et habet licenciam usque diem Lune proximum ante festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra, &c. Ad quem diem predicti querentes comparuerunt per attornatum suum predictum Et dictus defendens habet licenciam ad interloquendum usque diem Lune in prima septimana Quadracesime proxime future.

Resistencia contra xij^{cim}.

1435. Duodecim Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci per [*blank in MS.*] Dawkyn attornatum suum optulerunt se versus Johannem Whetley de Beverlaco Taylour, in placito debiti; Unde dicunt quod cum inter ceteras libertates et liberas consuetudines infra villam Beverlaci habitas et a tempore quo non extat memoria usitatas, usitatum sit quod quicumque burgensis ville predicte, qui per xij Gubernatores sive Custodes ville predicte pro tempore existentes et pro delicto sibi imposito secundum formam legalis burgagii gubernari recusaverit, aut prefatis Gubernatoribus sive Custodibus aliquam resistenciam de gubernacione ville predicte fecerit, aut aliqua verba contumeliosa et inobediencia prefatis Gubernatoribus dixerit, quod tunc predictus burgensis solvet dictis Custodibus sic pro tempore existentibus xls. tociens quociens ipsum sic delinquere contigerit ac eciam solvet domino Regi pro tempore existenti x^{li} tociens quociens ipsum sic delinquere contigerit.

maliciously and fraudulently of the aforesaid governors or keepers in their governance of the town aforesaid without true cause, such burgess shall pay to the community of the said town 40s. for every such offence; and shall also pay to the lord the King £10 for every such offence.

Nevertheless the said John Howell maliciously and without reasonable cause on Friday, 28 Oct. 14 Henry VI., within the liberty &c., and at other times &c. said and affirmed to Mr. John Marshall and other persons that the said governors or keepers held and had at Beverley before them pleas as well touching and concerning the spiritual as the temporal court of the Lord Archbishop of York, whereas the said plaintiffs never held or had any such pleas. And thereupon the said John Howell, though often called on to do so, never paid the said 40s. to the said governors or keepers, but still refuses to pay them; whereby they say they are aggrieved and have damages to the value of 20s., and thereon they bring suit. And the said John Howell in his own person came and defended and asks leave to imparle, as he has no counsel; and has leave to Monday next before 22 February, at which day the plaintiffs aforesaid appeared by their attorney aforesaid, and the said defendant has leave to imparle until Monday in the first week in Lent next.

Resistance to the Twelve.

The twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley by [*blank*] Dawkins their attorney, offered themselves against John Wheatley of Beverley, tailor, in an action of debt. And they say that [as in last extract down to 'for every such offence'].

Predictus tamen Johannes Whetley coram prefatis Gubernatoribus apud Beverlacum in Gilda Aula ibidem personaliter comparens die Veneris, primo die Junii anno regni Henrici Sexti xiiij^{mo}, diversa verba contumeliosa et inobediencia prefatis Gubernatoribus ibidem dixit, et per eosdem Gubernatores ibidem gubernari, ac cuidam ordinacioni per totam Communitatem die Sancti Marci ultimo preterito facte de diversis Articulis arti Cissorum concernentibus per ipsos Gubernatores in melius reformandos obedire recusavit. Unde dicunt quod deteriorati sunt, et dampnum habent ad valenciam xxs.; Unde producunt sectam.

[De conservacione libertatis ville.]

1456. [1]Ordinatum est et concessum septimo die mensis Maii A.D. millesimo cccc^{mo} lvj, per Rogerum Rolleston, Magistrum Willelmum Hardyng, Willelmum Hundysworth, Johannem Asheton, Robertum Thomson, Henricum Polyngton, Johannem Wilkynson, et socios suos, Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci in Gilda Aula tunc presentes, et per venerabiles et circumspectos viros quorum nomina subscribuntur, quod tam predictus Rogerus et socii sui predicti quam dicti venerabiles viri erunt faventes auxiliantes et ad scottam et lottam contribuentes, pro conservacione Libertatis dicte ville infuturum, ut patet per indenturam inde factam.

Subnominati concesserunt ad premissa die et anno supradictis.[2]

De contribucionibus arcium, eleccione custodum.

1457. [3]Memorandum quod in festo S. Marci Evangeliste anno xxxv^{to} regni Regis Henrici Sexti, communes burgenses ville Beverlaci in sua Gilda Aula congregati et convenientes petunt a venerabilibus viris Custodibus sive Gubernatoribus dicte ville habere antiquas suas contribuciones, prout in Registro arcium dicte ville continentur, et computum reddendum annuatim in presencia Aldermannorum et seneschallorum cujuslibet artis dicte ville infra quindenam proximam post festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste; et hoc sub pena x^{li} et prout in communi libro de papiro specificatur.

Item predicto die, anno supradicto, predicti communes burgenses

[1] f. 19b.

[2] Then follow the names of 267 persons. First come 16 without any description; then 13 glovers, 17 barkers, 19 corvysours, 22 websters, 13 smythes, 14 tylers, 21 talyours, 13 baxters, 11 wrightes, 9 walkers, 24 watirmen, 5 brasyers, 3 sadlers, 9 barbours, 8 flechers, 15 bowers, joyners, coupers, kervers, patyners, 18 bochers, 4 litsters. Most trades are headed by their alderman and two seneschals; but for the Fletchers and Litsters only an alderman is named, and for the braziers, sadlers, and the 'omnium gatherum' of bowyers &c. there is neither alderman nor seneschal.

[3] f. 21

But the aforesaid John Wheatley appearing in person before the aforesaid governors at Beverley in the Gild Hall there on Friday, 1 June, 14 Henry VI., said divers insulting and disobedient words to the aforesaid governors, and refused to be governed by the same governors or to obey an order made by the whole community on S. Mark's day last past of divers articles touching the craft of tailors to be reformed [1] by the same governors.

Wherefore they say they are the worse and have damages to the value of 20s., and so they bring suit.

[Of the preservation of the liberty of the town.]

It was ordered and granted on 7 May, A.D. 1456, by Roger Rolleston, Mr. William Hardyng, William Hundsworth, John Ashton, Robert Thompson, Henry Pollington, John Wilkinson, and their fellows, keepers or governors of the said town of Beverley in the Gild Hall then present, and by the worshipful and discreet men whose names are underwritten, that the aforesaid Roger and his fellows aforesaid and the said worshipful men will be favourable and assisting and contribute to scot and lot, for the preservation of the liberty of the said town in the future, as appears by an indenture thereof made.

The undernamed agreed to the above on the day and year aforesaid.

Of the contributions of the crafts, and election of keepers.

Be it remembered that on S. Mark's day in the 35th year of the reign of Henry VI. the common burgesses of the town of Beverley in their Gild Hall assembled and meeting ask the venerable the keepers or governors of the said town to have their ancient contributions as in the Register of the crafts of the said town contained, and an account rendered yearly in the presence of Aldermen and stewards of every craft of the said town within a fortnight next after 24 June; and this under a penalty of 10*l.* as is specified in the common book of paper.

Also, on the day aforesaid in the year above mentioned, the said

[1] 'Reformandos' in the text seems to be a mistake for 'reformandis.' It was the articles, not the governors, that were to be reformed.

dicte ville in predicta Gilda Aula petunt, quod eleccio de duodecim Gubernatoribus sive custodibus predicte ville annuatim in dicto festo S. Marci fiat de octodecim probrioribus et dignioribus burgensibus prefate ville, juxta tenorem et effectum magne carte prout antiquitus fieri consuevit.

Subnominati concesserunt ad premissa die et anno supradictis, videlicet, pro ludo ludendo, compotu reddendo, et de eleccione duodecim Gubernatorum sive custodum predicte ville in quolibet festo S. Marci Evangeliste, ut prescriptum est, sub eadem forma imperpetuum custodienda.[1]

[2] **Quedam ordinaciones.**

1460. In festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste A.D. m° cccc^mo lx°, ad specialem requisicionem Communitatis ordinatum est, quod custodes sive Gubernatores ultimi anni preteriti reddent compotum citra festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximum futurum vel infra xv dies proximos sequentes, sub pena forisfacture dicte Communitati solvende indilate, x^li ; et sic annuatim reddi computum sub pena predicta.

Item ordinatum est eodem die quod quilibet Aldermannus vel Seneschallus cujuslibet artis habet interesse in die reddicionis computi, si voluerint, cum premuniti fuerint per communem sergientem ville.

Item ordinatum est quod quelibet persona cujuslibet artis ville, confrater ejusdem artis, sit burgensis a die hujusmodi ordinacionis facte, sub pena xls. Communitati solvendorum.

Item ordinatum est et statutum quod nullus Grithmannus ejusdem ville sit burgensis, licet habeat cartam regiam, infuturum, &c. Et quod si quis indictatus fuerit de felonia non habebit libertatem antequam fuerit de dicta felonia declaratus.

Awardum Georgii Eboracensis Archiepiscopi, Cancellarii Anglie.

1465. Quia in festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti quinto, die eleccionis xij Custodum sive Gubernatorum Communitatis ville Beverlaci, in Gilda Aula ejusdem ville, duodecim Custodes sive Gubernatores communitatis predicte et Communitas predicta ad eleccionem predictam quiete et pacifice procedentes, nonnulle et diverse congregaciones insurrecciones et riote contra pacem et contra eleccionem, ac contra scriptum regium in hac parte dictis

[1] Then follow 202 names. [2] f. 21b.

common burgesses of the said town in the aforesaid Gild Hall ask that the election of the twelve governors or keepers of the aforesaid town may be yearly held on the said 25 April out of eighteen of the better and more worthy burgesses of the aforesaid town according to the tenor and effect of their Magna Carta as has been anciently accustomed.

The undernamed consented to the premises the day and year aforesaid, viz. for playing the play, rendering accounts, and keeping the election of the twelve governors or keepers of the town aforesaid on every S. Mark's day as is before written in the same form for ever.

Some orders.

On S. Mark's day 1460, at the special request of the community, it was ordered that the keepers or governors of the year last past should render account before 24 June next to come, or within a fortnight following on pain of forfeiture, to be paid to the said community forthwith, of 10*l.*; and so every year the account should be rendered under the penalty aforesaid.

Also, it was ordered the same day that every alderman or steward of every craft has to be present on the account day, if they wish, when they have had notice from the common sergeant of the town.

Also, it was ordered that every person of every craft of the town, being a brother of the same craft, should be a burgess from the day of the making of this order, under penalty of 40s. to be paid to the community.

Also, it was ordered and decreed that no sanctuary man of the same town should be a burgess, though he had the king's charter, for the future, &c. And that if anyone is indicted of felony he shall not have his freedom before he has been cleared of the said felony.

Award of George [Neville], Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England.

Whereas on S. Mark's day in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward IV., on the day of election of the twelve keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley, in the Gild Hall of the same town, the twelve keepers or governors of the community aforesaid and the community aforesaid, quietly and peacefully proceeding to the election aforesaid, divers conspiracies, insurrections and riots were made against the peace, and against the election, and against the royal writ addressed to the said twelve keepers or

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xij custodibus sive Gubernatoribus directum, per Thomam Dicson, Willelmum Dowthorp, Adam Newcombe, Willelmum Rither, Robertum Alwod, Robertum Payne et Willelmum Taillour, shomaker, adtunc in eadem Aula presentes facte fuerunt in eadem Aula; Quocirca nos Johannes Coppandale, Johannes Midilton, Willelmus Atkynson, Robertus Stanes, Thomas Bulmer, Thomas Hadilsay, Willelmus Lorymer, Thomas Clerc, Robertus Brion, Willelmus Agas, Robertus Halitreholm et Willelmus Morsell, cum consensu et assensu omnium Aldermannorum artium ville Beverlaci, ac cum consensu proborum et fidedignorum hominum ville supradicte, et precipue xlviij virorum ejusdem ville, ipsos Thomam Dicson et socios suos predictos per corpora sua postmodum arestari fecerunt et imprisonaverunt, et ipsi Thomas et socii sui in malicia sua predicta continuando per longum tempus, quousque reverendissimus Pater subscriptus pro ipsis usque Cawod mandavit, et dictam maliciam in manus suas assumpsit, et awardum decretum et judicium suum fecit ac decrevit sub hac forma, ut in papiro inde confecto et sigillo suo signato evidencius apparet.

[The award, in English, is given below.*]

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* George, bi the grace of God, Archebisshop of York, Primate of England, and of the apostolique see legate, and Chanceler.

To oure tenaunts and all other inhabitaunts within oure towne of Beverley to whome thes our presentes shall come to gretyng.

Know ye us, that for ye unite, peas and concorde betwene our right wele belovid the xij Governours of our said towne, and Thomas Dikson, William Dowthorp, Adam Newcombe, William Rither, Robert Alwood, Robert Payn & William Taillour of thessame We have decreade, and will and charge, that the saide Thomas and every of his felaas upon peine that to the contrarie here after may ensewe, conforme them to say, doo and accomplisse this oure charge and commaundment in maner and fourme that foloweth, that es to witt:

First the saide Thomas Dikson and every of his felowes for there misgovernaunce, and gidyng, that thei in tyme passed have usid and doone, contrarie to oure frauncheis, liberties and customes of thessame, schall in the Guilde Haule of oure sade towne aske the saide Governers of thessame forgivenesse, and prey them to be their gude maisters and frends.

Also the saide Thomas Dikson and everye of his felowes schalbe

governors in this behalf, by Thomas Dickson, William Dowthorp, Adam Newcombe, William Rither, Robert Alwood, Robert Payne and William Taylor, shoemaker, then present in the same hall. Therefore, we, John Coppandale, John Middleton, William Atkinson, Robert Staines, Thomas Bulmer, Thomas Haddlesey, William Loriner, Thomas Clerk, Robert Bryan, William Agas, Robert Halitreholm, and William Morsell, with the consent and assent of all the aldermen of the crafts of the town of Beverley, and with the consent of the good and trustworthy men of the town abovesaid, and chiefly of the forty-eight men of the same town, afterwards caused the said Thomas Dickson and his fellows aforesaid to be bodily arrested, and imprisoned them, and they, the said Thomas and his fellows, continuing in their malice for a long time, till the most reverend Father underwritten on their behalf summoned us to Cawood and took their malice into his own hands, and made his award, decree and judgment, and decreed it in this form as in the paper thereof made and sealed with his seal more clearly appears.

[The award is given below.*]

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bonde in severelx obligacions unto the saide governours, that thei and every of theime schall from hensforth be of gude beryng and of gode conversacion and rule within our saide towne, accordyng to the liberties and olde privileges of thessame:

Also we will and charge forsomoche as Adam Newcombe, littester, disclaundrely noised and disclaundered the said Governers, by the which greate inconvenience might have fallen, that he in the saide Guilde Halle aske them forgyvenes, and knowlage his offence and trespace in that behalve.

And if the saide Thomas Dikson, and every of his felowes, doo acordyng unto the premisses, we will and charge that then the Governers of oure said towne be unto theime and every of theime well-willyng and frendly, in all that belongeth unto them as right will; no mater hereaftere to be attempted ne spoken of fore thyngs done by them in tyme passed.

Yeven undre our signete and signe manuell in oure manour of Cawode the vjth day of Octobre In the v yere of the reigne of our liege lord Kyng Edward, the fourth sith the conquest.

G. Eboracensis.

ISTE SUNT NOVE ORDINACIONES.[1]

1467. Ordinaciones et statuta facta et edita per Thomam Menskip, Willelmum Sleford, Willelmum Hewett, Johannem Wellis, Thomam Wiche, Thomam Belott, Ricardum Couton, Johannem Wither, Henricum Warewick, Stephanum Gildhous, Robertum Tofft et Johannem Barton, duodecim Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci, cum consensu et assensu omnium proborum burgensium predicte ville, ac omnium Aldermannorum et Senescallorum cujuslibet artis et sciencie predicte ville, ad reformacionem abusionum quarumdam contribucionum et consuetudinum illicitarum inter burgenses et inhabitantes predicte ville usitatarum, ac pro universali comodo et necessaria utilitate tocius Communitatis ville antedicte, A.D. millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo septimo, prout in subsequentibus plenius continetur.

Charges on new craftsmen. Primo autem statutum et ordinatum est, quod si quis, cujuscumque status gradus vel condicionis fuerit, infra villam Beverlaci inhabitare voluerit, libere veniet ad habitandum morandum et suam scienciam sive artem occupandum, ut magister, in villa predicta, absque aliqua exactione seu contribucione pecuniarum solvenda Communitati predicte ville, aut, alicui alteri sciencie sive arti sue pro primo anno adventus sui ad villam predictam, nisi solomodo ad expensas laudabiles et necessarias castelli et luminis artis sive sciencie sue et ludi, si quem per Gubernatores predicte ville ipso anno ordinari contigerit, ut magister artis vel sciencie sue, et non ultra pro primo anno onerabitur.

Post primum vero annum sui adventus ad predictam villam, quamdiu moram fecerit et publicam shopam in eadem erexerit et occupaverit, et non burgensis fuerit, extunc solvet et contribuet annuatim, donec burgensis sit effectus, Communitati predicte ville duodecim denarios; et Aldermanno artis sive sciencie sue duodecim denarios, preter onera expensarum castelli luminis et ludi sciencie sive artis sue, annuatim ut magistro sibi incumbencia.

Ceteri vero stipendiarii sive conducticii, vocati jorneymen, constituciones et ordinaciones de eis factas observabunt, prout in ordinacionibus burgensium cujuslibet artis et sciencie in villa predicta notatur n singulis suis locis.

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 76.

THESE ARE NEW ORDERS.

Orders and statutes made and published by Thomas Menskip (&c.) the twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley, with the consent and assent of all the good burgesses of the town aforesaid, and all the aldermen and stewards of every craft and mystery of the town aforesaid, for the reformation of certain abuses of contributions and unlawful customs used among the burgesses and inhabitants of the town aforesaid, and for the common advantage and necessary benefit of the whole community of the town aforesaid, A.D. 1467, as is more fully contained in the following.

And first it was decreed and ordered that if anyone of whatsoever estate, degree or condition he may be, wish to live in the town of Beverley, he may freely come to live, dwell, and occupy his mystery or craft as a master in the town aforesaid, without any exaction or contribution of money to be paid to the community of the town aforesaid, or anyone else of his mystery or craft, for the first year of his coming to the town aforesaid, except only to the laudable and necessary expenses of the castle and light of his mystery or craft and the play, if any is ordered by the governors of the town aforesaid for that year, as a master of his mystery or craft, and shall not be further charged for the first year.

But after the first year of his coming to the town aforesaid, as long as he stay there and set up open shop and ply his craft, and is not a burgess, he shall thenceforth pay and contribute, until he is made a burgess, to the community of the town aforesaid 12d. yearly, and to the alderman of his mystery or craft 12d., besides the charges of expenses of castle, light and play of his mystery or craft, yearly falling on him as a master.

But others, wage-receivers or hired men, called journeymen, shall observe the decrees and orders made about them, as is noted in the orders of the burgesses of every mystery and craft in the town aforesaid in their respective places.

The name of Aldermen revived for the keepers.

Item statutum et ordinatum est, quod predicti duodecim Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci, qui nunc sunt et qui pro tempore erunt infuturum imperpetuum, decetero vocentur et nominentur per burgenses predicte ville duodecim Aldermanni, Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci; et quod omnes proclamaciones, injuncciones et mandata pro regimine predicte ville amodo fiant sub nomine duodecim Aldermannorum Custodum sive Gubernatorum ville Beverlaci, cum ex antiquo eadem villa per unum Aldermannum regi et gubernari consuevit.

Their orders to be faithfully obeyed.

Item statutum et ordinatum est, quod quecumque xij Aldermanni, Custodes sive Gubernatores predicte ville Beverlaci, aut septem eorumdem, prout ex antiquo est ordinatum, cum consensu Communitatis ipsius ville, pro commodo et utilitate ejusdem, ad bonum regimen inhabitancium in eadem ordinari et fieri decreverunt aliquas ordinaciones, per totam Communitatem predicte ville absque fraude vel decepcione aliqua observentur. Et si quis burgensis predicte ville contra predictorum Gubernatorum dicta facta et ordinata pro bono Communitatis predicte ville rebellis seu contradictor fuerit, penam xls. forisfaciet Communitati predicte ville sine aliqua perdonacione.

Craft meetings not to be held in Gild Hall unless specially called by the governors.

Item statutum et ordinatum est quod burgenses predicte ville facient conventiculas seu congregaciones in domibus fratrum, aut in aliis locis, nec in multitudine convenient ad Gildam Aulam, nisi quando premuniti fuerint per predictos gubernatores pro aliqua causa concernente bonum regimen predicte ville, sub pena xxs. solvendorum predicte Communitati per quemlibet sic delinquentem tociens quociens culpabilis inventus fuerit.

Appeal to governors as to expenses of crafts.

Item ordinatum et statutum est, quod si quis inhabitans predicte ville, burgensis vel non burgensis, cujuscumque artis vel sciencie fuerit, sit presens in taxacione et assignacione expensarum castelli luminis et ludi artis sive sciencie sue, et dubitet de vera assessacione et limitacione hujusmodi expensarum, et ex hoc pro parte sua senserit se gravatum, si inde Gubernatoribus predicte ville conquerere voluerit, extunc ipsi Gubernatores veritatem exquirent et examinabunt, et prout invenerint melius adjudicabunt.

Every non burgess admitted to

Item ordinatum est atque statutum, quod si quis alicujus artis vel sciencie, non burgensis predicte ville, recipi debeat in magistrum

Also, it was decreed and ordered that the aforesaid twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley, now and for the time being hereafter for ever, shall henceforth be called and named by the burgesses of the town aforesaid, the aldermen, keepers, or governors of the town of Beverley; and that all proclamations, injunctions and orders for the government of the town aforesaid shall henceforth be made under the names of the twelve aldermen, keepers, or governors of the town of Beverley, for the same town used anciently to be ruled and governed by an alderman.

Also, it was decreed and ordered that whatsoever the twelve aldermen, keepers, or governors of the aforesaid town of Beverley, or seven of the same, as was ordered of old, with the consent of the community of the town, for the advantage and benefit of the same, for the good governance of the inhabitants of the same, have decreed to be ordered and done in the same, shall be observed by the whole community of the town aforesaid without any fraud or deceit whatever. And if any burgess of the town aforesaid shall be a rebel or opponent of the words, deeds and orders of the aforesaid governors, made for the good of the community of the aforesaid town, he shall forfeit a penalty of 40s. to the community of the aforesaid town without any pardon.

Also, it was decreed and ordered that the burgesses of the aforesaid town shall hold their meetings or assemblies in the houses of their brethren or other places, and not come in crowds to the Gild Hall, unless they shall be summoned by the aforesaid governors for some cause concerning the good government of the aforesaid town, under penalty of 20s. to be paid the aforesaid community by everyone so offending as often as he shall be found guilty.

Also, it was ordered and decreed that if any inhabitant of the aforesaid town, burgess or not burgess, of whatever mystery or craft he be, being present at the taxation and allowance of the expenses of the castle, light and play of his mystery or craft, is doubtful of the true assessment and settlement of such expenses, and feels himself aggrieved thereby, if he wishes to complain thereof to the governors of the aforesaid town, then the governors shall inquire and examine into the truth and shall give judgment as they shall find best.

Also, it was ordered and decreed that if anyone of any craft or mystery, not a burgess of the aforesaid town, ought to be received as a

a craft to first swear fealty to the community of the town.

sive confratrem artis vel sciencie sue, primo ante recepcionem suam per Aldermannum et senescallos artis sive sciencie sue presentetur Gubernatoribus predicte ville pro tempore existentibus, qui ab se recipient juramentum fidelitatis Communitati predicte ville, et quod fideliter observabit omnes constituciones et ordinaciones artis sive sciencie sue, quatenus ipsum concernunt, sub pena forisfacture x^{cem} solidorum per dictum Aldermannum et senescallos, si hoc non fecerint, predicte communitati persolvendorum sine aliqua perdonacione.

The Forty-eight to attend at the Gild Hall when summoned.

Item ordinatum et statutum est, quod quandocumque et quocienscumque aliquis de xlviij burgensibus predicte ville, qui prius predicte ville unus de Gubernatoribus fuerat, summonitus sit et premunitus de mandato Gubernatorum predicte ville pro tempore existencium, venire ad Gildam Aulam predictam, pro causis et negociis commodum et utilitatem ipsius Communitatis concernentibus, et non venerit ad diem et horam premunicionis sibi limitatas, si infra predictam villam fuerit, forisfaciet ad opus Communitatis predicte vjd., nisi racionabiliter se poterit excusare, et suam excusacionem mittat Gubernatoribus predictis eodem die ad Gildam Aulam antedictam.

All disputes to be heard, and settled if possible by governors; except debts.

Item statutum et ordinatum est, quod burgenses ville antedicte discordantes et litigantes pro aliqua causa, coram Gubernatoribus predicte ville per eosdem Gubernatores in quantum poterunt trahantur ad pacem. Et quod ipsi burgenses sic discordantes observent et perimpleant judicium et arbitrium eorumdem Gubernatorum in omni causa et dissencione preterquam pro debito aliquo; de quo predicti Gubernatores aliquam dilacionem seu dies solucionis non dabunt, neque facient, sine consensu utriusque partis discordantis.

Orders as to carpenters and tilers, including bricklayers and plasterers.

Item ordinatum est, quod si quis Carpentarius aut Tegulator, viz. Tilethakkerr, Tilewaller et Plasterer, occupare voluerit in arte sua infra villam Beverlaci, non habens apprenticium habilem ad sibi serviendum ac secum operandum, alium operarium in servitorem suum, nec conducticium, vocatum jorneyman, seu operarium cum ipso non ducet ad operandum, sine speciali mandato et licencia domini operis cum quo operabitur; Ita quod semper licebit domino operis, quocienscumque et quandocumque sibi visum fuerit, magistrum vel servum conducticium seu operarium in opus suum assumere et conducere, et si oporteat, suum opus per unum inceptum per alium vel alios consummari et finiri facere; predictusque Carpentarius vel Tegulator de stipendio alicujus stipendiarii sive operarii secum

master or brother of his craft or mystery, he shall first, before his reception, be presented by the alderman and stewards of his craft or mystery to the governors of the aforesaid town for the time being, who shall take from him an oath of fealty to the community of the aforesaid town, and that he will faithfully observe all the statutes and orders of his craft or mystery, so far as they concern him; on pain of forfeiture of 10s. by the said alderman and stewards, if they have not done so, to be paid to the said community without any pardon.

Also, it was ordered and decreed that when and as often as any of the forty-eight burgesses of the aforesaid town, who has formerly been one of the governors of the aforesaid town, is summoned and has notice by the direction of the governors of the aforesaid town for the time being, to come to the Gild Hall aforesaid for causes and business concerning the advantage and benefit of the community, does not come at the hour and day assigned in the notice, he shall forfeit to the use of the community aforesaid 6d., unless he shall be able to offer a reasonable excuse, and send the same to the governors aforesaid on the same day at the Gild Hall beforesaid.

Also, it was decreed and ordered that the burgesses of the town beforesaid who are at variance and at law for any matter shall be brought to agreement, as far as may be, before the governors of the aforesaid town by the same. And the burgesses so at variance shall observe and fulfil the judgment and award of the same governors in every matter at variance unless it be for some debt; for which the aforesaid governors shall not give nor make any delay or day for payment, except with the consent of both the parties at variance.

Also, it was ordered that if a carpenter or tiler, viz. a roof-tiler, bricklayer or plasterer, wish to ply his craft in the town of Beverley, not having an apprentice fit to be his man and work with him, he shall not bring another working man as his servant or hired man called journeyman, or as a workman with him, to work, without the special order and leave of the employer with whom he is to work; So that the employer may, when and as often as he likes, take and hire a master or hired man to do his work; and if necessary may get his work begun by one and completed and finished by another or others; and the aforesaid carpenter or bricklayer shall take no part of the wages of any hired labourer working with him under penalty of

operantis nichil recipiet, sub pena vjs. viijd. per ipsum delinquentem Communitati predicte ville, tociens quociens coram Gubernatoribus ejusdem ville culpabilis in aliquo premissorum repertus fuerit.

Nota bene pro tylers.

Hours of work of building trades

Item ordinatum est eciam quod omnes carpentarii tegulatores et eorum servitores, sarratores, panatores, et eorum servitores stipendiarii et operarii diurni, singulis diebus operativis infra villam predictam suas horas et tempora in suis diurnis operibus observent et custodiant; viz.

A festo Pasche usque festum Assumpcionis Beate Marie Virginis eorum opus ad horam quartam in aurora cujuslibet diei operative incipiant, et ad horam vij in crepusculo dimittant; Et toto tempore mane ad horam vj^{tam}, spacium quarterii unius hore ad potandum, et ad horam viij dimidiam horam ad jantandum, ad horam vero undecimam horam integram et dimidiam ad prandendum et dormiendum si voluerint; et ad horam terciam post nonam medietatem unius hore ad potandum habeant; et ultra ab opere suo non tardabunt nec se absentabunt sub pena xijd. per quemlibet sic absentem predicte Communitati fideliter persolvendam.

Et post dictum festum Assumpcionis Beate Marie Virginis usque ad dictum festum Pasche extunc proximum sequens ad inicium diei incipiant, et cum defecerit lumen ejusdem diei dimittant; quo tempore ad horam novenam, dimidiam horam ad potandum aut jantandum si voluerint; et ad horam xij unam horam integram ad manducandum, et ad horam terciam post nonam quarterium hore ad potandum habeant; et non ultra tardabunt ab operibus suis, sub pena cujuslibet absentis post horas et tempora predicta xijd. solvendorum ville antedicte.

Ordinatum est insuper, quod si quis burgensis predicte ville habere et conducere voluerit aliquem Carpentarium sive Tegulatorem, Serratorem aut panatorem, magistrum, vel suum stipendarium viz. jorneyman, aut alium operarium quemcumque infra predictam villam, ad operandum opus suum, predictus carpentarius, tegulator, sarrator, vel panator, magister vel suus stipendiarius, et operarius, non contradicet venire ad opus predicti burgensis, et secum operari, nisi in alieno opere et servicio ubi prius retenti fuerint, et [si] quis eorumdem hoc facere recusaverit, vjs. viijd. Communitati predicte ville persolvet

6s. 8d. to be paid by the offender to the community of the aforesaid town, as often as he shall have been found guilty in any of the premises before the governors of the same town.

Note for tilers.

Also, it was further ordered that all carpenters, tilers, and their men, sawyers, panners,[1] and their men who are wage-earners and day labourers shall observe and keep hours and times in their daily work, viz.:

From Easter to 15 August they shall begin work at 4 A.M. of every working day and leave off at 7 in the evening; and during the whole season shall have at 6 A.M. an interval of a quarter of an hour for drinking, and at 8 half an hour for breakfast, at 11 an hour and a half to dine and sleep, if they like, and at 3 P.M. half an hour for drinking; but beyond that they shall not be tardy at their work nor shirk it, under penalty of 12d. to be faithfully paid to the aforesaid community by everyone so absent.

After 15 August to Easter then next they shall begin at the beginning of the day and leave off when the light of the same day fails; and in this season they shall have half an hour for drinking or breakfast, if they like, at 9 A.M., and a whole hour at 12 to eat, and at 3 a quarter of an hour for drinking; and shall not be beyond that tardy from their work, under penalty of 12d. to be paid to the town aforesaid by every one absent after the hours and times aforesaid.

It was ordered moreover that if any burgess of the aforesaid town wish to have and hire any carpenter or tiler, sawyer or panner, a master or a wage earner, viz. journeyman, or any other workman in the aforesaid town to do work for him, the aforesaid carpenter, tiler, sawyer, or panner, whether master or his wage-earner and workman, shall not refuse to come to the work of the aforesaid burgess and work with him, unless they have been previously retained for someone else's service and work; and any refusing to do so shall pay 6s. 8d. to

[1] Probably those who made the 'pan' in a 'post-and-pan' house.

tociens in ea parte coram Gubernatoribus predicte ville culpabilis inventus fuerit.

Barbers and chandlers not to put resin in wax images or candles.

Preterea ordinatum est, quod nullus Barbitonsor nec chaundelarius infra villam predictam ponet aliquam reisinam in ymaginibus, cereis et candelis cere ad vendendum, nec eorum artem ad decepcionem populi aliqualiter exequantur, sub pena forisfacture xxs. cujuslibet in ea parte Communitati predicte ville persolvendorum.

De portitoribus et cariatoribus.

Item ordinatum est quod si quis cariator portitor vel creler predicte ville demandatus fuerit seu premunitus per aliquem burgensem predicte ville ad cariandum merchandizas, seu alias res et bona qualitercumque fuerint ejusdem burgensis, eidem burgensi primo serviet in cariagio hujusmodi, nisi prius in cariagio alterius burgensis predicte ville occupatus fuerit; et extunc post cariagium factum cum priore burgense, cum secundo cariabit, et a cariagio suo [non] recedet donec totum cariagium ejusdem burgensis compleverit: quod si facere presumpserit vjs. viijd. Communitati predicte ville persolvet, tociens quociens hoc probabiliter gubernatoribus predicte ville in Gilda Aula constare poterit.

Pro districcionibus captis.

Preterea ordinatum est quod quandocumque et quocienscumque placuerit custodibus predicte ville distringere burgensem ipsius ville per bona et catalla sua, pro aliquo debito predicte Communitatis, et idem burgensis districciones suas hujusmodo infra octo septimanas post capcionem eorumdem redimere et exsolvere noluerit, quod tunc bene licebit custodibus memorate ville pro tempore existentibus predictas districciones appreciari facere in Gilda Aula predicte ville, et eas ibidem vendicioni exponere Proviso semper quod totum et quicquid superfuerit ultra debitum predicte Communitatis de districcionibus supradictis proprietario earumdem restituetur et restauretur.

Pro le communi beke.

Item ordinatum est quod nullus aliquas naves batillas seu caches super ripas magni torrentis Beverlaci infra bundas de Guchmerlane et parsonbrig, sine licencia speciali Custodum predicte, fieri seu reparari faciat, sub pena forisfacture xx^{ti} solidorum ad usum Communitatis ville antedicte.

the community of the aforesaid town, as often as he shall have been found guilty in that behalf before the governors of the aforesaid town.

Moreover it was ordered that no barber or chandler in the town aforesaid shall put any resin in images, wax-tapers and wax candles for sale, or any wise follow their craft in deceit of the people, under penalty of forfeiture of 20s. to be paid to the community of the aforesaid town by every one offending in that behalf.

Of porters and creelers.

Also, it was ordered that if any carrier, porter, or creeler of the aforesaid town shall be ordered, or have notice given him, by any burgess of the aforesaid town to carry merchandise or other things and goods of any kind belonging to the same burgess, he shall serve the same burgess first in such carrying, unless he shall have been before employed in carrying for another burgess of the aforesaid town, and then, after finishing his carrying for the first burgess he shall carry for the second, and not depart from carrying until he has finished all the carriage for the same burgess; and if he presume to do so he shall pay 6s. 8d. to the community aforesaid, as often as this shall be established with reasonable certainty before the Governors in the Gild Hall.

As to distresses taken.

Moreover it was ordered that whenever and as often as the keepers of the aforesaid town may please to distrain a burgess of the same town by his goods and chattels for any debt due to the aforesaid community, and the same burgess shall not be willing to redeem and pay such distresses within eight weeks after the taking of them, that then it shall be lawful for the keepers of the said town for the time being to cause the said distresses to be valued in the Gild Hall of the aforesaid town, and put them up for sale there. Provided always that all the surplus of the said distresses beyond the debt due to the aforesaid community shall be restored to their owner.

For the common beck.

Also, it was ordered that no one shall have ships, boats, or ketches made or repaired on the banks of the Great Beck of Beverley within the boundaries of Guchmerelane and Parson's Bridge, under penalty of forfeiture of 20s. to the use of the community of the town beforesaid.

Pro piscatoribus.

Item ordinatum est quod omnes piscarii viz. panzaremen introducentes pisces in villam predictam non cariabunt ipsos pisces ex deinde villam ad vendendum donec prius de eisdem inhabitantibus prefate ville ipsos emere volentibus debite serviatur, sine speciali licencia dictorum Custodum, sub pena vjs. viijd. solvendorum Communitati supradicte; Et quod ipsi piscarii sub eadem pena omnes suos [pisces] publico in foro et non in domibus suis aut aliis locis privatis vendicioni exponant quovismodo.

Past keepers not to be presented to be constables.

Item, ordinatum est quod burgenses predicte ville non presentent illos, qui perantea fuerunt Custodes sive Gubernatores predicte ville ad officium constabulariorum in Aula domini Archiepiscopi, sub pena vjs. viijd. solvendorum usui Communitatis ville supradicte.

Pro thorale edificando.

Item salubriter ordinatum est quod proper fetorem et aeris intemperiem ad destruccionem fructuum arborum, aliaque incommoda, que ex inde provenire poterit, nullus edificare presumat decetero aliquod thorale pro cremacione tegularum infra predictam villam Beverlaci, aut propius eandem villam quam thoralia tegularum edificata existunt in presenti, sub pena centum solidorum applicandorum et solvendorum usui Communitatis ville antedicte.

For fishermen.

Also, it was ordered that all fishermen, viz. basketmen, bringing fish to the town aforesaid shall not carry their fish out of the town to sell, until those of the same inhabitants of the said town who want to buy have been duly served, except with the special leave of the said keepers, under penalty of 6s. 8d. to be paid to the community abovementioned, and that the same fishermen under the same penalty set out their fish for sale publicly in the market and not in their houses or other private places.

Also it was ordered that the burgesses of the aforesaid town shall not present those who have formerly been keepers or governors of the aforesaid town to the office of constables in the Hall of the Lord Archbishop, under penalty of 6s. 8d. to be paid to the use of the community of the town abovementioned.

Of building a brick kiln.

Also, it was wholesomely ordered, on account of the stink and badness of the air to the destruction of fruit trees and other disadvantages which may arise therefrom, that no one henceforth dare to build any kiln for burning bricks in the aforesaid town of Beverley, or nearer the same town than brick-kilns are now built, under penalty of 100s., to be applied and paid to the use of the community of the town aforesaid.

[1] ORDINACIO NOVA.

1493. New order.

Itt es ordande and statute in the feste of Saynte Mark the Evangeliste in the yer of our lorde God m° cccclxxxxiij by Thomas Frost, Roger Kelk, Robert Whyte and ther brether, ratefyed and confermyd by Adam Newcombe, John Rowmthwayte, John Cok and ther brether the same day elect, by the assent and consente of all the aldermen and of all the comynalte of the towne of Beverley, that day beyng present in the Gylde Haule.

Liverymen only to be governors.

First, itt is ordande and statute that no Gentilman, yoman ne craftes man of the towne of Beverley be takyn to worshyp of the towne, bott allonely that berys charge of clothyng, castell and pageante within the sayde towne.

Only liverymen to practise craft.

[2] Allso, that ther shall no man occupy none occupacyon, nowther by hymselfe nor by no jorneyman noght within the franches of Beverley, bott allonely that att he is brother withall, and in clothyng; And att evere man be in clothynge with the crafte that he moste getts hys lyffyng by.

Allso, that every Burgess of the towne of Beverley be fre to bye and to sell hys owne gudes, so that he kepe no oppyn shopp in retaylyng; nor no man to by any maner of merchaundyse for redy money to sell itt agayne in retaylyng, bott itt sall be presentyd by the Alderman of Merchaunts to the xij Governers for the yere beyng; and itt to be fynabyll by the dyscrecyon of the foresayd xij Governors, als oft tymes as any such defawte be found in retaylynge.

The smiths' searchers.

Allso, itt es ordande that itt shall be lefull to the Seyrchours of the Smyths to make serch within the towne of Beverley for any maner of thynge belongyng to their occupation. And yff thai fynde any defawte, itt to be fynabyll by the dyscrecyon of the forsayde xij Governers.

Drapers become a separate livery.

Allso itt is desyryd by the Drapers that thai shall be in clothyng by thame selfe; And to have a castell and a pageante os other occupacyons hase, such a pageante as the xij Governors will assigne thame to, up on payne of forfettour to the Comynalte of xls.

Allso that evere man be fre to sell hys owne clothe wher so ever he may fynde hys merchaunde.

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 25.

[2] This paragraph is cancelled in the original, and written, in a later hand, in the margin.

And att all those ordynaunce aforesayd be kepyd in evere degre with evere occupacyon upon payne of forfettoure of x^{li}. to the Comynalte.

These ere the namys of the Aldermen folowynge that ware consentyng to this ordynance afore regystered with the consent and assente of the moste party of ther brether

Robert Whyte, Alderman of merchaunts.
John Wattkyn, Alderman of bowchers.
John Northende, Alderman of Baxsters.
William Cortt, Alderman of Wryghts.
Robert Waggas, Alderman of Smyths.
William Sparow, Alderman of Taylors.
William Rudd, Alderman of Barkers.
Hew Loversall, Alderman of Wevers.
Thomas Elsdale, Alderman of Walkers.
Adam Newcombe, Alderman of Lyttsters.
William Brightee, Alderman of Wattermen.
Thomas Aclyfe, Alderman of Shomakers.
John Rowmthwayte, Alderman of Bowers, Cowpers and Fletchers.
Elyas Elys, Alderman of Glovers.
John Kirkham, Alderman of Tylers.
Thomas Attkynson, Alderman of Barbors.
Robert Eshton, Alderman of Potters.
John Haythwayte, Alderman of Sadyllers.
Robert Weyll, Alderman of Fyshers.
Thomas Colynson, Alderman of Rapers.
Robert Gray, Alderman of Cokyes.
Henry Wetan, Alderman of Crelars.
John Lelywhyte, Alderman of Paynters.
Thomas Graybarne, Alderman of Laborers.

[1] NOVA ORDINACIO DE ELECTIONE XIJ GUBERNATORUM.

1498. New order as to election of governors.

All maner of men present and for to come knawe that in so mych as itt is founde in wrytyng in alde constitutyons of the eleccyons of xij Kepers or Goverers of the towne of Beverley, Itt hase beyn usyd of late the eleccyon for to be made in forme under wrytten; that is for to say, that the xij whych hase beyn Goverers or Kepers of the towne in the yere next goyng before the fest of Saynt Marc the

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 26.

Evangelyst in the presens of Burgesys therto warnyd afore And to whome itt shall please to be assystyng in the Gyld Hall in the forsayde fest of Saynt Marc, shall geder togyder and compare And then and there shalbe publysshyd and namyd xij of the nowmer of the xxxvj, so that none of them so namyd had beyn in that offyce of other two yeres then next afore passd And allso other xij that had beyn in the office aforetymes paste And allso other vj worschypfull and famouse burgesys of whome none of thame had beyn in the office aforetyme. And so the forsayd xxiiij and those vj, addyd to and nowmerd, make full nowmer of xxx Burgesys of the towne there. Of whome xij Governors or Kepers of the sayde towne schuld be elect and chosyn.

And for als mych as itt is consyderd by the hole body of the sayde towne, that the forsayd nowmer of xxx persons is to large to be had of the eleccyon for the worschyp and honesty of the sayde towne; Therefore itt is ordande and statute, in the yere of owre lorde God m° cccc lxxxxviij°, by the xij Governors, that is to say, Robert Whyte, John Armestronge, Elyas Cas, Thomas Bullok, John Thomson, Edward Johnson, Henry Watts, William Grevys, John Owsby, William Curtase, Robert Smyth and John Wryght, by the assent and consent of the other two bynks,[1] And allso by the assent and consent of all the Aldermen of the sayde towne with all ther breder, that the eleccion fro now furth schalbe made of xviij persons, that is for to say, that the xij Governors of the towne whych hath had rewyll for the yere next goyng before the feste of Saynt Marc the Evangelyst, in the presens of Burgesys thereto warnyd afore, and to whome it shall please to be assystyng in the Gyld Hall in the forsayd fest of Saynt Marc, shall geder togyder and compare And than and ther shalbe publysshyd and namyd xij of the nowmer of the forsayd xxxvj, or iij bynks, so that none of thame so namyd had beyn in that offyce of other two yeres then next aforepassyd And allso other vj worschypfull and famouse Burgessys taken thrugh the towne att the plesoure of the sayde xij Governers; And so of those forsayd xij, And those vj addyd to and nowmerd, that is xviij Burgessys of the towne ther, Off whome xii Governers or Kepers of the sayd towne shalbe elect and chosyn.

Whylk xij so elect and sworne, or at the leste vij of them, yf mo may noght be thare presente, shall have full power, fermys, rents and alde assessyngs in the same towne to rayse, and alde customys and statuts to kepe and halde, and all rebels and gaynsayers after

[1] Benches.

thare discrecyon to chasty and punysch; And when nede shalbe, ordynaunces and statuts, with the consent of the body of the towne, of new for to ordane and sett. And yf itt happyn that any of the forsayd xxxvj dye, beseyk, be diffamyd, be falne to poverte or in any other wyse be febyld so that he be founde insuffycyent, then in hys stede, to fulfyll the nowmer, shalbe namyd a nother sufficient Burges in the sayd towne, where so ever he shalbe found by all the towne.

And who so ever brakes this eleccyon fro hensefurth, and be foundyn rebell agayns this ordynaunce and statute, whych that may lefully be provyd upon hym, shall forfett to the comonte x^{li} withowt any pardon, and ther body to prison, and itt to be levyd and raysed by dystres.

All so itt is ordande and statute by the forsayde xij Governers, by assent and consent of the forsayde other two bynks, and allso by assent and consent of all the Aldermen and ther bredyr that be in castell and clothynge that the forsayde xij for tyme beyng shall go yerely in processyon on Corpus Christi, or of the morne after, as itt shall happyn, afore all the Aldermen; and evere man of the other two bynks to go with thare Alderman of ther occupacyon in thare clothyng belongyng to ther brodyrhed. And yf ther be any brodere of any of the forsayde crafts that be founde rebell here agayne shall forfett to the comonte xxs. withowte any pardon.

The order of procession on Corpus Christi day.

In primis the xij Governers.

Item Alderman of Merchaunts.
,, ,, ,, Drapers.
,, ,, ,, Bowchers.
,, ,, ,, Baxsters.
,, ,, ,, Wryghts.
,, ,, ,, Smyths.
,, ,, ,, Taylors.
,, ,, ,, Tylers.
,, ,, ,, Shomakers.
,, ,, ,, Lyttsters.
,, ,, ,, Barkers.

Item Alderman of Wevers.
,, ,, ,, Walkers.
,, ,, ,, Glovers.
,, ,, ,, Bowers, Cowpers & Fletchers.

Item Alderman of Wattermen.
,, ,, ,, Potters.
,, ,, ,, Barbors.
,, ,, ,, Cappers and Hatters.

Item Alderman of Sadyllers.

[1]EMPCIO NOVE AULE IN CROSSGARTHES.[2]

1500. Empcio magni mesuagii, quod fuit Edwardi Mynskyps, in lez Crossgarthes in Beverlaco de supradicto Edwardo et Thoma Ottyr per Ricardum Boothe, Alexandrum Bossall, Willelmum Peyrson, Robertum Ellys, Robertum Burton, Johannem Stevynson, Henricum Robynson, Johannem Lyghtfotte, Willelmum Hunter, Ricardum Molytt, Christoferum Atkynson, et Johannem Norman, xij Custodes sive Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci, ix° die mensis Novembris A.D. millesimo quingentesimo, pro una pastura vocata lez Tunge, prout jacet ad finem Torrentis tunc communitati dicte ville pertinenti, et pro summa pecunie lxxiij[li] vjs. viijd.

[3]FOR PETER CRAW IN SENECTUTE SUA

1522. Memorandum that uppon Monday the viii[th] day of December, the yere of our Lord God mdxxij, and the xiiij[th] yere of the reigne of our sovereigne Lord Kyng Henry the viij[th], Peter Crawe, draper, beyng one of the counsall and corporacion of thys towne of Beverley, For suche infirmyties and seknes as he hath in hys body and lymys, so that he may no longer occupy any rowme or rewll within thys said towne, and for the some of xx markes whiche he hath graunted to pay toward the newe beyldyng of Saynt Mary Chirche in Beverley, now beyng in rewyne, hath graunted by John Wensley and hys brethren, the xij Governors of this said towne, by thassent and consent of the Commonaltie of the same, under the comon sealle, beryng date the day and yere above-said, That the said Peter Craw shalbe clerely discharged for ever from hensforthward as to be any of the xij Governors of thys said towne, chirchewardens, eleccions, quests, sheriffs turnys, or sessions, or any other rowme or rewll within thys said towne of Beverley whatsomever.

Unto the whiche graunte Sir Richard Rokeby, knyght, and Robert Creyke, esquyer, have putto ther gode myndys, as by hys fore-said graunte therof Under the comon sealle of thys towne to the said

[1] f. 26b.

[2] 'Purchase of the great messuage which was Edward Minskyp's in the Crossgarthes in Beverley of the abovesaid Edward and Thomas Otter, by Richard Boothe [&c.], the twelve keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley, 9 Nov. 1500, for a pasture called Tongue, as it lies at the end of the Beck, then belonging to the community of the said town, and for a sum of cash 73l. 6s. 8d.'

This seems to be the purchase of the site of the present Town Hall.

[3] Great Gild Book, f. 22.

Peter Craw therupon made more playnly it doth appeyre. The said some of xx marks ys full content and payd, and the sayd Peter hys executors and assignes therof acquyte and discharged for ever.

[[1] ORDER IN STAR CHAMBER AS TO ELECTION OF GOVERNORS.]

1535. Articles of an order tayken in the Stere chambre, the laste daye of Novembre in the xxvij[th] yere of the reigne of our Sovereyne lorde Kynge Henry the eight, by the lords of hys moste honerable counseyll, concernynge the yerly Eleccon of the xij Governors of the towne of Beverley, and for the quyttness, goode ordore and pease within the sayd towne.

Item, fyrste yt ys ordeyned and ordred that the Eleccion of xij Governors mayde of Saynt Marcke daye shall bee frustrate and voide, and that upon the Vigill of Saynt Thomas thapostle nexte comynge the tenents and inhabitants of the same towne, which have, or ought to have, intereste of theleccon of the same towne, shall assemble them selfe at the place accustomed, and come before the officer or officers of the Archbushope of York for a new Eleccion of the xij Governors peasablie to be mayde; and then and ther shall electe xij newe Governors, discrete and honeste persons, for the goode ordre and rewell of the sayd towne; which xij Governors shall contynewe Governors from that tyme of Eleccon unto Saynt Marckes daye folowynge; And that thos persons that wer elected Governors at Saynt Marcke daye laste paste shall mayke ther trewe and juste accompte before Saynt Marcke day nexte comynge to the xij Governors, which shalbe electe in the said Vigill of Saynt Thomas.

Item yt ys ordered also that noo person that ys Governor in the sayd towne on yere shalbe Governor in the nexte yeare folowynge, nor Governore there ij yeres together; And that the Governors, beyng electe for on yere, shall allways for ever maike ther trewe accompte, after ther yere endyte, to the new Governors that shalbe electe within vj monthes after ther yere endyte.

Item yt ys also ordred that noon dwellynge or inhabitynge oute of the same toune shalbe electe or chosen at any tyme to be any of the sayde Governors, nor intromyt or medle with the Eleccion of the xij Governors; the officers of tharchbushope of Yorke onely excepte.

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 29b.

Item yt [ys] ordred that no gentleman nowe dwellynge oute of the same towne, which from hensfurth shall purchace or by any tenemente or lands within the sayd towne of Beverly, shalbe herafter electe or chosen any of the sayd xij Governors.

Item yt ys ordred that nether Sir Raff Ellerker, nor one Oswyne Ogle, sone in lawe to the sayde Sir Raff, shall at any tyme herafter be electe and chosen any of the sayd xij Governors within the sayd towne.

Item yt ys ordred that nether Robert Gray nor Richard Broune shalbe electe or chosen any of the said xij Governors nor intromedle with the sayd Eleccion.[1]

Item yt ys ordred that the Archbushope of Yorke for the tyme beynge shall have the ordore and rewell of the sayd towne of Beverley in lyke manere and forme as hys predecessors, archbushops of Yorke have before tyme had.

AN INJUNCCION.

1535. An Injunccion to old Sir Raff Ellerker, knyght, injoyneg and comanndynge hyme, upon peyn of fyve hundreth marks, that nether he or any other persone or persons for hyme, or in hys nayme or by hys procurynge, from hensforth shall intermedle with the eleccion of the xij Governors of the towne of Beverley; and that the same Sir Raff observe performe and kepe all and singuler the Articles had mayde and devised by the Kings most honerable counseyll in the Starre Chambre at West Mynster, the laste daye of Novembre in the xxvijth yere of the reign of Kinge Henry the eight, concernynge the saide Eleccion and comon welth and quyetnes of the sayde towne of Beverley.

Item, an other Injunccion also to the tenents and inhabitants of the sayme towne of Beverley that they and every of them shall observe performe and kepe all and singuler articles hade mayde and devysed by the Kyng's most honorable counsayll, ut supra, and thys upon payne of one thowsand marks.

[1] A line is run through this in the MS.

[1][AGREEMENT BETWEEN EDWARD LEE, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, LORD OF BEVERLEY, AND THE BURGESSES OF BEVERLEY.]

1536. The Indenture made the fivethe day of Novembre in the xxviij^th yere of the reign of oure soveraign Lorde Kynge Henry the viij^th, betwene the most reverende Fadre in God Edwarde, Archbushoppe of the metropolitane churche of Yorke, and chyef lord of the towne and burghe of Beverley within the Countie of York, of the tone partye, and Robert Creke, esquier, John Wright, gent, Robert Raffulls, Robert Gray and odre the burgesses of the said towne of Beverley, on the toodre partie

Witnessethe that the said parties are agreede in forme followynge, that is to say:

Where the said most reverende Father in God, and othere his predecessours, Archbushoppes of the said churche of Yorke, as well by reason of diverse and soundrie grauntes made unto them by diverse of the kynge's most noble progenitours, kynges of England, as otherwise, hathe, had and ought to have, and also tyme ougt of mynde of man have used to keepe and have within the said towne of Beverley his or theer Courte called the Shirefes torne, or Court leete, and also by the same tyme have had used and ought to have all defaultes offences and otheer thinges inquirable in the Shirefes torne, or Court Leete, to be enquired and presented in their said courte, called the Shirefes torne or leete within the said towne of Beverlaie; and also all the fynes amerciaments and oodre profetts commeng, arisenge, and groweng, by reason of any presentments made or founde within the said courte, to there owne use, as unto their good right in that behalf was and is requisite and doothe apperteigne.

And in liekewyse the said most reverend Father in God and his predecessours, by reason of lieke graunte made unto diverse his predecessours by diverse of the said progenitours of our said soverainge Lord, hathe had, and also nowe hathe, autoritie to make depute and ordeigne the clerke of the markett within the said towne of Beverlaie, and also by reason of the said graunts have had, and oughte to have, all fynes merciaments and oodre profetts, which by reason of the said

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 27b.

office of the clerke of the market have comen and growne, or oughte to com and growe, within the said towne of Beverlaie.

And in likewise the said most reverend Father in God, and his predecessours, have had and also hathe autoritie by lieke graunts as is aforesaid to make justices of peax within the said towne of Beverley; whiche justices of the peax, so made, have had, and also hathe, full autoritie and power to enquire, here and determyne all and everie suche thinges as ar, and oughte to be enquired, hard or determyned before anye justice of the peax made by the kynge, our soveraigne Lord, or anye his most noble progenitours, in anye partie within his realme.

And also the said most reverend Fadre in God and his predecessours Archbushoppes of Yorke have had and used to have all isshues, fynes, amerciaments and profetts wiche by reason of anye enquirie, presentment or ordinaunce before or by the said justices of the peax, hathe beene, or shuld fortune to be, deemed, adjudged, ceased,[1] forfaited or decreed.

And that the foresaide burgesses ne anye of them, ne anye oodre parson or parsons, have not, ne ought to have, anye autoritie or power to medle with anye thing perteigneng to the said most reverend Father in God by reason of his said justices of peax, shireves turne, or clerke of the market; and not to intromitt or medle with anye fynes, forfaitures, amerciaments, issues or profetts, wiche hathe, or shold fortune to be, assessed within the said towne of Beverlaie, by reason of anye offence or misdemeanour, wiche ought to be inquired or presented before the said justices of peax, or in the said court called the Shirefe his turne, or lete, or that shold belong to the saide office of the clerkshippe of the market by any meanes.

Yet notwithstondeng the said most reverend Father, willeng thencrease and avauncement of good ordre and rule to be kepte within the said towne of Beverlaie, and the commenweale of the same, and for the tendre love and zele that he bearethe to the same, hathe covenaunted, graunted and agreed, and by thes presents, for hym and his successours, covenaunteth and agreeth to and withe the said Robert Creeke, John Wright, Robert Raffulls, Robert Graye, and oother the burgesses of the said town, and their successours, that the said burgesses and ther successours, burgesses of the said towne of Beverlaie, shall from hensforthe have their free eleccion and nominacion of thyrtie and sixe persons to bee of the comen cownsaile of the

[1] i.e. cessed or assessed.

said town; And yff yt fortune anye of the said xxxvj persons elected and chosen to bee of the said cownsaile to dye, or, by his or their demeretts, to be putt owt or amoved from the said cownsaile by his fellowes of the said cownsaile, that than the xij Governours of the said towne for the tyme beeing, with the residue of the said xxxvj of the said cownsale remayneng, shall within xl days next after suche rowme soo beeing voyde, nomynate ij of the most honest and substanciall persons, burgesses of the said towne, wiche be of vesture and castell, and none oother, to the comynaltie of the burgesses of the said towne, to thentent that the said cominaltie may choose one of the said persones so named to the rome of suche burgesses as be before departed, or put owt, from the said rome as is beforsaid; And that the said person so chosen shalbe sworne after the custome of the said towne; and yf anye person chosen as ys beforsaid doo refuse to bee sworne, or to take the rome upon hym, that than the person soo refusyng shall forfayte the some of xls., the same to be levied of his goodes and catailes, and to bee employde to the use and profett of the said towne; and than in lyeke maner the said burgesses to procede to the leccion of an oother person to the said rome.

And for a more quiet and peaxable election to bee had in the said towne, it is covenaunted, graunted and agreede betwene the said parties that yerelie, in the day of the feast of Saincte Marke, in the place accostomed and used, everie aldreman of everie occupacion and craft within the said towne shall call their occupacions togidres, and than and there enquier, and serche and trie the voixes of everie man in their occupacions, wiche xij of the xxiiij cownsailours or assistents they woll choose to be the xij Governours for the yere followinge; and that then everie parson of the said nombre as shall have the most voixes, with the voixes of thaldremen of the occupacions, shalbee presented by th'aldremen of everie occupacion unto the xij Governours than beeing in weyteng; fyrst to bee writen the name of the aldreman and of thoccupacion wherof he is aldreman, and the names also of suche persones as they or the more part of them hathe chosen; and than, the said xij Governours, gathereng the voixes of all the said occupacions togideres, shall choose and take for Governours suche persons for the yere foloweng as hathe the most voixes of all the said occupacions. And that everie aldreman aftre the forme aforsaid shall orderelie, trulie and peaxablie, trie and present the voixes of their said occupacions, upon payne everie of the said aldremen and his occupacion to lose vjs. viijd. for everie tyme they shall doo the contrarie, the same to be levied and employde to thuse of the said towne.

And that the xij Governours of the yere precedent shall yerelie make there accompt unto the xij Governours for the yere foloweng, and to thaldremen and their bredren of the said towne, at the tyme auncientlie used and accustomed in the said towne.

And for the more worshippe of the said election everie aldreman and everie oother person, of everie of thoccupacions of the said towne, shall, at the tyme of the said election, com unto the place accustomed therfore, in the clotheng of their craft, or other their best arraye; and that no person, upon payne of twentie shillengs to bee levied and taken of his goodes and catailes by the said xij Governours to thuse of the said towne, within iij daies aftre everie of the said elections doo com or entre into the comen place of election of the said towne called thanshouse,[1] or the court or garthe of the same house, at the tyme of thelection of the said Governours, with any sworde, dager, wodknif or anye odre wapon defensive or invasive; And also, if anye person or persones offendeng or dooeng contrarie to thordinaunce afforsaide, doo refuse to paye the said sum of xxs., forfaited as is afforsaid, within iij daies next after the said election, or have secured, procured or moved anye businesse or disturbaunce in anye election agaynst the good ordre, peaxe or tranquillitie of the said towne, or hereaftre doo attempt anye thing contrarie to this good ordre or agrement; or be disobedient and not agreable to such good ordres and ordinaunces as is made for the good rule and quietnesse of the said towne, or bee become a maynteignour of quarells or a sower of dissencion or discorde within the said towne, and so proved and tried before the xij Governours of the said towne for the tyme beeing, he shall forfaite and lose his burgaige, without hope of restitution to the same for ever.

And further it is covenaunted, graunted, ordred and agreed between the said parties that ij bredren germaignes, that is twoo bredren, othere of one father or one mother, or of bothe father and mother, or ij brether in the lawe, shall not be of the nombre of xij Governours togidres in oone yere; And if it fortune anye suche twoo bredren to bee hereaftre, eithre in the nombre of the xxxvj cownsailours or assistents, or of the burgesses of the cominaltie, that all ther voixes in everey election shalbee accompted but as oone voixe, and no more to all intents.

And further it is ordred between the said parties that no burgesse that nowe is reteigned, or that hereaftre shalbee reteigned, of housholde, liverie, cognizanse or anye other wiese with anye spirituall or

[1] The Hanshouse.

temporall lord, or with anye other spirituall or temporall person, shalbee anye of the said nowmbre of xxxvj; And that all men beeing burgesses of the said towne shall have their voixes in the lection of the xij Governours of the said towne; And also that from hensforthe no gentilman dwellyng owt of the said towne shalbee chosen for anye of the xij Governours of the same towne.

And further yt ys granted, ordred and agreed betwene the said parties, that if at anye tyme the xij Governours of the said towne for the tyme beeing have nede of cownsaile or assistaunce in anye weightie causes, odre toocheng the king or tharchbushoppe of Yorke, or the comen weale or damaige of the said towne, that than the saide xij Governours shall and maye call unto them the other xxiiij remaigneng of the said nombre of xxxvj, and require and have of them their advise, cownsaile and helpe, concerneng the premisses; and if thes xxxvj, beeing nowe togidres thinke convenient, than maye they call unto them the hole cominaltie of the burgesses; ooderwiese at anye tyme they shall not.

And ferther the said Lord Archbushoppe grauntethe and agreethe by thies presents to and with the said Robert Creke, John Wright, Robert Raffulls, Robert Graye and oother the burgesses of the said towne of Beverlaie, that the xij Governours of the said towne for the tyme being yerelie in the day of Saynt Marke, aftre the election of the said xij Governours finished as it is aforsaid, or within v daies next aftre the said feast of Saynt Marke, shall among them self electe choose and swore ij of the nowmbre of the said xij, suche as by them shalbee thoought most convenient, to be Kepars of the market in the said towne; and to prayse and sett price of heringes and oodre fyshe and oother vitailes brought to that market to bee sold; and that also ij honest persones of everie occupacion within the said towne shall, at the same tyme, bee in liekwiese choosen to serche all false weights and mesures, unlawfull tanned lether, corrupt fleshe and fishe, bred and ale not keping the true assise, or not made holsome for mannes bodie, within the said towne of Beverlaie; And also to serche for all forstallers and regratours of corne and oother thinges brought into the said towne to bee sold; And that all such defaults and offences in the premisses, or anye of them, as by the said serchers, or anye of them, shalbe founde, shalbee presented by the said serchers unto the said xij Governours in the commen place of the said towne; And aftre, the said xij Governours, or ij of them, upon their othes shall present the same defaults and offences in to the next lete courte or Shiref his turne of the said Archbushoppe, holden in the said towne

of Beverlaie, before his stuard or depute there; and that the fines forfaitures and amerciaments for all such offences and defaults as bee brought in to the Court of the said Archbushoppe as is aforsaid, shalbee assesed by the said stuard of the said Archbushoppe, or his depute, by the consent of ij of theldest of the xij Governours than beeing present, or one of them, as shalbee thought convenient, aftre the quantitie of the said offences; And the tone moytie of all suche fynes, forfaytures or amerciaments, presented and assesed as is aforsaid, to bee to the said Archbushoppe and his successours; and the toodre moytie therof to bee to the said towne; the same to be levied by thofficer of the said Archbushoppe and the commen officer of the said towne.

And it is also covenaunted and agreed betwene the said parties that, in case the said Governours doo not, trulie and accordeng to their othe, wiche from tyme to tyme they shall make in this behalf, present in to the said Archbushoppes courte all and everie the said defaults, forfatures ande offences, or doo conceale the same or anye of them, that than the said Governours not presenteng or concealing such defaults or offences, shall forfaite unto the said Lord Archbushoppe and his successours the dowble of the tone moytie of the forfaite and fyne of everie suche offence and defalt so not presented, or concealed; the same dowble moytie to be levied by tharchbushopes officer of the goodes and catailes of suche concealours and offenders, within v daies aftre that anye suche concealment or offence shalbe in the said Archbushoppe courte sufficientlie tried and proved.

And ferther the said lord Archbushoppe covenauntethe and grauntethe by thes presents to the said Robert Creke, John Wright, Robert Raffull, Robert Graye and oodre the burgesses of the said towne of Beverlaie, and their successours, burgesses of the same, that they and their successours for ever shall have the prayseng of all suche fewell and vitaile as shall come to bee sold in to the Becke called Beverley Becke, or Grovall.

And morover the said lord Archebushoppe haithe graunted to the said burgesses and their successours that the sanctuarie men comeng to the said towne of Beverlaie, occupieng anye craft or misterie their, shall pay unto the upholdeng of castell and clotheng and oother thinges for the upholdeng of the craft or misterie as oother men occupieng the said craft or misterie paye.

And finallie the said lord Archbushoppe grauntethe by thies presents unto the said Robert Creke, John Wright, Robert Raffulls, Robert Graye and oother the burgesses of the said towne of Beverlaie,

and their successours, and that they shall have issue and course with their watre from their pasture called Fegang thorowghe the townshipp and feldes of Thurne to the watrie of Hull, so that the said issue bee not hurtfull to the said Archbushopp and his successours; Provided that the saide burgesses shall repaier and maynteigne, at their costes and charges, the clowes, bankes and all oother thinges concerneng the said issue or watrie course.

In witnesse wherof to the part of this Indenture remaigneng with the said Archbushoppe the said burgesses have put to their comen seale, And to the part remaigneng with the said burgesses the said Archbushoppe hathe put to his greate seale the daye and yere above writen.

[1] ORDINACIO ANTIQUA DE NOVO RENOVATA.

1556. 26 Nov. Ordinatum et statutum est imperpetuum observandum vicesimo sexto die Novembris 1556 per Robertum Grey, Ricardum Fewill, Ricardum Greenhop, Ricardum Bell, draper, Johannem Wardell, Thomam Settrington, Johannem Jackson, Arkynwaldum Shepherd, Thomam Drye, Matheum Garbrey, Johannem Adamson et Adam Spence, jam Gubernatores ville Beverlaci, cum consensu et assensu majoris et sanioris partis tocius consilii ejusdem ville, sicut antiquitus ordinatum fuit a tempore, de quo non extat hominum memoria, Quod nullus burgensium dicte ville Beverlaci assignabit scribet et nominabit deinceps in schedula sua de constabulariis elegendis in Curia Dominorum Regis et Regine annuatim nullum de gubernatoribus, sive eorum qui fuerunt gubernatores, aut consilii dicte ville, ut inde constabularii fiant, contra ordinacionem dicte ville, sub pena amissionis burgensie sue imperpetuum sine spe restitucionis in eadem.

[2] THE OFFICE OF THE KEPERS OF THE MARKETT.

1561. Memorandum it is ordeyned concluded and fullie agreed as well by Richarde Welson, Robert Sparowe, William Fletcher and others the Governours and Kepers of this Towne and Comonaltie of Beverley as also by the xxiiij^{ti} assistents and counsailours of the same Towne the xiijth of Julie in the yere of oure Lorde God 1561 That it shalbe lawfull for two of the Governours (for the yere beinge chosen Kepers of the markett within this said towne of Beverley) at all tyme and tymes hereafter for evermore to serche, viewe and enquyre, as well of and upon all weights and measures, regratours and forestallers, and all other things perteyninge to the office of the Kepers of the markett within this towne, as also over and upon all kynde of Searcers (beinge elected and chosen within this towne) whether that the said Searcers and every of theme do exercise, use and frequentlye occupie there offices within there severall scyences and occupacyons according to there oothes, yea or no, And that the said Kepers of the markett (for the yere beyng) upon any neglygence by theme thoughte in any of the said Searcers shall have full power and auchorytie to serche, viewe and enquyre within theme and every of theme. And whatsoever Searcer or other within this towne that doth refuse to be searced by the said Kepers of the markett, or withstande theme at any time in doynge there offices as is abovesaid, shall forfett to the common expences of this towne of Beverley, for every defaulte, vjs. viijd., withoute any foregyvenes.

[1] f. 18b. [2] Great Gild Book, f. 26b.

AN OLD ORDER NEW MADE.

It is ordered and decreed to be observed for ever, 26 Nov. 1556, by Robert Grey [and others] now governors of the town of Beverley, with the consent and assent of the larger and wiser part of the whole council of the same town, as was ordered of old from time immemorial, that none of the burgesses of the said town of Beverley shall assign, write, or name henceforward in his schedule for the election of constables in the courts of the Lords the King and Queen yearly, any of the governors or of those who have been governors, or of the council of the said town, so that they should be made constables thereof, against the order of the said town, under penalty of loss of his burgess-ship for ever without hope of restitution of the same.

GILD ORDINANCES.

[1] ORDINACIONES GILDE MERCATORIE BEVERLACI.

1446. [2] Ordinaciones et constituciones confraternitatis Gilde mercatorie ville Beverlaci exhibite fuerunt in Gilda Aula Beverlaci, et vise ac diligenter inspecte per Edmundum Portyngton, Nicholaum Brompton, Thomam Wayte, littester, Magistrum Willelmum Hardyngs, Johannem Skipwyth, Robertum Jakson, Willelmum Trentham, Willelmum Penycoke, Ricardum Halytreholm, Johannem Newton et socios suos, xij Custodes sive Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci, xiij° die mensis Maii A.D. millesimo cccc^mo xlvj^to. Et quia eisdem ordinacionibus quasdam difficultates eorum conscienciis sive racioni invenerunt et sencierunt Ideo subscriptas ordinaciones ordinarunt registrari et pro perpetuo observari in forma subsequente ad peticionem Rogeri Cokirham, Aldermanni, Ricardi Cosyn et Johannis Middilton, Senescallorum confraternitatis Gilde praedicte, necnon cum assensu et consensu Willelmi Spencer, Thome Skipwyth, Thome Whyte, Walteri Barbour, Ricardi Patryngton, Johannis Baum, Johannis Couton, Edwardi Brakynbargh et sociorum suorum confratrum Gilde supradicte die et anno supradictis.

In primis, ordinatum est et pro perpetuo statutum quod quilibet qui de novo ut magister eriget schopam in arte seu facultate Mercatorum, mercerorum et pannariorum ville Beverlaci, et notus fuerit apprenticius ejusdem artis seu facultatis, solvet annuatim communibus expensis castelli luminis et aliorum onerum confratrum Gilde antedicte iijs. iiijd., quamdiu schopam hujusmodi sic tenuerit et occupaverit, donec de liberata et vestura fuerit Gilde supradicte.

Et quod quilibet qui, ut magister artis sive facultatis antedicte, qui nunquam fuerat apprenticius in eadem arte seu facultate, [3] [et non est confrater Gilde praedicte,] [3] de nova erigens et tenens schopam, ut predictum est, [3] [solvet annuatim communibus expensis vs. et si quis non confrater Gilde predicte sit], [3] vel qui schopam

[1] Great Gild Book, f. 72b.

[2] Space left for the capital letter, which has never been filled in.

[3-3] The words in brackets are interpolated in a different hand.

GILD ORDINANCES.

ORDERS OF THE MERCHANT GILD OF BEVERLEY.

The orders and statutes of the brotherhood of the Merchant Gild of the town of Beverley were shown in the Gild Hall of Beverley, and viewed and diligently inspected by Edmund Portyngton, Nicholas Brompton [&c.], and their fellows, the twelve keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley, 13 May, A.D. 1446. And because they found and felt some difficulties to their consciences and understandings, they ordered the underwritten orders to be registered and for ever observed in the form following on the petition of Roger Cokerham, alderman, Richard Cosyn and John Middleton, stewards of the brotherhood of the Gild aforesaid, also with the assent and consent of William Spencer, Thomas Skipwith [six other names], and their fellows, brethren of the aforesaid Gild, on the day and year aforesaid.

First, it was ordered and decreed to be observed for ever that everyone who newly sets up shop, as a master, in the craft or faculty of the Merchants, Mercers and Drapers of the town of Beverley, and is known to have been an apprentice of the same craft or faculty, shall pay yearly to the common expenses of castle, light and other charges of the brethren of the Gild aforesaid 3s. 4d. as long as he so keeps shop and follows his employment, until he shall be of the livery and clothing of the Gild aforesaid.

And that everyone newly setting up and keeping shop as aforesaid as a master of the craft or faculty aforesaid, who has never been an apprentice in the same craft or faculty, [and is not a brother of the Gild aforesaid], newly setting up and keeping shop, [shall pay yearly to the common expenses 5s., although he is not a brother of the Gild aforesaid] or does not keep such shop, and follows the em-

hujusmodi non tenet, et aliquas mercandizas ut mercator ville antedicte ocupat, seu vendicione exponat, persolvet singulis annis communibus expensis et oneribus Gilde supradicte [1][quinque solidos argenti donec de liberata predicta exstiterit][1] secundum discrecionem xij Gubernatorum ville predicte pro tempore existentium donec de liberata predicta extiterit &c.

Et si quis predictas ordinaciones observare et perimplere recusaverit, penam vjs. viijd. ad usum Communitatis ville Beverlaci incurrat, et usui expensarum luminis castelli et pagendarum confratrum predictorum vjs. viijd. forisfaciat et solvet indilate.

Et quod omnes pene predicte, quando forisfacte fuerint, per Senescallos confraternitatis predicte, qui pro tempore fuerint exigantur, et per districciones leventur, vel per communem servientem nomine Communitatis siquis rescussum fecerit senescallis supradictis.

1492. Ordinaciones et constituciones Confraternitatis Gilde Mercatorum, mercerorum et pannariorum ville Beverlaci vise et diligenter inspecte fuerunt per Rogerum Moyses, Henricum Powkeryng, Willelmum Peyrson, Ricardum Attkynson, Thomam Taverner, Johannem Horne, Alexandrum Bossall, Johannem Northend et Thomam Elsdall, novem de xij Custodibus sive Gubernatoribus Communitatis ville Beverlaci, iiij° die mensis Aprilis A.D. millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxxxij. Et quia eisdem ordinacionibus quasdam difficultates eorum conscienciis sive racioni invenerunt et sencierunt Ideo subscriptas ordinaciones ordinaverunt registrari et pro perpetuo observari in forma subsequente.

In primis ordinaverunt et statuerunt quod quilibet pannarius infra villam Beverlaci permanens, qui intravit, sive intrabit, in confraternitatem et vesturam supradicte Gilde, quod erit liber ad aptandum, sueandum et faciendum caligas infra shoppam suam, et habendum unum puerum sive apprenticium ad custodiendum shoppam suam, sine aliqua solucione alicujus contribucionis arti cissorum Et si aptet vel faciat aliquas alias vesturas quum caligas, exceptis tantum suis propriis, solvet et contribuet contribucionem suam Aldermanno cissorum, qui pro tempore fuerit, sicut moris est.

Ac eciam ordinaverunt et statuerunt, quod quisquis fuerit manens infra villam Beverlaci, qui occupat seu occupabit nundinas et mercata, emendo pannos ad revendendum et retalandum infra villam

[1-1] The words in brackets are crossed out, and the following words interpolated in a running hand.

ployment of a merchant of the town aforesaid in any wares, or puts them up for sale, he shall pay every year to the common expenses and charges of the Gild aforesaid [5s. in silver until he shall become of the livery aforesaid], according to the discretion of the twelve governors of the town aforesaid for the time being until he shall be of the livery aforesaid.

And if any refuse to observe and fulfil the aforesaid orders, he shall incur a penalty of 6s. 8d. to the use of the community of the town of Beverley, and shall forfeit and pay without delay to the use of the expenses of the light, castle, and plays of the brethren aforesaid 6s. 8d.

And all the penalties aforesaid, when incurred, shall be exacted by the stewards of the brotherhood aforesaid for the time being and levied by distress, or by the common sergeant in the name of the community if anyone shall rescue his distress from the stewards abovesaid.

The orders and statutes of the brotherhood of the Gild of Merchants, Mercers and Drapers of the town of Beverley were viewed and diligently examined by Roger Moses, Henry Pickering [&c.] nine of the twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley, 4 April, A.D. 1492 ; and because they found and felt some difficulties to their consciences and understandings, therefore they ordered the underwritten orders to be registered and for ever observed in form following.

First, they ordered and decreed that every draper living in the town of Beverley, who has entered or shall enter the brotherhood and clothing of the abovesaid gild, shall be free to fit, sew and make hose in his shop, and to have a boy or apprentice to keep his shop without payment of any contribution to the Tailors' craft. But if he fit or make any other clothing but hose, except his own, he shall pay and contribute his contribution to the alderman of Tailors for the time being as the custom is.

And they also ordered and decreed that everyone living in the town of Beverley who attends fairs and markets, buying cloth to resell and retail in the town of Beverley aforesaid, shall pay yearly

Beverlaci predictam, solvet annuatim contribucionem supradictam confraternitati, simili modo sicut supra specificatum est, donec fuerit confrater et in vestura supradicte confraternitatis.

[1] ORDINACIONES MERCATORUM ET MERCERORUM.

1494. Ordinaciones et constituciones confraternitatis Mercatorum et Mercerorum ville Beverlaci de novo ordinate sunt et statute per Adam Newcombe, Johannem Rowmthwayte, Johannem Cokk, Thomam Jakson, Johannem Wyllymott, Hugonem Loversall, Ricardum Booth, Johannem Nuttall, Robertum Elys, Henricum Sawnderson et Johannem Kyrkby, xij Custodes sive Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci, vicesimo secundo die mensis Aprilis Anno Domini millesimo cccc°lxxxxiiij^to^, ad peticionem et desideria Johannis Seglystorne, Aldermanni confraternitatis predicte, necnon cum assensu et consensu Roberti Whyte, Johannis Cokk, Stephani Tykhell, Ricardi Wyllson, Thome Payrson, Willelmi Sargeantson, Willelmi Hyll, Edwardi Johnson, Johannis Wryghte, Willelmi Curtayse et Thome Asby, confratrum supradicte confraternitatis. Ideo subscriptas ordinaciones ordinaverunt registrari et pro perpetuo observari in forma subsequente.

In primis ordinaverunt et statuerunt, quod predicti confratres Mercatorum et Mercerorum ville Beverlaci invenient unum lumen ab antiquo fundatum et usitatum in honore Sancte Trinitatis in Carmelo [2] infra capellam beate Marie Virginis Beverlaci.

Aceciam ordinaciones fecerunt pro bona gubernacione eiusdem et pro sustentacione honoris castelli Mercatorum et Mercerorum ad laudem Dei et gloriosi confessoris Sancti Johannis Beverlaci annuatim erecti et statui,[3] necnon constitucionibus sequentibus consenserunt, eo qui sequitur [tenore].

Ordinaverunt eciam quod quicunque fratrum artis predicte absens fuerit die eleccionis Aldermanni et Senescallorum, videlicet die Dominica proxime post festum Ascencionis Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, vel ad aliquam gildam primam, sive ad aliquam congregacionem per Aldermannum et Senescallos assignatam pro utilitate confraternitatis aut artis habendam vel faciendam, si somonitus fuerit, solvet indilate unam libram cere, nisi poterit racionabiliter se excusare.

Et si aliquis confrater sive soror dicte confraternitatis infra villam

[1] f. 82b. [2] *Sic*: but it seems to be a mistake for 'carnello.' [3] *Sic*.

the contribution abovesaid to the brotherhood, in the way above specified, until he shall be a brother, and in the clothing of the aforesaid brotherhood.

ORDERS OF MERCHANTS AND MERCERS.

Orders and constitutions of the brotherhood of Merchants and Mercers of the town of Beverley were newly made and decreed by Adam Newcombe [etc.] the twelve Keepers or Governors of the community of the town of Beverley 22 April, A.D. 1494, at the petition and desire of John Sigglesthorn, alderman of the brotherhood aforesaid, also with the assent and consent of Robert White [and ten others named] brethren of the aforesaid brotherhood. Therefore they ordered the underwritten orders to be registered and for ever observed in the following form.

First they ordered and decreed that the aforesaid brethren of the Merchants and Mercers of the town of Beverley shall find a light as anciently founded and used in honour of the Holy Trinity in the charnel in the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Beverley.

And also they made orders for the good governance of the same and for the maintenance of the honour of the castle of the Merchants and Mercers yearly erected and set up to the praise of God, and the glorious confessor, S. John of Beverley; also they consented to the following statutes in the form which follows.

They ordered also that every brother of the craft aforesaid who shall be absent on the day of the election of the alderman and stewards, viz. the Sunday after the Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ, or at any prime gild, or any meeting fixed to be held by the alderman and stewards for the good of the brotherhood or craft, if summoned, shall pay without delay a pound of wax, unless he shall be able to offer a reasonable cause.

And any brother or sister of the said brotherhood who shall

Beverlaci mori contigerit, habeat lucem et decus eiusdem, solvendo lumini predicto j^{li} cere.

Et si aliquis confrater sive soror dicte confraternitatis in paupertate moriatur, non habens de proprio, unde honeste sepeliri valeat, tunc de expensis et costagiis dicte confraternitatis honeste sepelietur.

Quicumque vero juste, propter honorem et bonam gubernacionem predicte artis et castelli, electus fuerit in officium Aldermanni, non propter obprobrium nec derisum, et officium predictum recusaverit, solvet ad opus Communitatis luminis et castelli vjs. viijd., equaliter dividendos. Senescallus qui officium recusaverit solvet iijs. iiijd., in forma predicta dividendos.

Insuper si discordia aliqua mota fuerit inter confratrem et confratrem, tunc ille senciens se gravari, monstrabit suum gravamen Aldermanno et Senescallis, antequam alibi demonstret aut conqueratur, sub pena amissionis xxd. Communitati Beverlaci, et xxd. ad usum luminis.

Quilibet vero confrater qui Aldermannum aut Senescallos injuste aut arrogancie [*sic*] reprobaverit, causa malicie seu malivole, solvet Communitati Beverlaci xxd., et ad sustentacionem luminis xxd., sine perdonacione aliquali.

Quilibet vero confrater artis, qui de novo vestitur de secta confratrum suorum in honore sanctissimi Confessoris Sancti Johannis Beverlaci, custodiet illam vesturam per tres annos post recepcionem, utendo illa vestura in festivalibus diebus. Et si vesturam illam infra dictos tres annos prestiterit vel dederit, forisfaciet et solvet usui Communitatis predicte ijs., et expensis luminis et castelli ijs.

Et quicumque predictorum confratrum fuerit extra castellum die Lune Rogacionum post horam primam, vel eodem die post nonam non equitaverit cum confratribus, si sanus et abilis sit equitare, solvet ad opus castelli et artis iijs. iiijd., et Communitati iijs. iiijd., nisi racionabilem excusacionem habeat.

Ordinatum est eciam, quod quilibet confrater artis vestietur de novo quolibet anno quo confratres sue artis vestientur, si abilis sit vestiri. Et quicumque sit abilis, qui causa superbie vel invidie vestiri recusaverit, solvet ad opus Gilde Aule iijs. iiijd., et ad opus castelli iijs. iiijd.

Item quicumque absens fuerit a gilda prima, et quicumque discordiam, litem vel dissensionem fecerit in eleccione Aldermanni aut Senescallorum, postquam major pars confratrum consenserit quem aut quos habere velit, forisfaciet et solvet ad usum Gilde Aule xxd.,

happen to die in the town of Beverley shall have the light and ornaments of the same [brotherhood] on paying to the light aforesaid one pound of wax.

And any brother or sister of the said brotherhood who dies in poverty, not having property by which he can be honourably buried, shall be buried at the cost and expense of the said brotherhood.

Anyone who shall have been elected for the honour and good government of the aforesaid craft and castle to the office of alderman, fairly and not by way of insult and derision, and shall refuse the office, shall pay to the use of the community, the light and castle, 6s. 8d., to be equally divided. A steward refusing office shall pay 3s. 4d., to be divided in form aforesaid.

Further, if any discord shall have arisen between brother and brother, then the one feeling himself aggrieved shall show his grievance to the alderman and stewards, before showing it or making complaint elsewhere, on pain of loss of 20d. to the community of Beverley, and 20d. to the use of the light.

Every brother who shall unjustly and insolently abuse the alderman or stewards, through malice or malevolently, shall pay to the community of Beverley 20d., and to the maintenance of the light, 20d., without any pardon.

Any brother of the craft newly clothed in the livery of the brethren in honour of the most holy Confessor, S. John of Beverley, shall keep his livery for three years after getting it, using that livery on feast-days. And if he shall lend or give away the livery within the said three years, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the community aforesaid 2s., and 2s. to the expenses of the light and castle.

And everyone of the aforesaid brethren who shall be outside the castle on Monday in Rogation week after Prime, or on the same day shall not ride with his brethren after noon, if he is sound and able to ride, shall pay to the use of the castle and craft 3s. 4d., and to the community 3s. 4d., unless he have a reasonable excuse.

Also it was ordered that every brother of the craft shall have a new livery every year in which the brethren of his craft have [new] liveries, if he is of ability to have one. And everyone of ability, who through pride or envy refuses to wear the livery, shall pay to the use of the Gild Hall 3s. 4d., and to the use of the castle 3s. 4d.

Also anyone who shall be absent from a prime gild, or shall make disturbance, strife or dissension in the election of alderman or stewards, after the majority of the brethren have come to an agreement whom they wish to have, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the

et ad usum luminis et castelli xxd., nisi per Aldermannum et Senescallos poterit, seu poterint, racionabiliter excusari.

Et si aliquis confrater artis detracciones aut mendacia sive scandalum falsum erexerit et dixerit de confratre suo eiusdem artis, in absencia sua, unde sic defamatus suam bonam famam aut quantitatem bonorum suorum amittat, et hoc per Aldermannum et Senescallos, et quatuor probos confratres artis probari poterit, solvet Communitati iijs. iiijd., et sustentacioni luminis et castelli iijs. iiijd., sine remedio aut perdonacione aliquali.

Item concordatum est, quod omnes dissenciones et discordie inter confratrem et confratrem remittuntur pro transactis. Ordinatum est quod quicumque lites preteritas recitaverit, vel confratrem suum pro vel de lite vel de litibus preteritis reprobaverit, publice vel occulte, solvet Communitati ville iijs. iiijd., et castello et lumini predictis iijs. iiijd., si inde convinci poterit per consideracionem xij Custodum et Aldermanni et Senescallorum.

Insuper, si Aldermannus et Senescalli aut confratres aliquas constituciones aut ordinaciones fecerint per se sine consensu xij Custodum ville in futurum, solvet Communitati iijs. iiijd., ac lumini et castello iijs. iiijd.

Preterea ordinatum est, quod annuatim fiant duo supervisores, vocati seyrcheours, ad scrutandum et supervidendum defecta predicte artis; veraque scrutacione facienda de quibuscumque ponderis,[1] mensuris et ulnis, tam de contributoribus quam de confratribus, omnibusque defectis inventa presentandum xij Gubernatoribus quam Aldermanno et Senescallis artis. Et qui illud officium recusaverit, solvet Communitati dicte ville xxd., et arti xxd. Et si dicti supervisores aliquem defectum concelaverint, solvet [1] Communitati predicte iijs. iiijd., et arti predicte iijs. iiijd., et erunt ad hoc annuatim jurati.

Aceciam ordinatum est et pro perpetuo statutum, quod si aliquis confrater artis predicte indebite reprobaverit confratrem suum verbis iracundis vel inhonestis in presencia Aldermanni sui, et oneratur semel per ipsum Aldermannum custodire linguam suam, et hoc preceptum obedire noluerit, penam xijd. forisfaciet et solvet ad usum Communitatis predicte, et ad sustentacionem luminis dicte artis xijd., sine perdonacione aliquali.

Statutum est eciam et preterea ordinatum, quod annuatim imperpetuum die Dominica proxima post festum Translacionis Sancti Thome martiris, quilibet Aldermannus, qui per annum occupaverit, cum suis Senescallis compotum suum reddet in loco honesto per ipsum

[1] *Sic.*

Gild Hall 20d., and to the use of the castle and light, 20d., unless they shall be excused for good reason by the alderman and stewards.

And any brother of the craft who shall set up detractions or lies or false scandal, and shall say of any brother of the craft in his absence anything whereby the brother so defamed shall lose his good name or any of his goods, and this can be proved by the alderman and stewards and four good brethren of the craft, shall pay to the community 3s. 4d., and to the maintenance of the light and castle 3s. 4d., without remission or pardon of any kind.

Also it was agreed, that all dissensions and differences between brother and brother for what is past be remitted. It was ordered that anyone who shall rehearse past disputes, or abuse his brother for or because of a past dispute or disputes, publicly or in private, shall pay to the community of the town 3s. 4d., and to the castle and light aforesaid 3s. 4d., if he can be thereof convicted in the judgment of the twelve keepers and the alderman and stewards.

Moreover, if the alderman and stewards or any brethren shall in future make any statutes or orders by themselves, without the consent of the twelve keepers of the town, he shall pay to the community 3s. 4d., and to the light and castle 3s. 4d.

It was ordered besides, that there shall be yearly made two overlookers, called searchers, to examine and survey the defaults of the aforesaid craft, and having made a true examination of all weights, measures, and ells, as well of contributors as of brethren, to present all defaults which may be discovered to the twelve governors and the alderman and stewards of the craft. And anyone who shall refuse the office shall pay to the community of the said town 20d., and to the craft 20s., and if the said searchers shall conceal any default, he shall pay to the community aforesaid 3s. 4d., and to the craft aforesaid 3s. 4d., and they shall be yearly sworn to this.

And also it was ordered and decreed to be for ever observed that if any brother of the craft aforesaid shall unduly abuse his brother with angry or insulting words in the presence of his alderman, and is once bidden by the alderman to hold his tongue, and will not obey this order, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the community aforesaid, and to the maintenance of the light of the said craft 12d., without any pardon.

It was also decreed and ordered besides, that yearly for ever on Sunday next after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr (7 June) any alderman, who shall have held office for a year, with his stewards shall render his account in a proper place appointed by the

Aldermannum assignando, et premuniet die proxima precedente omnes confratres suos venire ad audiendum compotum suum; qua die idem Aldermannus finaliter compotet, et super compotum exponat denarios debitorum, vel vadia ad valorem, ita quod nichil remaneat levandum post dictum compotum per Aldermannum de novo electum, sub pena forisfacture Communitati ville antedicte iijs. iiijd., et usui expensarum predicte artis iijs. iiijd., sine aliqua minoracione, vel per discreccionem xij Custodum ville predicte aut septem eorum moderatus erit et regulatus. Et quicumque dictorum confratrum se sine causa racionabili illo die a dicto loco absentaverit, vel ibidem non expectaverit donec predictum compotum in omnibus finiatur, solvet ad ornamentum luminis et sustentacionem castelli dicte artis xijd.

Concessum est eciam et ulterius statutum, quod si aliquis confrater dicte artis penam alicujus ordinacionis registrate per ipsum forisfactam Communitati, vel arti predicte, et hoc solvere recusaverit Aldermanno et Senescallis pro tempore existentibus, quod extunc forisfaciat et solvat vjs. viijd. ad usum Communitatis dicte ville et usui expensarum artis supradicte, equaliter dividendos.

Ordinatum est insuper et pro perpetuo concessum, quod si aliquis confrater artis predicte contra premissas ordinaciones seu ordinacionem transgressus fuerit, et hoc super ipsum legittime probari poterit per Aldermannum et Senescallos et quatuor confratres dicte artis, quod tunc penam xiijs. iiijd. forisfaciat et solvet indilate, in forma predicta equaliter dividendorum, vel per discrecionem xij custodum ville qui pro tempore fuerint aut septem eorum secundum quantitatem delicti erit regulatus et moderatus, ut supradictum est.

Item ordinatum est et statutum, quod quilibet confrater, qui de novo recipietur in confraternitatem dictorum Mercatorum et Mercerorum, primus humiliter Aldermanno, qui pro tempore fuerit, faciet securitatem fidei, obedire omnibus ordinacionibus et statutis in presenti registro specificatis et eas potestate sua implere; et solvet primo anno introitus sui Aldermanno et Senescallis qui pro tempore fuerint, ad sustentacionem luminis et castelli supradictorum, vjs. viijd.

Preterea ordinatum est, quod quicumque occupat, seu occupabit, occupacionem Mercatorum vel Mercerorum, sicut confrater dicte artis, infra villam Beverlaci, et non est burgensis et abilis fuerit esse burgensis, solvet annuatim communibus expensis dicte ville ijs. iiijd.; et communibus expensis luminis et castelli ijs. iiijd. Et si fuerit

alderman, and the day before shall warn all his brethren to come and hear his account; on which day the alderman shall finally account, and on his account shall pay down the cash due from debtors, or give security to the value thereof, so that nothing may remain to be levied after the said account by the alderman newly elected, on pain of forfeiture of 3s. 4d. to the use of the community of the town aforesaid, and 3s. 4d. to the use of the expenses of the craft aforesaid, without any diminution, or else he shall be assessed and ruled at the discretion of the twelve keepers of the town aforesaid, or seven of them. And every one of the brethren aforesaid who shall absent himself from the said place on that day, without reasonable cause, or shall not wait there till the end of the aforesaid account, shall pay 12d. to the decoration of the light and the maintenance of the castle of the said craft.

It was also granted and further decreed, that if any brother of the said craft shall refuse to pay to the alderman and stewards for the time being any penalty forfeited by him to the community or the craft under any registered order, that then he shall forfeit and pay 6s. 8d. to the use of the community of the said town, and to the use of the expenses of the craft aforesaid, to be equally divided.

It was ordered and moreover granted for ever, that if any brother of the craft aforesaid shall transgress any order or orders before rehearsed, and this shall be found against him in due form of law by the aldermen and stewards and four brethren of the said craft, that then he shall forfeit and pay without delay the penalty of 13s. 4d., to be equally divided, in form aforesaid, or he shall be ruled and governed as is aforesaid at the discretion of the twelve keepers of the town for the time being, or seven of them, according to the greatness of his fault.

Also it was ordered and decreed that every brother who shall be newly admitted into the brotherhood of the said merchants and mercers, shall first humbly give security of his fealty to the alderman for the time being to obey all the orders and statutes specified in the present register, and fulfil them to the best of his power, and shall pay in the first year of his entrance to the alderman and stewards for the time being to the maintenance of the light and castle aforesaid, 6s. 8d.

Moreover it was ordered that everyone who follows, or shall follow, the occupation of merchants or mercers, as a brother of the said craft, in the town of Beverley, and is not a burgess, but is of ability to be a burgess, shall pay yearly to the common expenses of the said town 2s. 4d., and to the common expenses of light and castle 2s. 4d. And if he is a burgess, but not a brother, he shall

burgensis et non confrater, solvet communibus expensis luminis et castelli predictorum annuatim ijs. iiijd.

Et si fuerit aliquis burgensis, qui non est confrater cum aliqua alia arte, et occupat seu occupabit sicut magister predicte artis, licitum erit Aldermanno ad presentandum dictum burgensem xij Gubernatoribus pro tempore existentibus. Et si dictus burgensis, vel burgenses, abiles inventi fuerint, vel fuerit, esse confrater, per discrecionem xij Gubernatorum Aldermanni et Senescallorum, et non vult esse confrater, solvet annuatim ad sustentacionem luminis et castelli supradictorum iijs. iiijd., donec fuerit confrater, sine perdonacione aliquali.

pay to the common expenses of the light and castle aforesaid yearly 2s. 4d.

And if any burgess, not being a brother of any other craft, shall carry on business as a master of the said craft, it shall be lawful for the alderman to present the said burgess to the twelve governors for the time being. And if the said burgess or burgesses shall be found able to be a brother or brethren, in the judgment of the twelve governors, the alderman and stewards, and will not be a brother, he shall pay yearly to the maintenance of the light and castle aforesaid 3s. 4d. until he shall become a brother, without any pardon.

1502. It is ordeyned and statuted in the yere of our Lord God m'ccccclij By Roger Kelk, Robert Whyte, Thomas Atkynson, John Johnson, Thomas Jackson, Robert Lerefax, Richard Booth, and theyr felowse, the xij Governers of the towne of Beverley, at the peticion, consent and assent of Robert Whyte, Alderman of the marchands, and his breder, John Cok, William Sergeandson, Richard Wilson, Edwarde Middelton, John Wryght, William Curtas, Thomas Chapman, John Thomson, Richard Molett, Robert Chaplayne, Robert Garthom, William Wharfe and Marmaduke Paytson, that who as shalbe chosen to be Alderman for the yere shall pay to the Trinite prest, for that yere that he occupieth, ijs. And those ij that shalbe upon the eleccion with hym, either of thayme, shall pay yerly to the said prest, xxd. And every broder beside shall yerly pay to the said prest, viijd. And if the Alderman or the Alderman peirs, or any of the breder, wilnott pay this pesably, then yerly it shalbe lefull to thame that er assigned to geder itt, to compleyn thame to the Alderman, and he for to raise it, upon payn of forfettur asmuch more, the oon halfe to the felishipp of marchands and the other halfe to the xij Governers &c.

And also it is agreed and ordeyned, by assent and consent of the Alderman and his breder, that thei all and their wyffs shall have at the Alderman howse an honest dyner upon the account day, the which shalbe upon the Sonday next after the fest of the translacion of Seynt Thomas of Canterbery. And every broder and his wife shall pay vjd., and no ferther to be charged. And also after the eleccion maide all the breder to go home with their Alderman and drynke with him at his howse, and he that comys nott shall pay a pownde of wax.

Verte folium.

1503. [1] Also it is ordeyned and statuted by Thomas Pierson, Henry Robynson, William Curtas, Richard Molett, John Lyghtfote, John Norman, Christofer Atkynson, William Dendron, William Estiby, Jamys Talyour, Richard Laxton and Robert Booth, the xij Governers of the Comontie of the towne of Beverley, the xixth day of the moneth of Decembre in the yere of our Lord God m'cccccciij, at the peticion of John Cok, Alderman of the confraternite of Marchaunds and Mercers, and of all his brether, that if ther be any

[1] f. 83b.

man within the towne of Beverley that occupies, or shall occupy, bying or sellyng of marchaundies in a yere v marke or above, he shall pay hooll contribucion, ijs. iiijd., without any sessyng. And also he or they that occupies under v marke in a yere, either in barganyng of clooth, or bying with money, shall be presentede to the xij Governers for the tyme beyng to sesse theyme therfore. And also, if ther be any burgies that bies marchaundies above the valour of v marke or under, and sells it nott the same yere that he bies it in, and paies his contribucion the same yere that he bies it, and after the same yere bies no more, for the said contribucion he shall go quyte for thoos goods bying.

NOVAE ORDINACIONES MARCATORUM.

1572. [1] Item, it is ordeigned constituted and decreed, the xxvjth daie of June in the yere of our Lorde God 1572, by Richarde Bullock, Thomas Settrington, Roberte Fayrer, Christopher Thornabie, John Johnson, Christofer Rosdell, Thomas Walker, Richarde Garbrey, Thomas Cowlinge, John Fletcher and George Gwye, xj of the xij Governors and Kepers of the Towne and Comminaltie of Beverley aforesaid, at the peticion sute and requeste of Raiphe Knaggs, Alderman or Warden of the said scyence of Merchauntes and Mercers, and all his bretheryn :

That all and every person and persons (inhabytinge within this said towne), not beinge brother of the said scyence, which doth or shall occupie byinge and sellinge of merchandries or mercery waires within the same (havinge not served his yeres of apprentishipp with some brother of the same scyence in this towne), shall paie yerelye hereafter unto th'alderman of the said scyence for the tyme beinge, before the feaste of the Nativytie of Saincte John Baptiste, iiijs. Inglishe money, for a contribucion, equally to be devided in forme above expressed; viz. th'one moytie therof to th'use and expence of the Comminaltie of the said towne, and th'other moytie to th'use and expence of the said scyence, withoute any forgiveness.

Alwaies provided that every person which haithe, or shall, serve his yeres of apprentishipp within this said towne with any brother of the said scyence shall paie no more but ijs. iiijd. for a contribucion : this presente order made to the contrary not withstandinge.

[1] f. 39.

Item it is ordeigned and decreed by the said Governors the daie and yere abovesaid :

That every Merchaunte and Mercer which hereafter shall sett upp and occupie the same scyence within this towne shall paie, the firste yere of his occupyinge, unto th'alderman or warden of the said scyence for the tyme beinge, before the said Feaste, xs., for his upsett, equally to be devided in forme aforesaid : Alwaies provided that every person which haith or shall serve his yeres of apprentishipp with any brother of the said scyence in this towne shall paie no more but vs. for his upsett ; this presente order made to the contrary not withstandinge.

Item it is ordeigned and decreed by the said Governors the daie and yere abovesaid.

That every draper dwellinge within this towne whiche hereafter shall buye sack clothe and sell the same agayne, either by hole sale or retaile, shall paie yerelye hereafter unto th'Alderman of Merchaunts for the tyme beinge before the said Feaste ijs., for a contribucion equally to be divided in forme aforesaid, withoute any forgivenes.

Item it is ordeigned and decreed by the said Governors, the daie and yere abovesaid : That every smythe inhabytinge within this towne which shall hereafter buye iron unwroughte, and sell the same againe unmade or unwroughte, shall paie yerely hereafter unto th'Alderman of Merchaunts for the time beinge, before the said Feaste vjs. viijd., for a contribucion, equally to be devided in forme aforesaid, withoute any forgivenes.

Item it is ordeigned and decreed the said daie and yere by the said Governors : That every other person inhabytinge in this towne, whiche shall occupie buyinge and sellinge of any other merchaundryes belonginge to the said scyence of Merchaunts and Mercers shall paie yerelye hereafter to th'Alderman of the same for the tyme beinge before the said Feaste, vjd., to th'use of the said scyence, onelye, or otherwise to paie such reasonable contribucion as the Governors of the said towne for the tyme beinge shall appointe theme, and every of them, accordinge to the quantitie of his or there occupyinge ; any order heretofore made to the contrary hereof not withstandinge.

[1]ORDINANCES FOR THE BROTHERHOODE OF MARCHAUNTS OR MERCERS IN BEVERLEY IN THE COUNTIE OF YORKE, 1582.

1582. In the honour of Almightie God and for the wourship of this towne of Beverley the common welth of the saide towne, and the laudable order and good governaunce of the Brotherhoode and companye of marchaunts or mercers, Thes orders and constitucions and ordynaunces folowinge, as well of auncyent tyme used, ordeyned, and founded, by the assent consente and supplicacion of the companye of marchaunts and mercers within the said towne of Beverley, And graunted by the twelve governors of the saide towne in the yeare of our
1210. lorde God one thowsande twoo hundred and tenne, As now renewid augmented and amplified, made and agreed upon, by the Maior and Governors of the said towne of Beverley, in the tyme of Richarde Garbray, now Warden of the saide Companye of Marchaunts or Mercers afforesaide, for ever hereafter inviolably to be kept and observed, amonge the breetherne of the said Brotherhoode and Companye, the contributors of the same, and others exercynge and usinge the saide trade, or any parte thereof within the saide towne of Beverley; That is to saie, by the righte wourshipfull Roberte Ingleby, now Maior of the said towne of Beverley, Edwarde Ellerker Esquier, Richarde Bullocke, William Farley, Roberte Fayrer, Roberte Browne, Giles Spence, John Johnson, William Cox, John Rapfees, John Truslove, and Henry Curdeux, the Governors and Counsaill of the said towne of Beverley, at the instaunce supplicacion and request of the said Richarde Garbray, Warden of the said company and brotherhoode; and one of the Governors and Counsaill of the said towne, with his stewards, Richarde Booth and Richarde Wright, Together with the assente, motion and consente of Raulph Knaggs, Rowland Errington, William Woodd, Peter Harpham, George Robson, Frauncis Hardye, Thomas Drye, Mathew Doddinge, Henry Burstall, John Wrighte, and Henry Storye, and others, the brethren of the said Company and Brotherhoode the [blank in MS.] of September anno Domini Jesu Christi 1582 in the foure and twentith yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queene of Inglande, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faith &c.

[1] f. 51.

1. The Election of the Warden and Stewerdes.

Imprimis, it is ordeigned, graunted, and agreed by the foresaid Maior and Governors at the requeste of the foresaid Brotherhoode and Companye of Marchaunts or Mercers, That from hensfourth for evermore (accordinge as in tyme paste without memorie of man, hath bene used) there shalbe and so shall contynue of the said Marchaunts, or Mercers One Fraternytie or Brotherhood, as there hath bene, and ys of other brotherhoods within this said towne of Beverley And that yearely for ever hereafter, upon the Sunday nexte and immedyately after folowinge the feast of the blessed Trinitie (in the Common Hall Hannshous of Beverley afforesaide) they or the most parte of them by thies presents, shall electe and choose emongst them selves, One Ruler called a Warden, two stewerds and two searchers, to rule and governe the said Company of Merchaunts or Mercers accordinge to the ordinaunces conteigned in this originall, and such ordinaunces as hereafter by the said Maior and Governors and theire successors shalbe, for one whole yeare then next folowinge, And he which shalbe elected and chosen, to the office of a Warden, and the same office shall refuse, shall forfet and pay to the Maior, governors and burgesses of the saide towne, for the Common expences thereof, and to the saide Companye of Marchaunts, for thexpence of the said Companye, fourty shillings equally to be divided. And he that shalbe chosen to the offyce of a Stewerde, and the same shall refuse, he shall forfet and paye sixe shillings eighte pence in fourme afforesaide to be divided. The saide severall sommes and forfeytures to be levied by distresse of the partie so offendinge by the Warden of the said Company for the tyme being.

2. The Election of the Searchers.

Item, it is further ordeyned graunted and agreed by the saide Maior and Governors by the motion and request of the said Company of Merchaunts, That yearly and everie yeare upon the said day of Election of the Warden and Stewerdes (as afforesaid) the said Fraternytie and Companye of Marchants or Mercers, or the most parte of them, shall electe amongst them selves two substanciall honest and credible persons of the said scyence into the office of Searchers for the same yeare, in maner and fourme as heretofore hath bene accustomed,

to surveye, view, search, tryc and examyne as well the said Marchaunts or Mercers within this town of Beverley afforesaid, as all other person and persons, and every of them whatsoever they be, within this saide towne of Beverley, usinge, practisinge, and exercisinge the said trade or misterye of Merchaunts or Mercers or any parte thereof; And also all and every theire weights of what sort soever they be, yearde, elnes and measures, and every of them. And the saide Searchers to presente all such defaults of the saide Company which they shall fynde, duringe the tyme of theire office, before the Maior and his Breetherne the Governors of Beverley afforesaid, which ys, or for the tyme shalbee, accordinge to theire othes. And he or they which shalbe founde culpable and offendinge by the said Searchers or one of them, shall forfaicte and lose all such stuffe and other things, as the saide Searchers for the tyme beinge shall not find allowable, or the just valewe thereof, to be divided, levied and had in maner and fourme afforesaide. And whosoever shalbe chosen elected and apointed into the office of a Searcher (as afforesaid) and the same office shall refuse, shall forfet and paye tenne shillings, to be divided and levied, as is afforesaid.

3. Rebukinge the Warden in his office doeinge.

Item it is ordeigned, graunted and agreed, that yf any Brother or Contributor of the saide Companye, be disobediente to any the laufull and honest commaundements of the Warden for the time beinge, concerninge the utilitie commoditie and proffyt of the said occupacion, and do gyve him any undecente, unseamely or opprobrious woordes, either in the presence of his breetherne, or in any congregacion or meetinge, or in any other place, concerninge the busynesse of the said science, and in his office doinge, he shall forfet and pay sixe shillings eight pence, equally to be divided and levied, in maner and fourme afforesaide.

4. Rebukinge the Stewerdes.

Item it is ordeyned graunted and agreed, that yf any Brother or Contributor of the saide occupacion do rebuke the Stewards, or eyther of them, eyther by woorde or deede, in theire office doynge, he shall forfet and paye three shillings foure pence in fourme afforesaid to be divided and levied.

5. For rebukinge of one brother another.

Item it is ordeyned graunted and agreed, that if any brother of the said Company or Brotherhood of Marchaunts or Mercers afforesaid do unhonestly and undecently revile, rebuke or misuse with woordes irefull or deede, eyther upon malice or other secrett hatred or evill will any of his brethrene of the same Companye, in any congregacion, assembly or meetinge, before theire warden, or in any other place, touchinge the busynesse, trade and affayres of the saide occupacion, he shall forfet and pay three shillings foure pence in maner and fourme afforesaid to be divided and levied.

6. For rebukinge the Searchers.

Item it is ordeigned, graunted and agreed, that yf any Brother or Contributor of the said occupacion, do rebuke or disobey the Searchers or eythem [*sic*] in theire office doinge, or do withstande, or will not permytt and suffer them or eyther of them to search, accordinge as they are bounde and ought to doe, by the vertue of theire othe and office, he shall forfet and paye sixe shillings eight pence, equally to be divided and levied in maner and fourme afforesaid.

7. Discorde between one brother and an other.

Item it is ordeyned, graunted and agreed (for good peace and amitie hereafter to contynue amongst the companye and Breetherne of the said Scyence and Misterye), that if at any tyme or tymes hereafter, any variaunce, strif, discord or debate, shall chaunce to arryse and happen betwene brother and brother of the said Company (other then for treason, murder or other felonye) he which shall find or feele hym self first greeved or moved, shall not complaine in any other place or places, or to any other person or persons, but first shall complaine to the Warden of the saide Scyence, and shall shewe his greefe to the saide Warden, who immedyately after the said complainte to him made, shall call his breetherne together to heare and examyne the greefes, causes and effects thereof, between the saide two parties, before the residue of the said scyence and brotherhoode, who, after the hearinge and examyninge of the said two parties grieved, shall

request, will or desyre them, to put theire matter in variaunce to the arbitermente judgement and order of the Warden and Foure of his bretherne, by the two parties to be elected, chosen and appointed. And yf at the said request and demaunde, the said twoo parties be willinge to put theire said matter in variaunce to the arbiterment of the said Warden for the tyme beinge, and Foure of his breetherne (as ys afforesaide) And also if then yt shalbe thought, that the order, ende and judgemente of the saide Warden and foure of his breetherne, to be indifferent and equal, And th'one or both of them do refuse to observe, obeye and keepe the same order, ende and judgemente, he shall forfette and pay to the Maior and Governors of Beverley afforesaide, to the use of the saide towne and commonaltye and to the expences of the said occupacion of Marchaunts or Mercers the somme of sixe shillings and eight pence in fourme afforesaid to be dyvided and levied as is afforesaid. And yf it happen, that the said ende and order, betwene the said parties grieved, made and finished by the said Warden and Foure of his breetherne (as afforesaid) be not equal or indyfferente That then yt shall and may be lawfull for him or them so grieved, to complaine to the Maior and Governors for the tyme beinge, touchinge his or theire greefs, and not otherwise, any thinge or thinges in this originall conteigned to the contrarye notwithstandinge Who likewise then, yf the said Maior and Governors or the most parte of them shall thinke that the ende, order and judgemente in the premisses by the saide Warden and foure of his Bretherne made, were indifferente, shall forfet and paye the Somme of [blank in MS.] equally to be divided and levied in manner and fourme afforesaid.

8. Absence from the Election of the Warden.

Item, it is further ordeigned and graunted, That yf any Brother of the saide occupacion of Marchaunts or Mercers be absente at the Election of the Warden, (without lycence askid or laufull excuse) beinge warned the nyght before by the Stewards of the said occupacion, or shall obstinately departe from the place, where the same Election ys or shalbe made, before the residue of his breetherne, without lycence cravinge or desyringe of the Warden, and not also alledginge a reasonable cause able to be provid, shall forfet and pay the somme of three shillings foure pence equally to be dyvided and levied as afforesaid.

9. For making Prime Guyldes.

Item, it is further ordeygned and graunted, that from hensfourthe for evermore, yt shall be laufull to and for the Warden of the said occupacion of Marchants or Mercers for the tyme beinge, to assigne and appointe an Assembly or meetinge, one or mo, of the said occupacion, called a Pryme Guyld or Guyldes, at any tyme or tymes when he shall think most fytte or convenyent for any occasion or matter touchinge the proffytte, busynesse or welth perteigninge to the said occupacion, And whosoever of the said Brotherhood and Compayne, shalbe sommoned and warned the night before the said Assembly or meetinge by the Stewerd of the said Companye, and doth not come at the houre and to the place appointed and assigned, shall forfet and paye sex pence to th'expences of the saide occupacion onely. And especyally all those, which beinge warned to be presente at the mariage or Buriall of any Brother or Syster of the said Companye, and do by any meanes absent him or them selves from the same, shall lykewise forfet and paye two shillings and sixe pence, equally to be divided and levied, as ys afforesaid (excepte he canne laufullye and reasonably, by the testymonye of somme of his bretherne excuse himself).

10. For a brother dienge in poverty.

Item, it is ordeyned and graunted that yf at any tyme hereafter, yt shall please God to call any of the Breetherne or Systers of the said occupacion to his mercye, And also yf yt happen that he or shee shall departe owte of this world in myserye and povertye, and thereby lackinge to bringe them honestly and decently to the grounde, and the place of theire buryall accordinge to his callinge, that then the Warden of the said occupacion which for the tyme beinge is or shalbe, shall, of the common expences, costes and charges, of the said scyence, disburce and lay fourth so much money, as shalbe requisyte and needfull for his or theire buriall and funeralls, to be allowed unto him at the tyme of his accompte makinge And yf the said Warden do refuse to fulfill this ordynaunce and graunte accordinge to th'effecte of the same, he shall forfet and paye sixe shillings eight pence in manner and fourme afforesaid to be divided and levied as afforesaide.

11. Payment of a brother at his Mariage, to the occupacion.

Item, it ys furthermore graunted agreed and ordeyned by the saide Maior and Governors, that at what tyme soever any person or persons, beinge in brotherhood with the said Companye, shalbe maried within this said towne of Beverley, and havinge the Warden and Breethrene, or the most parte of them of the said Companye within this saide Towne of Beverley, accompanyenge him to the Churche, that then the said brother or bretherne, upon the same daye of his mariage, shall geve and pay to the Warden of the said occupacion, for the tyme beinge, to the use of the said Trade and facultye onely, the somme of two shillings ynglysh money to be levied as ys afforesaide.

And at his or theire buriall.

And also yf yt happen any of the said Bretherne of the saide occupacion to departe from this world That then his Executours or Administratours shall geve to the use of the said occupacion of Marchaunts or Mercers with in this said Towne (yf he be able) the somme of twoo shillings sixe pence, so that the said Brother or Breetherne so dyenge be accompanyed with the Warden and Breetherne of the said Companye, or the most parte of them, to the place of buryall.

12. Upsettes.

Item, yt is further ordeyned and graunted by the said Maior and Governors, That every person and persons whatsoever of the said occupacion now beinge in this said Towne of Beverley, or which at any tyme or tymes hereafter, shall come, remayne and dwell, beinge a Townes man or straunger, and there set up and occupye the Trade of a Marchaunte or Mercer, that is to saye in buyenge, sellinge and retaylinge of Wares and marchandyze of what kind soever the same be, to the valew of tenne poundes, that then the said person or persons and every of them whatsoever so intendinge to occupye (as afforesaid) shall first come to the Warden of the said occupacion, which for the tyme shalbe, humblinge and byndinge himself to perfourme and keepe all the ordynaunces and grauntes in this present oryginall conteyned duringe all the tyme of his abode in this Towne of Beverley afforesaid And also lycence of him to occupye the trade afforesaide And then presently shall pay or cause to be paide for his upsett the somme of

tenne shillings curraunt money of England The one haulf to remayne to the Towne and Commonaltye of Beverley, and the other to the mayntenaunce and use of the said occupacion.

Contribucion of a straunger.

And yf the said person or persons do or shall occupye the said occupacion or trade of a Marchaunt or Mercer (as afforesaide) and do thinke himself not able to be burgesse and to come in Brotherhoode in to the said occupacion, but reasonably doth crave at thandes of the Warden, for the tyme beinge, and his Bretherne to occupye and use the said trade and facultye, by the name of a Contributor, untill such tyme as he shalbe able to come in and be brother, and to beare costs and charges in the same occupacion with them And shall pay yerely and every yeare for a contribucion whilst he shalbe burgesse and brother, the somme of sixe shillings eighte pence, to be dyvided and levied in manner and fourme afforesaid.

Brotherhoode of a straunger.

Which person and persons at what tyme soever they or any of them shalbe receaved into the Brotherhoode and Companye of the saide occupacion shalbe sworne, accordinge to th'effecte of an othe in this presente originall mentioned, by the Warden of the said Companye before all his Bretherne, and then and there shall paye or cause to be paide for his Brotherhoode, the somme of tenne shillings to the use of the said occupacion onely.

Exception.

Alwaies foresene, and owt of this presente article, and ordinaunce excepted, that every person and persons whatsoever beinge borne and havinge the full yeares of his full terme of apprenticeshipp (accordinge to the fourme of the Statute) with any freeman within this said towne, And also those person and persons which are not borne, yet nevertheless, having not served the full terme of the yeares of theire apprentishippe (as afforesaid) with a freeman in this said Towne, and not els, and settinge up, and occupyenge as a master in the scyence and trade of a merchaunte or mercer, in manner and fourme as in the former ordynaunce is at large declared, shall pay no more but tenne

shillings to be divided and levied as ys afforesaid. And lykewise yf he or theye refuse to come to be brother in the said company, for the causes affore alledged, and willinge to occupye as a contributor the said trade and scyence, shall pay for his contribucion yerely, untill such tyme as he be made Brother and burgesse in the said Companye, foure shillings and no more To be divided and levied in manner and fourme afforesaid And also yf he or they be dysposed, at any tyme to come in, and be both burgesse and brother with them, That then he and they shall pay for his or theire brotherhoode sixe shillings eighte pence, and no more, to the said occupacion onely. Any thinge or things before mencyoned to the contrary notwithstandinge The same somme to be raised and levied as ys afforesaid.

13. The contribucion of him which is in Brotherhoode with any others.

Item, yt is further ordeyned and graunted, That yf any manner of person or persons whither he or they be in Brotherhoode with any other occupacions within this saide Towne of Beverley or not, and do occupye any parte or parcell of the said Scyence of a Marchaunte or Mercer to the valew of sixe poundes thirteene shillinges foure pence yerely in marchandyze, that then he or they shall pay yereleye duringe the tyme of theire occupyenge in lyke manner, for a contribucion, the somme of fyve shillinges equally to be dyvided and levied in manner and fourme afforesaid.

14. Apprentices.

Item, yt is further ordeyned and graunted by the said Maior and Governors That no brother of the said Companye and occupacion of Marchaunts or Mercers, at any tyme or tymes from hensfourth, shall take any Apprentyce or Apprentyces into his or theire services, to serve him or them, and to be learned and instructed in the said scyence for lesse terme or tyme than seaven yeares (accordinge to the fourme of the Statute) without fraude deceyte or collusion, And that they and every of them shall pay for his or theire entringe or enrollinge his or theire apprentice or Apprentices the somme of two shillings sixe pence to the use and maintenaunce of the said occupacion onelye.

15. Enstruction of persons.

Item, it is further ordeyned and graunted that no manner of person or persons of the said trade and occupacion within the said Towne of Beverley, duringe the tyme that he shalbe contributor and not brother and Burgesse in the said Companye of Marchaunts or Mercers, shall take any Apprentyce or Apprentices to serve him or them, untill such tyme as he or they be both burgesse and brother, and beare costs and charges in the said occupacion with them, upon paine to forfet the somme of tenne shillings equally to be dyvided and levied in manner and fourme afforesaid.

16. Smythes.

Item, yt is further ordeyned and graunted by the said Maior and Governors, That every Smyth inhabitinge within this said Towne of Beverley, which shall hereafter buy iron unwrought and shall bargaine and sell the same in lyke manner and fourme, not altered, converted, wrought and made in manner and fourme accordinge to theire scyence, shall pay yerely hereafter unto the Warden of the Marchaunts or Mercers for the tyme beinge, the somme of sixe shillings eighte pence for a contribucion equally to be dyvided and levied in manner and fourme afforesaid.

17. A Contributour shalbe Brother, if he be able.

Item, it is ordeyned and graunted That every person and persons of the said occupacion, and within this said Towne of Beverleye usinge and exercysinge the said trade and Scyence onely for the maynteyninge of his and theire lyvinge, by the name of a Contributour, shall make him self Brother and burgesse with the saide occupacion yf he or they shalbe thereunto requyred and commaunded by the Warden of the said Companye And by hym and foure of his Bretherne be adjudged able and mete And the same then Refusinge shall forfet and pay the somme of tenne shillings, to be dyvided in manner and fourme afforesaid without any manner of pardon or forgevenesse.

[1][18. Wearing of livery.]

Item it is ordeyned and graunted that the Warden of the said Companye and brotherhoode now beinge, when he or the most parte of his bretherne shall requysyte, Immydyately after the graunte and confirmacion of this Originall, shall elect and choose to him selfe six of the auncientest Bretherne of his same Companye to appointe and ordeigne Clothinge and decent Apparaill for all the bretherne, which shalbe for the honestye and comelynesse of the said Scyence and Towneshipp of Beverley afforesaid, as in tyme past hath bene accustomed, viz: Every man accordynge to his Abilytie, So that the said Clothinge and vesture be of lyke suyte, at the appointement of the said Warden and sixe of his said Brethren, and the same clothinge and vesture to be prepared and made ready on thissides Crosmonday next commynge after the graunte hereof. And whosoever of the said Bretherin shall not make ready, ordeyne and prepare the said Clothinge and vesture, accordinge as yt shallbe to him appoynted by the said Warden and Sixe of his said Brethrene on thissydes the tyme before lymited And whosoever also then beinge decently arrayed in the said Clothinge and vesture according to the fourme afforesaid, and after do departe from, sell and conveye the same, shall then and from thensfourth be discharged of his Brotherhoode, and be excluded from the said Companye, Any thing or things in this presente Originall conteyned to the contrary notwithstandinge.

And also every Brother of the said Companye which shalbe warned by the Stewards of the same to be presente at any Assembly or meetinge, called a Pryme Guilde, for any matter concernynge the busynesse of the scyence And doth not come decently arrayed in his said clothinge and vesture Shall forfet and pay twelve pence to be dyvided and levied as ys afforesaid.

[19. Wilful absence from Company.]

Item it is further ordeyned and graunted that every person and persons of the said trade and scyence, beinge receaved into Brotherhoode and companye with the saide Marchaunts or Mercers (as afforesaid) which for the cause of envie or malyce will refuse his or theire

[1] There are no numbers in the original MS. to this and succeeding paragraphs, nor any marginal headings.

Brotherhoode and will absent himself or themselves from theire Companye, otherwise than he or they are accustomed, and contrary to his or theire promisse made to the Warden at the tyme of his or theire entrye, excepte he, upon submission, do crave the same at the handes of the Warden for the tyme beinge, and the most parte of his bretherne, And thereupon have lycence so to do, he shall forfet and pay the somme of twenty shillings equally to be raysed and devided in manner and fourme afforesaid.

[20. Warden's dinner.]

Item it is ordeyned and graunted by the said Maior and Governors that every Warden of the said Company and occupacion, one after an other, yearely and every yeare hereafter and for ever, for the tyme beinge, shall make and prepare or cause to be made and prepared, at his own howse, or some other place, at his election, choyse and pleasure, and as he shall thinke most requysyte, one dinner for all his bretherne and theire wieves upon the day of the acompte, that ys to say upon the Second Sundaye next after the feast day of S. Thomas immedyately folowinge the feast day of S. Peter the Apostle yearlye, accordinge to auncyente custome used in the said occupacion emongst the bretherne of the same, And yf the Warden be necligente herein, he shall forfet and pay the somme of fourtye shillings to the mayntenaunce of the said Companye onely, to be levyed and dyvided as ys afforesaide.

For which dynner every Brother of the same Companye shall then pay or cause to be paide for himself and his wief, or eyther of them, sixe pence Inglish money accordinge as heretofore lykewise hath bene accustomed: and no further to be charged therefore, And yf any Brother, whatsoever he be, which shall absente himself shall nevertheless paye or cause to be paide to the said Warden, in consideracion of his said dynner, for himself and his wief, in lyke manner as other of hys bretherne do pay for them and theire wieves at the said Dynner, as afforesaide, and not otherwyse.

[21. Warden's Account.]

Item it is ordeyned and graunted that yearely and every yeare hereafter, upon the night before the said seconde Sundaye, next after folowinge the feast day of S. Thomas, immediately folowinge the said feast day of S. Peter the Apostle, The Warden of the said Companye

and occupacion shall geve warnynge the night before to all his Brethren of the same Companye and occupacion That they and every of them, be presente at the Common Hall or Hannshous of Beverley afforesaid, or somme other honest place there, by hym to be assigned, at a certayne houre and tyme, for to heare thaccompte, at or in which accompte makinge the said Warden for the tyme beinge, fynally shall lye downe all the money, which, for any cause perteigninge to the said occupacion, he hath receaved in his yeare of any manner of person or persons of the same trade or scyence, or suffyciente pledges to the valew of that which he shall accompte or be charged with all, to have had and receaved, so that from hensfourth there shall nothinge remayne, after the said Accompte to be gathered or levied by the newe Warden, which was, ys or shalbe, due for the yeare then compleete and ended, upon paine to forfet and pay three poundes sixe shillings eight pence, equally to be dyvided and levied in manner and fourme afforesaid.

[22. Slander of brother.]

Item, it is ordeigned and graunted by the said Maior and Governors That yf at any tyme or tymes hereafter, upon any occasion or matter whatsoever, any of the said Bretherne of the said occupacion of Marchaunts or Mercers shall backbyte or rayse any false lyes or slaunder, upon any of his Bretherne eyther in his presence or absence, whereby he shalbe dyffamed, and lose his good name, credyt and fame, And the same shall be proved before the Warden for the tyme beinge, and the rest of his brethren, or the most parte of them, by the partie offended, greeved and defamed, he shall forfet and pay to the use of the said Towne of Beverley, and to the mayntenaunce of the said occupacion the somme of iij s. iiij d., equally to be dyvided and levied in fourme afforesaid, over and besydes such satisfaction and recompense as the said Warden and the rest of his bretherne shall thinke requysyte and wourthy to the partie offended and diffamed for the said slaunder.

Item it is farther ordeyned that what discorde, strief, dissencion, debate, slaunder or diffamacion soever shalbe appeased ended and quieted by the Warden of the said occupacion of Marchaunts or Mercers within the said Towne of Beverley, betwixte brother and brother of the same Compayne, and the same shall of new be rehearsed (upon malyce) and the same be laufully proved against the partie so offendinge, before the said Warden and the rest of

his Bretherne, he shall forfet and pay the somme of iij s. iiij d. equally to be dyvided and levied in fourme afforesaid without any forgevenesse.

[23. Disobedience to Warden, Stewards or Searchers.]

Item it is furthermore ordeigned and graunted the day and yeare afforesaide by the saide Maior and Governors, That yf any Brother or Contributor of the said occupacion of Marchaunts or Mercers within this towne of Beverley afforesaid, shall at any tyme or tymes in anye busynesse or matter perteigninge to the commodytie and welth of the said occupacion, do or shall disobey the Warden, Stewards and Searchers of the said occupacion or any of them, or do refuse to pay the forfet for theire default and transgression, beinge commaunded by the Warden to lye downe and pay the same, or do transgresse, offende and withstand any the Ordynaunces in this originall or Register conteigned and mentioned, shall forfet, lose and pay for every offence of the premisses and offences, the somme of sixe shillings eight pence, over and above the said forfaytures and penalties abovemencyoned in fourme afforesaid to be divided and levied At the discretion of the Maior and Governors of Beverley afforesaid for the tyme beinge Accordinge to the Quantitie of his offence, beinge tried, weighed and examyned without delay or any forgevenesse.

[24. New Warden to find sureties.]

Item, it is further ordeyned and graunted by the said Maior and Governors for evermore hereafter to be observed and kepte in the said Companye, That everie new Warden of the said Companye for the tyme beinge, immedyately after that the old Warden hath rendred and made his accompte before his brethren to the said new Warden in fourme above in this presente originall conteyned, shall finde two suffycyente suretyes, beinge breethren in the same Companye That he the said New Warden shall make a true and just accompte (at the tyme before appointed and lymited) of all the receytes and expences of the said Companye which in his yeare shalbe receaved and spent concerninge the same, without alteracion or drifte, frawde, covin or collusion. And yf he neglecte or wilfully or presumptuously refuse and will not fynd sureties for the causes and consideracions afforesaid, accordinge to the effecte and trewe meaninge of this presente

Article and graunte, That then presently he shall forfet and pay the somme of [blank in MS.] equally to be divided and levied in fourme afforesaid.

The fourme of the othe to be mynistred at the receyte of everie new Brother, which foloweth in thes wourdes.

This sweare I, A. B., that I shall from hensfourthe duringe the tyme that I shall inhabyte and remayne within this said towne of Beverley, be obedyente to the Warden of my Companye and occupacion, and obey and perfourme all the laufull commaundements of him concerninge the honesty, welth, and commoditie of the same; And will not by any meanes, to my power or abilitie, withstand, interrupte, breake or disanull any the Ordinances, Rules and Graunts or any of them in this presente originall conteigned, beinge graunted, or which shalbe graunted, and confyrmed by the wourshipfull Mr. Maior and his Bretherne the Governors of this Towne of Beverley for the tyme beinge And shall not be obstinate, but alwayes willinge to my power and abilitye, when I shalbe commaunded by my said Warden for the tyme beinge, to ayde and supporte my said Warden, against such person and persons beinge in Brotherhoode in this occupacion, or in Brotherhoode with any other occupacion in this town and usinge this trade or any parte thereof as shall resiste, rebell, disobey or neclecte the Ordynance and graunte afforesaid, now made or which hereafter shalbe made and graunted for the causses afforesaid. So helpe me God, and by the contents of this Booke.

God Save the Qweene.

ORDINACIONES PANNARIORUM.[1]

1493. De ordinacionibus et constitucionibus artis Pannariorum de novo fundate, per consensum et supplicacionem dictorum Pannariorum, ac concessionem et licenciam Ade Newcombe, Johannis Rowmthwayte, Johannis Cokk, Thome Jakson, Willelmi Blakden, Johannis Nuttall, Hugonis Loversall, Johannis Wyllymott, Ricardi Boyth, Roberti Elys, Johannis Kyrkby, et Henrici Sawnderson, xij Custodum sive Gubernatorum ville Beverlaci, cum consensu et assensu omnium Aldermannorum ejusdem ville in Gilda Aula existencium in Festo Sancti Marci Evangeliste Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxxxiij^{o}. Subscripte constituciones et ordinaciones ordinaverunt [2] registrari et pro perpetuo observari in forma subsequente.

In primis, quod sit de eisdem Pannariis una confraternitas ad sustentandum quoddam castellum ligneum diebus Lune Rogacionum annuatim imperpetuum erigendum juxta castellum Mercatorum, quando venerabilis processio cum feretro sanctissimi Christi confessoris Johannis ad capellam Beate Marie virginis baiulabitur. Et quod Aldermanni et senescalli artis predicte dictum castellum annuatim erigent et honeste cooperient, sub pena forisfacture Communitati Beverlaci xls. Et quod quilibet Magister predicte artis in meliori indumento et apparatu suo sedeat in eodem castello in adventu processionis predicte. Et quicumque se tunc absentaverit, si sospes in villa fuerit, amittet vjs. viijd. ad usum Communitatis ville et artis predicte equaliter dividendos. Et quod quilibet confrater in eisdem indumento et apparatu dicto die Lune post nonam annuatim equitabit cum confratribus suis, ut est moris, juxta Mercatores, sub pena supradicta.

Aceciam dicti Pannarii sustentabunt et invenient inter se unam Candelam cere coram ymagine Sancti Michaelis Archangeli in ecclesia sive capella Beate Marie virginis, comburentem in diebus Dominicis et aliis diebus festivialibus per annum.

Insuper quod dicti Pannarii ludant vel ludi faciant in Festo Corporis Christi quamdam pagendam vocatam Demyng Pylate annuatim, quando Communitas Beverlaci in Festo Sancti Marci consensiunt pagendas ludi, sub pena in communi registro inde specificata, videlicet xls.

Ista magna costagia et onera iam de novo dictis Pannariis oner-

[1] f. 81. [2] *Sic.*

ORDERS OF THE DRAPERS.

Of the orders and statutes of the craft of Drapers newly founded by the consent and request of the said Drapers, and grant and licence of Adam Newcombe [etc.] the twelve keepers or governors of the town of Beverley, with the consent and assent of all the aldermen of the same town, present in the Gild Hall on S. Mark the Evangelist's day (25th April), A.D. 1493, the underwritten statutes and orders were ordered to be registered and for ever observed, in form following.

First, that there shall be of the same Drapers a brotherhood for the maintenance of a wooden castle to be erected on Mondays in Rogation week yearly for ever next the castle of the Mercers, when the venerable procession with the shrine of the most holy confessor of Christ, John, shall be borne to the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin. And that the aldermen and stewards of the craft aforesaid shall yearly erect and properly cover in the said castle, on pain of forfeiture of 40s. to the community of Beverley. And that every master of the aforesaid craft shall sit in his best clothes and apparel in the same castle on the coming of the procession aforesaid. And anyone then absent, if he is in the town and well, shall lose 6s. 8d. to the use of the community of the town and the craft aforesaid, to be equally divided. And in the afternoon every brother in the same clothing and apparel shall on the said Monday ride with his brethren, as the custom is, next to the Mercers, under the penalty aforesaid.

Also the said Drapers shall maintain and find among them a candle of wax before the image of S. Michael the Archangel in the church or chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin burning on Sundays and other feast-days throughout the year.

Moreover that the said Drapers shall play or cause to be played on the feast of Corpus Christi a play called 'Dooming Pilate,'[1] every year when the community of Beverley consent on S. Mark's day that the plays should be played, under the penalty therefor specified in the common register, viz. 40s.

These great costs and charges are now newly charged on the said

[1] *I.e.* Pilate on the judgment seat. The Deemster of the Isle of Man, the 'Dooms of King Alfred,' and 'Domesday Book' still recall the old English word.

rantur, ubi antea talia onera non habuerunt, et ideo consideratum est per dictos xij Gubernatores et dictos Aldermannos, et per eos concessum, quod dicti Pannarii qui iam sunt, et qui tempore futuro erint, fecerint caligas et in shoppis suis tenere apprenticia et servientes suos filantes, sine impedimento vel solucione alicujus contribucionis arti Cissorum, sicut ab antiquo registratum fuit in Gilda Aula.

[1] Item ordinatum est per consensum et assensum dictorum xij Gubernatorum et dictorum Aldermannorum, quod quilibet Burgensis qui occupat, seu occupabit, empcionem et vendicionem pannorum per retallacionem infra villam Beverlaci, quod erit in confraternitate et vestura cum dictis Pannariis, sub pena forisfacture Communitati predicte x li.

Insuper ordinatum est per predictos Gubernatores, quod predicti Pannarii annuatim in die Martis Rogacionum elegent [2] et creabunt de seipsis unum virum ydoneum in Aldermannum et duos senescallos, ad regulandum et gubernandum consuetudines et libertates artis predicte per unum annum integrum. Et qui electus est in officium Aldermanni, et illud recusaverit, solvet ad usum Communitatis et ad sustentacionem castelli luminis et pagende, iijs. iiijd. equaliter dividendos. Et uterque Senescallorum electus et officium recusans xxd. solvet in forma predicta.

Et habebunt inter eos duas congregaciones annuatim, vocatas pryme gylds; unam videlicet in Festo Sancti Johannis Evangeliste infra Natalem Domini, et aliam in Dominica secunda post Pascha. Et quicumque confrater absens fuerit ad aliquam earundem dierum, si die precedenti premunitus fuerit, solvet ad sustentacionem luminis et castelli xijd., sine condonacione aliquali, nisi racionabilem habeat excusacionem.

Item ordinatum est per predictos xij Gubernatores, per consensum et assensum dictorum Aldermannorum, quod quilibet homo, utrum sit burgensis vel non burgensis, qui de novo occupat, seu occupabit, empcionem et vendicionem pannorum per retallacionem in sua aperta shoppa, solvet primo anno occupacionis sue, pro lez upsetts, iiijs.

Item ordinatum est, quod quilibet confrater dicte artis de novo factus solvet ad introitum suum sustentacioni supradicti luminis unam libram cere.

Et quod quilibet homo dicte artis, sive sit burgensis vel non burgensis, pareat omnibus honestis et licitis mandatis et ordinacionibus Aldermannorum et Senescallorum qui pro tempore fuerint, et eadem mandata et ordinaciones licita et debita perimpleat sine contra-

[1] This paragraph is crossed out in the MS. [2] *Sic.*

Drapers, where before they had no such charges, and therefore it is adjudged by the said governors and the said aldermen, and by them granted, that the said Drapers, both now and in time to come, may make hose and keep apprentices and servants sewing in their shops without any hindrance, or payment of any contribution to the Tailors' craft, as was anciently [1] registered in the Gild Hall.

Also it was ordered by the consent and assent of the said twelve governors and the said aldermen, that any burgess who carries on the buying and selling of cloth by retail in the town of Beverley, shall be in brotherhood and livery with the said Drapers, on pain of forfeiture of £10 to the community aforesaid.

Further it was ordered by the aforesaid Governors, that the aforesaid Drapers shall yearly on Tuesday in Rogation week elect and create among themselves a fit person to be alderman and two stewards to rule and govern the customs and liberties of the craft aforesaid for a whole year. And anyone elected to the office of alderman and refusing it, shall pay to the use of the community and to the maintenance of the castle, light and pageant, 3s. 4d., to be equally divided. And each of the stewards elected and refusing office shall pay 20s. in form aforesaid.

And they shall have among them two meetings a year, called prime gilds: viz. one on S. John the Evangelist's day at Christmas (28 December), and the other on the second Sunday after Easter. And every brother who is absent on either of the same days, if he received notice the day before, shall pay to the maintenance of the light and castle 12d., without any pardon, unless he has a reasonable excuse.

Also it was ordered by the aforesaid twelve governors, with the consent and assent of the said alderman, that every man, whether he is a burgess or not, who carries on the business of the buying and selling of cloth by retail in his open shop, shall pay in the first year of his carrying on business, for his setting up shop, 4s.

Also it was ordered that everyone newly made a brother of the craft shall pay, at his entrance, to the maintenance of the light aforesaid, one pound of wax.

And that every man of the said craft, whether he is a burgess or not, shall obey all the proper and lawful commands and orders of the alderman and stewards for the time being, and fulfil the same commands and orders, being lawful and proper, without any demur, on

[1] See p. 75 above.

diccione aliquali, sub pena forisfacture vjs. viijd. Communitati et arti predictis equaliter dividendorum.

Preterea ordinatum est, quod annuatim die Dominica proxima post Festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste Aldermannus, qui per annum occupaverit, cum suis senescallis compotum suum reddet in loco honesto per ipsum Aldermannum assignando, et premuniet omnes confratres suos venire ad audiendum compotum suum. Et qui se sine causa racionabili illo die a predicto loco se absentaverit, vel ibidem non expectaverit, xijd. solvet ad sustentacionem castelli, luminis et pagende supradictorum. Et si Aldermannus tunc compotum suum non reddat, et confratribus suis debite non satisfaciat, iijs. iiijd. solvat in forma antedicta dividendos, et nihilominus reddet compotum suum postea.

Insuper ordinatum est, quod si lis vel debata orte fuerint inter confratrem et confratrem ejusdem artis, quod ille qui asserit sibi inesse dampnum vel injuriam, primo demonstretur [1] Aldermanno et senescallis, et discordes stabunt awardo et ordinacioni Aldermanni et senescallorum et iiij^{or} confratrum per discordes hinc inde elegendos. Et si alter vel uterque eorum concordiam refutaverit, vel ei non steterit, solvet Communitati Beverlaci et ad sustentacionem luminis castelli et pagende predictorum, iijs. iiijd., equaliter dividendos.

[2] Preterea ordinatum est per dictos xij Gubernatores, quod quilibet Burgensis, qui occupat, seu occupabit, aliquam shoppam apertam in retallendo pannorum Pannariis pertinencium ultra valorem iiij marcarum in uno anno, et non est in vestura et confraternitate cum dictis Pannariis, solvet annuatim pro contribucione sua [3] [quando ludus corporis Christi lusus est infra villam Beverlaci propriis expensis dicte confraternitatis, iijs. iiijd. Et in illo anno quando lusus non est lusus] [3] ijs. iiijd. solvet ad sustentacionem predictorum luminis et castelli.

Aceciam quicumque occupat seu occupabit aliquam shoppam apertam infra villam Beverlaci in retallendo pannorum, et non est burgensis, et abilis sit esse burgensem [4] et confratrem, et sic presentatur per Aldermannum Pannariorum xij Gubernatoribus, et per eorum discrecionem sit abilis esse Burgensem et confratrem et non vult esse, solvet annuatim pro contribucione sua Aldermanno dicto Pannariorum qui pro tempore erit, iijs. iiijd., et Communitati ville Beverlaci iijs. iiijd., donec fuerit Burgensis et confrater.

Ordinatum est eciam et statutum anno supradicto, quod predicti

[1] *Sic.*
[2] f. 81b.
[3–3] The words in brackets have a line run through them in the MS. apparently at some post-Reformation time.
[4] *Sic.*

pain of forfeiture of 6s. 8d. to the community aforesaid, to be equally divided.

Moreover it was ordered that every year on Sunday next after the Nativity of S. John the Baptist (24 June), the alderman who has filled office for a year, with his stewards, shall render his account in a proper place to be appointed by the alderman, and shall give notice to all his brethren to come to hear his account. And every one who shall absent himself without reasonable cause from the aforesaid place that day, or shall not stay there, shall pay 12d. to the maintenance of the aforesaid castle, light and play. And if the alderman shall not then render his account, and not duly satisfy his brethren, he shall pay 3s. 4d. to be divided in form aforesaid, and shall all the same render his account afterwards.

It was moreover ordered that if any difference or debate shall arise between brother and brother of the same craft, he who asserts that he has suffered loss or damage, shall first show it to the alderman and stewards, and the parties at variance shall abide by the award and order of the alderman and stewards and four of the brethren to be chosen by both parties. And if either of them refuse to make it up, or shall not abide by the award, he shall pay to the community of Beverley and to the maintenance of the light, castle and play aforesaid, 3s. 4d., to be equally divided.

Moreover it was ordered by the said twelve governors that every burgess who shall carry on any open shop retailing cloth belonging to the Drapers' craft beyond the value of 4 marks (£2 13s. 4d.) in one year, and is not in the livery and brotherhood of the said Drapers, shall pay yearly for his contribution when the Corpus Christi play is played in the town of Beverley to the expenses of the said brotherhood 3s. 4d.; and in a year when the play is not played, shall pay 2s. 4d. to the maintenance of the said light and castle.

And also whoever occupies or shall occupy any open shop in the town of Beverley for retailing cloth, and is not a burgess but is of ability to be a burgess and brother, and is so presented by the alderman of the Drapers to the twelve governors, and in their judgment is of ability to be a burgess and brother, but will not be, shall pay yearly for his contribution to the said alderman of the Drapers for the time being 3s. 4d., and to the community of the town of Beverley 3s. 4d., until he shall be a burgess and brother.

It was also ordered and decreed in the year above mentioned that

Pannarii de seipsis annuatim eligant duos viros honestos, vulgariter vocatos seyrsors, ad scrutandum le yerd wandes et alia defecta vel injuria ad artem sive scienciam pannariorum pertinencia, et annuatim coram Gubernatoribus ville per Aldermannum presentabitur,[1] et ibi secundum consuetudinem ville juramentum suum faciet. Et omnia injuria seu defecta per dictos scrutatores inventa tam de contributario quam de confratre, coram dictis Gubernatoribus demonstrabit. Et si aliquis confrater vel contributor ipsum in officium suum facientem verbis contumeliosis seu iracundis reprobaverit, vel despicerit, tunc forisfaciet Communitati ejusdem ville et expensis ejusdem artis, iijs. iiijd. equaliter dividendos, tociens quociens reus inventus fuerit.

[2] Aceciam in omnibus diebus nundinarum et marcatorum, videlicet Sabbatorum, unus scrutatorum Cissorum et scrutator Pannariorum pariter scrutabuntur omnes pannarios in patria manentes, quando eis viderint necessaria.

[3] ORDINACIO INTER PANNARIOS ET CISSORES.

1494. Memorandum quod quedam magna altercacio, variacionisque materia et discordie mote fuerunt et exorte inter Pannatores ville Beverlaci et Cissores ejusdem ville; pro quibus materiis predicti Pannarii et Cissores venerunt hic in Gildam Aulam, quarto die Decembris Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxxxiiii^{to}, et humiliter submiserunt se arbitramento, awardo et judicio Johannis Seglystorne, Rogeri Moyses, Thome Peyrson, Willelmi Peyrson, Thome Bawde, Thome Taverner, Alexandri Bossall, Thome Elsdale, Johannis Northend, Roberti Burton, Johannis Steynson et Ade Thomson, xij Custodum sive Gubernatorum supradicte ville.

Qui sic dederunt awardum et judicium, quod omnes predicti Pannarii et Cissores dicte ville amodo in futuro boni amatores fuerint et invicem amicabiles, et omnia malivola inter eos pendencia libere remittentur imperpetuum.

Et insuper predicti xij Gubernatores ordinaverunt et statuerunt, quod quilibet cissor supradicte ville, qui occupat, seu occupabit, empcionem et vendicionem pannorum in retallendo ultra valorem iiij marcarum solvet pro contribucione sua annuatim Aldermanno Pannari-

[1] *Sic.* The words *duos viros* and the *s* at the end of *seyrsor'* are added in a later hand. There seems to have been only one at first.

[2] This paragraph is crossed out in the MS.

[3] f. 81b.

the Drapers aforesaid shall elect from among themselves every year two honest men, commonly called searchers, to examine the yard-wands, and other defaults or injuries pertaining to the craft or mystery of Drapers, and he shall be yearly presented to the governors of the town by the alderman, and there according to the custom of the town he shall take his oath. And he shall show all injuries and defaults found by the said searchers, as well in a contributor or a brother, to the governors. And if any brother or contributor shall abuse him when doing his office with contemptuous or angry words, or insult him, he shall forfeit to the community of the same town and the expenses of the same craft, 3s. 4d. to be equally divided, as often as he shall be found guilty.

And also on all fair and market days, viz. Saturdays, one of the searchers of the Tailors and the searcher of the Drapers shall together examine all drapers remaining in the country, when they shall think necessary.

ORDER BETWEEN THE DRAPERS AND TAILORS.

Be it remembered that there was a great dispute, and matter of variance and discord arose between the drapers of Beverley and the tailors of the same town; for which the aforesaid drapers and tailors came here to the Gild Hall, on 4 December, A.D. 1494, and humbly submitted themselves to the arbitration, award and judgment of Thomas Sigglesthorne [etc.] the twelve keepers or governors of the above-mentioned town.

Who thus gave their award and judgment that all the aforesaid drapers and tailors of the said town shall in future be good friends and friendly to one another and all malice existing between them shall be freely put aside for ever.

And moreover the aforesaid twelve governors ordered and decreed, that every tailor of the above-mentioned town, who carries on or shall carry on the buying and selling of cloth beyond the value of four marks,

orum, qui pro tempore fuerint[1] ijs. iiijd. Et omnes apprenticii et servientes supradictorum cissorum erint liberi ad occupandum dictam scienciam pannariorum sub magistris suis, sine solucione alicujus contribucionis predictis Pannariis.

Aceciam ordinatum est et statutum per dictos xij Gubernatores, quod omnes predicti Pannarii, qui sunt confratres predicte confraternitatis, erint liberi ad faciendum caligas rotundas, caligas pro mulieribus et le soks, sine alicujus contribucionis solucione predictis cissoribus.

Et si aliquis predictorum Pannariorum faciat caligas clausure solvet annuatim Aldermanno supradictorum Cissorum pro contribucione sua, viijd.

Et si aliquis supradictorum Pannariorum faciat aliquas alias vesturas, sed tantum caligas, solvet et contribuet annuatim Aldermanno Cissorum, ijs., et ulterius non onerabitur.

Et omnes Apprenticii et servientes supradictorum Pannariorum erint liberi ad aptandum et sueandum sub magistris suis sine alicujus contribucionis solucione supradictis cissoribus.

Et ad istas ordinaciones consenserunt Johannes Armestronge, Aldermannus Cissorum, Johannes Penrose, Johannes Lee, scrutatores, et cum eis Thomas Bawde et Willelmus Sparrow, in nomine omnium confratrum suorum et successorum suorum, Cissorum. Et alterius partis Johannes Wyllymott, Aldermannus Pannariorum, Ricardus Boyth, scrutator, et cum eis, Robertus Rose et Willelmus Boyth, in nomine omnium confratrum suorum et successorum suorum, Pannariorum.

Et si aliquis confratrum predictorum Pannariorum et Cissorum qui nunc sunt, et qui in tempore futuro erint, qui contra predictas ordinaciones et constituciones rebellus[1] inventus fuerit, vel aliquam transgressionem fecerit, et hoc super ipsum legittime probari poterit, forisfaciet et solvet Communitati ville Beverlaci, xls., sine perdonacione aliquali, tociens quociens aliquis eorum culpabilis inventus fuerit.

Ordinatum est eciam et statutum per Willelmum Peyrson, Alexandrum Bossall, Robertum Burton et socios suos, xij Gubernatores sive Custodes ville Beverlaci, ad supplicacionem Ricardi Boothe et omnium confratrum suorum dicte artis Pannariorum, quod quilibet magister dicte artis, sive sit in confraternitate Pannariorum sive non, qui capit aliquem apprenticium sibi ad serviendum, sub more apprenticii, solvet primo anno introitus sui ad expensas dicte artis, ijs., et si

[1] *Sic.*

shall pay for his contribution yearly to the alderman of the Drapers for the time being 2s. 4d. And all apprentices and servants of the aforesaid tailors shall be free to carry on the said mystery of drapers under their masters, without paying any contribution to the aforesaid Drapers.

And also it was ordered and decreed by the said twelve governors that all the aforesaid drapers who are brothers of the said brotherhood shall be free to make round hose, stockings for women and socks without payment of any contribution to the aforesaid Tailors.

And if any of the aforesaid drapers make cloth hose he shall pay yearly to the alderman of the aforesaid Tailors for his contribution, 8d.

And if any of the aforesaid drapers shall make any other clothes, except hose, he shall pay and contribute yearly to the alderman of the Tailors 2s., and shall not be charged beyond that.

And all apprentices and servants of the aforesaid drapers shall be free to fit and sew under their masters without paying any contribution to the aforesaid Tailors.

And John Armstrong, alderman of the Tailors, John Penrose, John Lee, searchers, and with them Thomas Bawd and William Sparrow, in the name of all their brethren and successors, Tailors, and, on the other part, John Wilmot, alderman of the Drapers, Richard Booth, searcher, and with them Robert Rose and William Booth, in the name of all their brethren and successors, Drapers, consented to these orders.

And if any of the brethren of the aforesaid who are now or hereafter shall be Drapers and Tailors shall be found opposing the aforesaid orders and statutes, or transgressing them, and shall be lawfully proved guilty thereof, he shall forfeit and pay to the community of the town of Beverley 40s., without any pardon, as often as he shall have been found guilty thereof.

It is also ordered and decreed by William Pearson, Alexander Bossall, Robert Burton, and their fellows, the twelve governors or keepers of the town of Beverley, at the petition of Richard Boothe and all his brethren of the said craft of Drapers, that every master of the said craft, whether he is in the brotherhood of Drapers or not, who takes any apprentice into his service, as an apprentice, shall pay in the first year of his entrance to the expenses of the said craft 2s., and anyone

aliquis contra hanc ordinacionem rebellus [1] inventus fuerit forisfaciet vjs. viijd. equaliter dividendos.

Aceciam ordinatum est per predictos xij Gubernatores, quod quilibet serviens, qui vocatur a jornaman, solvet annuatim ad expensas dicte artis, iiijd., et hoc recipietur de magistro suo, sive sit in confraternitate cum Pannariis sive non, si de dicto magistro suo licite petatur per Aldermannum vel per Senescallos ejusdem artis, per spacium unius mensis, antequam dictus jornaman a magistro suo abiret. Et si predictus jornaman a magistro suo abiret infra spacium unius mensis postquam predictum debitum iiijd. petatur, tunc magistris suis nichil pro illo solvet. Et si aliquis magister contra hanc ordinacionem inveniatur rebellum,[1] forisfaciet Communitati ejusdem ville et dicte arti, vjs. viijd., equaliter, tociens quociens reus inventus fuerit, sine perdonacione aliquali.

[1] *Sic.*

who shall be found contravening this order shall forfeit 6s. 8d. to be equally divided.

And also it was ordered by the aforesaid twelve Governors that every servant, called a journeyman, shall pay yearly to the expenses of the said craft 4d., and this shall be taken from his master, whether he is in brotherhood with the Drapers or not, if it be lawfully demanded of his said master by the alderman or stewards of the same craft a month before the said journeyman leaves his master. And if the aforesaid journeyman leave his master within a month after the aforesaid due of 4d. is demanded, then he shall pay his masters nothing for it. And any master found breaking this order shall forfeit to the community of the same town and to the said craft 6s. 8d., equally, every time that he is found guilty thereof, without any pardon.

NOVA ORDINACIO PANNARIORUM.[1]

1561. [2] In the yere of our Lorde a thowsande fyve hundreth thre score and one, at the humble suyte and requeste of Christofer Thornabie, then being Alderman of the Drapers, and the hooll Brotherhead of the same, made unto Richard Wylson, William Fletcher, Roberte Sparrowe, Thomas Hardie, William Farley, Alexander Gye, Richarde Bullock, Roberte Browne, John Webster and Henry Hodgenesse, the Governors and Kepers of this Towne and Comminaltie of Beverley, that certaine abuses might be suppressed which was dailye used againste there trade of occupying, contrary to good order of this towne, Whereupon it is ordeyned and agreed by the said Richarde Wylson, William Fletcher, and others, there felowes and bretheryn beforenamed, togathers with the assent and consent of the xxiiij[ti] assistents and counsailors of the same, that these ordinances folowing shall be established and annexed unto the said brotherhead of Drapers for ever hereafter to be dewly kepte and observed.

Firste it is ordeyned concluded and agreed, the daie and yere abovesaid, that the said Drapers, nor any of them, shall frome the feaste of the Nativytie of our Lorde God in the yere of our Lorde 1561 and in the fourth yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Quene Elizabeth, make, shape, cutt or sowe, in there owne shop, house or houses, any kynde of new cloth to be made in garment or garments, or any kynde of reparell for any maner of person or persons (there owne apparell and there families onely excepted), under payne of forfating for every kynde of garment or reparell so taiken or being evydently proved before the xij Governors to be made, shapte cutt or sowed, xxs., the one half thereof to be paid in the Gilde halle to thuse of the Comminaltie, and thother half to be gyven to the said Tailors and there Bretheryn.

Item it is ordeyned that no Tailor Walker or dyer, nor any of them, being, remayning, dwelling or inhabiting within this towne of Beverley and trading, usyng or occupying his or there owne Scyence, or any of the said thre occupacions, shall frome the feaste of the Nativytie of our Lorde God in the yere above wryten bye no maner of wullen clothe or clothes, to thintent to sell the same againe, by hollsaile or retaile, by yerde or otherwyse, under paine, for every peace what kynde of wullen clothe soever it be, so boughte and solde by hollsaile or retaile, and evydently proved before the xij Governors, to forfett

[1] In the MS all of this order, except the last paragraph, is cancelled. [2] f. 93.

xxs., th'one half therof to the Commynaltie, and th'other half to th'expences of the said occupacion of Drapers.

Item it ys ordeaned, that no farranor dwellinge furthe of this towne of Beverley bringe any kind of clothe, in packe or paks, or otherwise, to the saide towne to thintent to sell the same or any parte thereof, shall not open or shewe the same packe or packes of clothe or clothes in any privaite house or place within the same towne, but onely in the markitt place of the same towne upon the markett daie onely; and in the weake daie, to repaire to the common hall, or place there appointed for the same to shewe there saide clothes, and to taike ther most gaine by hoolesaile onely, and not to cutt by yarde but onely upon the markitt daie in open faire or markett, upon paine for every packe or peace so shewed or soulde to thintent as is aforesaide, and it being evydently provedd before the xij Governors, to forfaite xxs., the one half to thuse of the Comminaltie, and the other to the bretherin of the Drapers of the same towne.

ORDINANCES OF THE DRAPERS.

1572. [1] Whereas of olde and ancyent tyme withoute memory of man, the Drapers of this towne of Beverley haith hadd and used certaine godlye and good orders for the preservacion and maintenaunce of the saide occupacion in this towne, And nowe by lawes and statutes of this Realme, parte of the same orders are abolished and extinguyshed, Nevertheless for that the saide occupacion are myndefull to have good rule and order kept amongste theeme hereafter; Therefore Richarde Bullocke, Thomas Settrington, Robert Fairer, Christofer Thornabie, John Johneson, Christofer Rosdall, Thomas Walker, Richarde Garbrey, Thomas Cowlinge, John Fletcher, Raiphe Knaggs and George Gwye, xij Governors and Kepers of the towne and Comminaltie of Beverley, in the yere of our Lorde God 1572, at the peticion and humble sute and requeste of John Reade, Alderman of the saide occupacion, and all the bretherin of the saide Drapers, have granted to the saide occupacion thees ordinances and constitucions hereunder written, to be regestredd and kepte for evermore in forme followinge.

Moreover, it is ordeyned by the foresayde Drapers and there bretherin, by the consent of the Governors of the towne, that they shall upon twesdaie in Rogacion weake choose and electe amonge theemselves a discreete man to be Alderman, and two stewardes to rule and governe all the Ordinances and liberties of the saide Crafte

[1] f. 32b.

for one hole yere. And whosoever shalbe chosen alderman, and it refuse, shall paie xxs., the one half to the occupacion and the other to the Comminaltie, And yf the stewardes refuse beinge chosen by there bretherin shall paie xs. a peace of theem, in maner and forme abovesaide.

Also, they shall have amonge theme yerely two congregacions, calledd prime gildes, That is to witt, one in the Feaste of Sainct John the Evangeliste in Christenmas, and thother the second Sundaie after Easter. And every brother of the saide Crafte being absent at any of the saide daies, yf he have a reasonable warnynge overnighte, he shall paie ijs., the one half to the occupacion and the other half to the Comminaltie, withoute any pardon, excepte he have a reasonable excuse, to be verie sicke, or otherwyse in servinge the prince.

Item, it is ordeyned by the aforesaide xij Governors, by the consente and assente of the saide Alderman, that every man, whither he be burgys or no burgys, that nowe occupies, or hereafter shall occupie, byinge and sellinge of clothe by retaylinge in his open shopp or markett shall paie the first yere of his upsett vjs. viijd. to the saide occupacion.

Item, it ys ordeaned that everie brother of the said Drapers crafte, when he is newe maide brother, shall paie, at his firste entringe to the Drapers, at the discretion of the saide Alderman and his two stewardes, to six poure folkees, vjd.

Item, that every man of the saide Crafte, whither he be burgys or no burgys, shall obeye all honeste and lawfull commandements and ordinances of there Alderman and stewardes for the tyme beinge, and there comandements and ordinances lefull obeye and fulfill withoute any gainesayinge, upon the paine and forfieture of vjs. viijd. to be devyded as before is written.

Furthermore it is ordeyned, That yerely upon the Sundaie next after the Feaste of the Nativitie of Sainct John Baptiste, the Alderman that shall occupie for that yere, with his stewardes, shall make his accompte in one honest place, by the Alderman to be assigned. And he to warne all his bretherin to come and here his accompte, And whosoever is absent without cause reasonable frome the saide accompte, or will not there abyde, shall paie iijs. iiijd. equally to be devyded. And yf the Alderman maike not his accompte then, and dothe not his duetie to his bretherin nor maikith due satisfaction, he shall paie xs. in forme abovesaide to be devydyd. And yet nevertheles he shall maike his accompte afterward.

And Furthermore it is ordeyned by the aforesaide xij Governors, that every burgys that occupies, or shall occupie, any open shopp in

retailinge of any clothe belongynge to the Drapers above the valewe of foure markes by yere, and is not in clothinge nor brother with the saide Drapers shall paie yerely for a contribucion iijs. iiijd., equally to be devydyd as ys aforesaide.

Item it is ordeyned, that yf any stryfe or debaite happen betwixte one brother and another of the same Crafte that he that thinkes himself to have wrong, firste to shewe his greif to th'Alderman and his stewardes and to stand to the awarde and ordinance of the saide alderman and the Stewardes, and of foure other of theire breatherin by bothe parties to be chosen, And yf they or eather of theme refuse and will not stande to there awarde and agrement shall paie vs., equally to be devyded as ys aforesaide.

And also, Whosoever occupiethe, or shall occupie, an open shopp within the towne of Beverley in retalinge any clothe, and ys not burgys and able to be burgys and brother, and will not, and so presented by the Alderman of the Drapers to the xij Governors and by there discression be found able to be bothe burgys and brother, and will not, shall paie yerely for his contribucion to th'alderman of the Drapers for the tyme beinge iiijs., and to the Comminaltie of Beverley other iiijs., untill suche tyme as he be bothe brother and burgys.

Providyd also, that there shall no brother amongste us Drapers come to any pryme gilde withoute his gowne, his capp, his hose and doblitt decent accordinge to the same for every faulte so taken by his bretherin shall paie to the occupacion vjd.

Also it is ordeyned and statuted in the yere aforesaide, that the aforesaide Drapers of theme selves yerely shall choose two honest men, commonly called Searchers, to searche all yardewandes and all other defaultes and injuries to the foresaide crafte and science of the Drapers belonginge, And yerely before the Governors of the towne by the Alderman to be presented, and there, accordinge to the custome of the towne to be sworne, that all injuries and defaultes by theme found, as well by any contributors as by any brother, to shewe the xij Governors. And, yf any brother or contributor repeele or dispraise the Searcers in there office doinge withe any wordes of wrathe or dysshonestie, shall forfitt to the Comminaltie of the saide towne vjs., and to th'expenses of the crafte, equally to be devydyd, as ofte as any shalbe found giltie.

Providyd allwaies, That the saide marchantes shall not occupie within the towne of Beverley buyinge and sellinge of any wollen clothe belonging to the Drapers crafte, or womens hose, upon paine and forfeiture yerely, for clothe iijs. iiijd., for hose xijd., equally to be devydyd as is aforesaide, or any other kind of wollen clothe that mighte be hurtefull to the saide Drapers.

BARBITONSORUM.[1]

1414. [2] Ordinaciones et constituciones artis Barbitonsorum Beverlaci exhibite fuerunt in Gilda Aula Beverlaci et vise ac diligenter inspecte per Thomam Coppandale, Nicholaum Chambirlayne, Robertum Manby, Johannem Tone, Robertum Swanland, Walterum Midelton, Ricardum Seton, Johannem Bewme, juniorem, et socios suos xij Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci A.D. millesimo cccc^mo^ quartodecimo. Et quia eisdem ordinacionibus quasdem difficultates eorum consciencciis sive racioni invenerunt et sentiverunt, Ideo subscriptas constituciones et ordinaciones ordinarunt registrari et pro perpetuo observari in forma subsequente.

Et primo ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis Dei, gloriose Virginis Marie et Sancti Johannis Baptiste, ordinatum est et statutum quod sit de eisdem barbitonsoribus inter eos quedam confraternitas in reformacionem pacis, et quietis ; et sustentent ac inveniant annuatim honestos cerios sive lumen in capella Beate Marie Virginis Beverlaci coram ymagine Sancti Johannis Baptiste, prout ante hec tempora consueverunt.

Et quod ludant vel ludifaciant quamdam pagendam de predicto Sancto Johanne baptizante Christum in Jordano annuatim quando Communitas Beverlaci in festo Sancti Marci consensiunt pagendas ludi ; sub pena in communi Registro inde specificata.

Insuper quod eligant de eisdem unum virum ydoneum dictum Aldermannum et duos Seneschallos annuatim, more solito ad honeste gubernandum et supervidendum confratres artis predicte per annum integrum. Et quicumque sic electus in Aldermannum illud officium recusaverit, solvet ijlb. cere ad sustentacionem luminis predicti. Et Senescallus electus recusans officium solvet jlb. cere.

Et quicumque de arte predicta shoppam erigit, et de novo occupat ut magister, solvet Aldermanno et Senescallo ad sustentacionem pagende et luminis predictorum, ijs. et jlb. cere, in principio occupacionis sue indilate.

Et quilibet magister qui de novo ocupat recipit apprenticium in servicium suum, sive obligetur per indenturas sive non, solvet Aldermanno qui tunc fuerit, ijs., ante compotum Aldermanni illius anni, ad sustentacionem pagende et luminis predictorum.

Preterea quilibet confrater ejusdem artis, qui Aldermannum suum indebite et inhoneste reprobaverit vel verbis contumeliosis vexaverit,

[1] f. 60. [2] Space left for initial to be rubricated, but this never done.

BARBERS.

The orders and constitutions of the craft of Barbers of Beverley were shown in the Gild Hall of Beverley, and seen and diligently inspected by Thomas Coppandale, Nicholas Chamberlain [&c.], and their fellows the twelve governors of the community of Beverley, A.D. 1414. And because in the same orders they found and felt some difficulties affecting their consciences and understandings, they ordered the underwritten statutes and orders to be registered and for ever observed in the form following.

And first to the praise and honour of Almighty God, the glorious Virgin Mary and S. John the Baptist, it was ordered and decreed that there should be of the same barbers a brotherhood among themselves for the keeping of peace and quiet, and that they should maintain and find yearly honest serges or a light in the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Beverley before the image of S. John the Baptist, as they have heretofore been accustomed to do.

And that they play or caused to be played a pageant of the aforesaid S. John baptising Christ in the Jordan, yearly, when the community of Beverley on 25 April consent that the plays shall be played; under the penalty registered in the Common Register.

Further that they elect from amongst themselves a fit man called alderman, and two stewards, yearly, in accustomed fashion, to honourably govern and oversee the brethren of the craft aforesaid for a whole year. And anyone so elected alderman refusing the office shall pay 2lb. of wax to the maintenance of the light aforesaid. And a steward elected refusing office shall pay 1lb. wax.

And everyone of the aforesaid craft newly setting up shop and newly carrying on business, as a master, shall pay the alderman and steward for the maintenance of the play and light aforesaid 2s. and 1lb. of wax, on beginning business, without delay.

And every master newly beginning business and taking an apprentice into his service, whether bound by indenture or not, shall pay the alderman for the time being 2s., before the account of the alderman for that year, towards the maintenance of the play and light aforesaid.

Moreover, every brother of the same craft who reproves his alderman without measure and offensively, or attacks him with

dum steterit in officio suo, et inde per suos confratres hoc testantes convictus fuerit, solvet custodibus Communitatis ville Beverlaci, ad opus Communitatis, xxd.; Et ad sustentacionem pagende et luminis predictorum, xxd.; tociens quociens convictus fuerit sine perdonacione aliquali. Et qui Senescallum sic reprobaverit medietatem pene predicte solvet sine perdonacione in forma predicta. Dum tamen si oporteat causa predicta forisfacture coram predictis custodibus divolvatur, videlicet si delinquens inter suos confratres se equitatem non habere conqueratur.

Insuper si dissensio, lis vel debata, exorte fuerint infuturum inter confratrem et confratrem ejusdem artis, tunc ille qui sentit se gravari, conqueretur primo Aldermanno suo, et discordes stabunt judicio et awardo quatuor confratrum per eos hinc inde eligendorum, et Aldermanni sui; quod si recusaverint, vel alter eorum recusaverit, solvet ad opus artis sue, xxd.; Et ad opus Communitatis, iijs. iiijd. Ita quod si alter eorum sibi non senciat fieri equitatem per suos confratres, tunc causa immediate predictis xij Custodibus Communitatis sub pena predicta divolvatur.

Predicti insuper confratres artis predicte habebunt annuatim inter eos duas gildas primas, unam videlicet in septimana Natalis Domini et alteram in septimana Pasche. Et quicumque predictorum confratrum somonitus fuerit ad alteram predictarum Gildarum primarum die precedente, et non venerit, solvet ad sustentacionem luminis predicti jlb. cere, nisi excuset se racionabiliter somonitori artis, vel extra villam fuerit, et excusacio ejus per Aldermannum et Senescallos admittatur.

Et quod habebunt diem eleccionis Aldermanni et senescallorum in septimana proxima post festum Corporis Christi sub eisdem forma et pena.

Ordinatum est eciam et statutum quod nulla Gilda prima teneatur, nec congregacio aliqua quocumque tempore fiat per confratres predictos, pro aliqua ordinacione vel constitucione artis predicte, nisi in presencia Aldermanni et senescallorum et ubi ipsi racionabiliter assignaverint, sub pena iijs. iiijd. ad opus Communitatis ville solvenda, et iijs. iiijd. ad opus artis predicte, per quemlibet contra ordinacionem predictam delinquentem solvenda.

Et quod ipsi nullam constitucionem sive ordinacionem inter eos ordinent, seu faciant inter eos ordinari, nisi fuerit racioni consona, et custodibus Communitatis qui pro tempore erunt ostensa, ac per eos admittatur, et simul cum presentibus ordinacionibus registrari concedatur, sub pena proxime antedicta.

abusive words while he holds office, and is thereof convicted by his brethren giving evidence thereof, shall pay to the community of the town of Beverley to the use of the community 20d., and to the maintenance of the pageant and light aforesaid, 20d., as often as he shall be convicted, without any pardon. And anyone abusing a steward shall pay half the penalty aforesaid without pardon, in form aforesaid. Provided, however, that the case of the aforesaid forfeiture may be brought up before the aforesaid keepers, viz. if the offender complain that he cannot get justice among his brethren.

Moreover if dissension, strife, or debate shall arise hereafter between brother and brother of the same craft, anyone who feels himself aggrieved, may complain first to his alderman, and those at variance shall stand to the judgment and award of four of their brethren elected by both parties and their alderman; and if they refuse, or either of them refuses, he shall pay to the use of their craft 20d., and to the use of the community 3s. 4d., provided that if either of them feel that justice is not done to him by his brethren, then the case shall immediately be brought to the twelve keepers of the community under the penalty aforesaid.

Moreover the aforesaid brethren of the craft aforesaid shall have yearly among them two Prime Gilds, viz. one in Christmas and the other in Easter week. And every of the aforesaid brethren who shall receive notice on the day before of these Prime Gilds and not come, shall pay to the maintenance of the light aforesaid 1lb. of wax, unless he give reasonable excuse to the summoner of the craft, or be out of town, and his excuse be admitted by the alderman and stewards.

And that they shall have the election day of alderman and stewards in the week after Corpus Christi day, under the same form and penalty.

It was ordered also and decreed that no Prime Gild shall be held, or any meeting at any time made by the brethren aforesaid except in presence of the alderman and stewards, and at some reasonable place assigned by them, under penalty of 3s. 4d. to be paid to the use of the community, and 3s. 4d. to the use of the craft aforesaid by everyone offending against the order aforesaid.

And that they do not make or cause to be made any constitution or order amongst themselves, unless it is reasonable and has been shown to the keepers of the community for the time being, and admitted and granted by them to be registered with the present orders, under the penalty last above-mentioned.

Hee constituciones declarate fuerunt coram Johanne Morthwaytt, Willelmo Sighsill, Willelmo Nonyngton, Nicholao Fenton, Roberto Shirwode, Ricardo Dalton et Petro Barbor, barbitonsoribus, qui eas pro se admiserunt; et postea Thomas Hardy, Johannes Gudchawnce et Andreas Stalworthman.

1416. Ordinatum est eciam et statutum, et per xij Gubernatores ville Beverlaci concessum et confirmatum, quod nullus magister ejusdem artis, nec alicujus serviens eorumdem, radet in quibuscumque diebus Dominicis infra villam Beverlaci, nec infra tres leugas circumquaque, temporibus futuris, exceptis diebus dominicis inter festa Sancti Petri ad Vincula et Sancti Michaelis, exceptis diebus dominicis ante dies Rogationum, festis Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Translacionis Sancti Johannis Beverlaci in yeme, si in dominica evenerint. Quod si fecerit aliquis eorumdem solvet ad opus Communitatis ville Beverlaci, iijs. iiijd., et ad communem utilitatem artis, iijs. iiijd.; tociens quociens convictus fuerit.

Et similiter si aliquis, qui non est confrater artis nec serviens nec apprenticius confratris, radat contra formam ordinacionis predicte, tunc ad solucionem pene predicte arcius compellatur, secundum quod contra radentes in Dominicis est statutum. Et si aliquis talis qui non est de arte communiter et continue aliis diebus quam Dominicis arte predicta utatur, tunc costagiis confratrum contribuat annuatim.

[1] Statutum est eciam et concessum, prout perantea ordinatum fuerat, quod omnes medici, sirurgici, fisici et extractores dentium, et quilibet eorumdem, qui per annum integrum exspectant comorandum infra villam Beverlaci, contribuant et contribuat communibus expensis et costagiis artis predicte ut confrater, Et si per dimidium anni exspectaverint, medietatem solvant hujusmodi expensis, Et si per quarterium anni exspectaverint, quartam partem solvant hujusmodi expensarum; ita quod pro minori exspectacione non solvant, nec contribuant; proviso quod soluciones predicte tendant ad pagendam artis.

Concessum est insuper et conformiter ordinatum, quod omnes communes factores et venditores ceriorum venalium infra villam Beverlaci contribuant annuis expensis artis, secundum quantitatem ocupacionis sue, exceptis Sacrista ecclesie Collegiate Beati Johannis Beverlaci et aliis continuis servitoribus ecclesiarum, pro hiis que spectant Sancte Matri Ecclesie.

Ad prescripta convenerunt et consensuerunt Petrus Barbor,

[1] Crossed out in MS., and 'Cancellatur hic quia postea' written in margin. The *postea* refers to the New Orders of 1498, p. 112.

These constitutions were declared before John Morethwaite, William Sixhill, William Nunnington, Nicholas Fenton, Robert Sherwood, Richard Dalton and Peter Barber, barbers, who admitted them so far as they were concerned, as did afterwards Thomas Hardy, John Goodchance, and Andrew Stalwartman.

It was also ordered and decreed and granted and confirmed by the twelve governors of the town of Beverley, that no master of the same craft nor servant of the same shall henceforth shave on Sunday in the town of Beverley or within three leagues round, except on Sundays between S. Peter ad Vincula (1 Aug.) and Michaelmas, and the Sundays before Rogation days, and the feasts of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist (24 June) and the Translation of S. John of Beverley in winter (25 October), if they fall on Sundays. And if any of the same do so, he shall pay to the use of the community of the town of Beverley 3s. 4d. and to the common use of the craft 3s. 4d.; as often as he shall be convicted.

And likewise if anyone, not being a brother of the craft or a servant or apprentice of a brother, shave in despite of the order aforesaid, then he shall be strictly bound to pay the penalty aforesaid, as is decreed in the statute against those who shave on Sundays. And if any such who is not of the craft commonly and continuously practises his craft on other days than Sundays, then he shall contribute yearly to the costs of the brethren.

It was also decreed and granted, as it had been formerly decreed, that all medical men, surgeons, physicians and drawers of teeth, and every of them who intend to live in the town of Beverley for a whole year, shall contribute to the common expenses and costs of the craft aforesaid as a brother, and if he shall intend to stay half a year, they shall pay half such expenses, and if for a quarter of a year, a quarter; but for a less stay they shall not pay or contribute, provided that the payments aforesaid shall go to the play of the craft.

It was granted moreover and likewise ordered that all common makers and vendors of wax candles for sale within the town of Beverley contribute to the yearly expenses of the craft, according to the amount of his business, except the Sacrist of the collegiate church of S. John of Beverley and other permanent ministers of churches, so far as concerns things pertaining to Holy Mother Church.

There consented and agreed to the above written Peter Barber,

Aldermannus, Andreas Stalworthman, unus senescallorum, Willelmus Sighsill, Willelmus Nonygton, Robertus Shirwode, Johannes Wynass, Ricardus Dalton, Thomas Hardy, burgenses ville predicte, Ricardus Carberton, Thomas Thornton in Fischmarkett, Thomas Thorneton in Flemyngate, et Johannes Esyngton, Barbours, mensibus Novembris
1416. et Decembris A.D. m°. cccc^mo. sextodecimo, et anno regni Henrici quinti quarto, tempore Ade Tirwhitt, Thome Skipwith, Nicholai Faucon, Thome Yole, Johannis Sleforth, Thome Deene, Johannis Spence, barker, et sociorum suorum, xij Gubernatorum Communitatis predicte.

Statutum est eciam et concessum per Johannem Lorymer, Johannem Pierson, Johannem Syglesthorne, Robertum Birde, Robertum Jonson, Johannem Barow, Johannem Wod et socios suos, xij Custodes sive Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci, per assensum et consensum Ricardi Tele, Aldermanni artis Barbitonsorum ville Beverlaci, Johannis Skynner, Johannis Brigham, senescallorum ejusdem artis, cum consensu majoris partis Barbitonsorum ville predicte, prout perantea ordinatum fuerat, quod omnes medici, sirurgici, fisici, et extractores dentium, et quilibet eorumdem, qui expectat et occupat artem predictam, commorando infra villam predictam Beverlaci, contribuant et contribuat communibus expensis et costagiis artis predicte xijd., et ultra pro illo anno non onerabuntur seu onerabitur.

Require plus in vij^mo folio præcedente.[1]

NOVE ORDINACIONES BARBITONSORUM.[2]

1498. Insuper ordinatum est et statutum anno Domini millesimo cccc^mo. lxxxxviij per Robertum Whyte, Johannem Armestronge, Elyam Cass, Thomam Bullok, Johannem Thomson, et socios suos, xij Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci per assensum et consensum Thome Attkynson, Aldermanni predictorum barbitonsorum et omnium confratrum suorum, videlicet, Johannis Schaklok, Johannis Richemounde, Willelmi Esteby, Willelmi Attkynson, Henrici Allman et Johannis Spycer, barbitonsorum et burgensium, quod habebunt unum castellum ligneum decenter ornatum et coopertum erga diem lune Rogacionum proximum futurum et sic annuatim in tempore futuro Ac eciam vestientur honeste in una secta erga dictum diem lune. Et quod quilibet confrater predicte artis in dicto apparatu et vestura sedebit in

[1] This refers to the New Orders immediately following. [2] f. 48.

alderman, Andrew Stalwartman, one of the stewards [etc.], barbers, in November and December A.D. 1416 and the 4th year of Henry V, in the time of Adam Tirwhitt, Thomas Skipwith [etc.], and their fellows the 12 governors of the community aforesaid.

It was also decreed and granted by John Lorymer, John Pearson [etc.] and their fellows, the 12 keepers or governors of the community of the town of Beverley, by the assent and consent of Richard Teal, alderman of the craft of barbers of the town of Beverley, John Skinner, John Brigham, stewards of the same craft, with the consent of the greater part of the barbers of the town of Beverley, as was formerly ordered, that all medical men, surgeons, physicians, and tooth drawers, and every of them who stays and practises the aforesaid craft, living in the town of Beverley aforesaid shall contribute to the common expenses and costs of the craft aforesaid 12d., and beyond that shal not be charged for that year.

Look for more on the seventh leaf above.

NEW ORDERS OF THE BARBERS.

Further it was ordered and decreed, A.D. 1498, by Robert White [etc.], the twelve Governors of the community of the town of Beverley, by the assent and consent of Thomas Atkinson, Alderman of the Barbers aforesaid, and of all his brethren [six named] barbers and burgesses, that they shall have a wooden castle properly ornament and covered at Monday in Rogation week next, and so yearly in future; and shall also be becomingly clothed in one suit for the said Monday. And every brother of the aforesaid craft shall sit in the said apparel and clothing in the same castle at the coming of the

eodem castello in adventu processionis cum Feretro Reliquiarum predicti sanctissimi confessoris Sancti Johannis, annuatim tempore futuro, dicto die lune Rogacionum, et post nonam eodem die in dicta vestura equitabit cum confratribus suis ut moris est. Et quisquis predictorum confratrum qui a dicto Castello se absentaverit, si sospes et in villa fuerit, vel post nonam non equitaverit, forisfaciet et solvet Communitati et arti predictis vjs. viijd. equaliter dividendos, nisi habeat racionabilem excusacionem et per Aldermannum admittatur.

Item ordinatum est per predictos xij Gubernatores quod quilibet confrater predicte artis sive contributor, qui de novo eriget schoppam solvet primo anno Aldermanno suo pro le upsett iijs. iiijd., nisi sit confrater cum aliqua alia arte, et illo anno ulterius non onerabitur.

Item quilibet contributor qui est in confraternitate cum aliqua alia arte infra villam Beverlaci solvet annuatim Aldermanno barbitonsorum pro contribucione sua, xijd., ante diem lune Rogacionum.

Item quilibet homo qui occupat seu occupabit dictam artem infra villam Beverlaci, ut magister, et non est in confraternitate cum aliqua alia arte, et abilis sit esse burgensem et confratrem et non vult esse, solvet annuatim Communitati dicte ville et arti predicte iijs. iiijd., equaliter dividendos, donec fuerit burgensis et confrater. Et si non sit abilis esse burgensem et confratrem, per discrecionem xij Gubernatorum qui pro tempore fuerint erit moderatum, quid solvet pro contribucione sua.

Item quilibet Fesici et surgeci, qui veniunt ad villam et occupant sive occupabunt infra dictam villam per spacium octo dierum, quilibet eorum solvet Aldermanno qui pro tempore fuerit pro contribucione sua ijs., et hoc anno ulterius non onerabitur.

Item omnes forinsici Tothedrawers et blodelatters, qui occupant seu occupabunt infra dictam villam, quilibet eorum solvet Aldermanno qui pro tempore fuerit pro contribucione sua, xijd.

Item quilibet factor et venditor candelarum ceriorum vel ymaginarum, et common shavers infra villam Beverlaci, solvet annuatim communibus expensis dicte artis pro contribucione sua, viijd., sine perdonacione aliquali.

Item quilibet contributor dicte artis qui premunitus fuerit per senescallum ad veniendum ad duos prime gyldes in anno, et non vult venire, solvet Aldermanno qui pro tempore fuerit vjd. pro sua disobediencia.

Et si aliquis predictorum contributorum inventus fuerit rebellis contra licita precepta Aldermanni sui, et non vult corrigi per dictum Aldermannum suum, forisfaciet et solvet Communitati ville predicte

procession with the shrine of the relics of the aforesaid most holy confessor S. John, yearly in the future on the said Monday in Rogation week, and after noon on the same day ride in the said livery with his brethren, as the custom is. And any of the aforesaid brethren who is absent from the said castle, if he is sound and in town, or shall not ride in the afternoon, shall forfeit and pay to the community and craft aforesaid 6s. 8d., to be equally divided, unless he have a reasonable excuse and it be admitted by the Alderman.

Also it was ordered by the aforesaid twelve Governors that every brother or contributor of the aforesaid craft, who newly sets up shop, shall pay for the first year to his Alderman for the upset 3s. 4d., unless he is a brother of some other craft, and that year shall not be further charged.

Also every contributor who is in brotherhood with any other craft in the town of Beverley shall pay yearly to the Alderman of the barbers for his contribution 12d. before Rogation Monday.

Also every man who practises or shall practise the said craft in the town of Beverley, as a master, and is not in brotherhood with any other craft, and is of ability to be a burgess and brother, and will not be, shall pay yearly to the community of the said town and to the craft aforesaid 3s. 4d., to be equally divided, until he shall be a burgess and brother. And if he is not of ability to be a burgess and brother, it shall be determined by the discretion of the Governors for the time being what he shall pay for his contribution.

Also all physicians and surgeons, who come to the town and practise or shall practise in the said town for the space of eight days, shall each pay to the Alderman for the time being for his contribution 2s., and that year shall not be further charged.

Also all strange toothdrawers and bloodletters who practise or shall practise in the said town shall each pay to the Alderman for the time being for his contribution 12d.

Also every maker and seller of candles, wax tapers, or images, and common shavers in the town of Beverley, shall pay yearly to the common expenses of the said craft for his contribution, 8d., without any pardon.

Also every contributor of the said craft who has been warned by the steward to come to the two prime gilds in the year, and will not come, shall pay to the Alderman for the time being 6d. for his disobedience.

And if any of the contributors aforesaid shall be found disobedient to the lawful commands of his Alderman, and will not be corrected by his said Alderman, he shall forfeit and pay to the community of

et expensis predicti Castelli et luminis ijs. equaliter dividendos, sine perdonacione aliquali.

BARKERS.[1]

416. De ordinacionibus et constitucionibus artistannatorum Beverlaci, tam ex antiquo ordinatis et usitatis, quam de novo fundatis, per consensum et supplicacionem tannatorum subscriptorum, ac concessionem et licenciam duodecim Custodum ville Beverlaci, vicesimo die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo cccxvj^{mo}, provisum et ordinatum est secundum quod inferius descripte sunt pro perpetuo observandum.

Primo, quod sit pro perpetuo de magistris tannatorum predictorum, confraternitas ad honorem Sancte Trinitatis et festi Corporis Christi ac Sancti Johannis Beverlaci, gloriosissimi Confessoris, et omnium sanctorum, et de suo sustentent imperpetuum unum cereum in capella Beate Marie Virginis Beverlaci coram summo altari ex parte boriali chori, comburendum diebus dominicis et festivis, et duas torchias cere annuatim imperpetuum deferendas coram Corpore Christi in festo Corporis Christi, et ad quemlibet obitum cujuslibet confratris tam in exequiis quam missa comburendas.

Item, quod habebunt inter se duas communes congregaciones, vocatas primegildes, unam annuatim die Martis Rogacionum, ad eligendum tunc de eisdem unum Aldermannum et duos senescallos, ad gubernandum et supervidendum constituciones artis predicte ac ordinaciones et communia bona ejusdem per annum integrum. Et si quis electus fuerit aldermannus et recusaverit officium solvet ad sustentacionem cerei et torchearum predictarum, ijs.

Et quilibet electus in senescallum qui recusat officium suum solvet eadem forma duodecim denarios. Quicumque vero confratrum qui somonitus fuerit ad predictas duas congregaciones, vel alteram earundem, vel ad obitum alicujus confratris sui decedentis, et non venerit, solvet ad sustentacionem luminis cerei et torchearum predictarum unam libram cere tociens quociens absens fuerit, nisi suam absenciam racionabiliter excusare poterit, et illa excusacio per aldermannum et senescallos admittatur. Altera vero congregacio

[1] f. 59.

the town aforesaid and the expenses of the aforesaid castle and light 2s., to be equally divided, without any pardon.

TANNERES.[1]

Ordinaunces and constitucions of the tannere crafte in Beverley, aswell of old tym used and ordeyned as of newe tyme, and founded as well by the consente and supplicacion of the tanneres under wryten as also by the graunte and licence of the xij governors of the toune and comonaltie of Beverley, the xx^ti^ daye of Octobre the yere of our Lord God m^l^cccc^t^ xvj.

Fyrst, that ther be a fraternite and brother hod of the maisters of the tanneres aforsayd in the honor of the blyssed Trinite and of the feaste of Corporis Christi and of the blyssed and holy confessor Saynt John of Beverley and of all saynts in heven, And that the foresayd tanneres shall susteyn and uphold for ever on searge of waxe in the chapell of our Lady Saynt Mary in Beverley, afore the high alter in the north syde of the quier ther, to be brynned upon Sondayes and other festyvall dayes, and two torches of wax yerly and for ever to be born in procession in the feest of Corporis Christi, and at the obytt of every brother, and ther to bee brynned, as well at placebo and diryge as at masse.

Item, yt ys ordeyned and statuted that the brother of the sayd crafte of tanneres shall have yerly two congregacions, called prym gylds, the on of them to be of Tewesday in the Rogacion Week, and that daye to electe and chose emonge the sayd brether on alderman and twoo stewerds, to governe and provyd ordinaunces and constitucions for the weelth and profett of the sayde craft, by the space of on holl yere followynge. [2]And who so ys chosen alderman and that office dooth refuse, shall pay to the sustentacion and upholdynge of the forsayd searge and twoo torches ijs.

Also who soo ever ys tayken and chosen to be steward and that office refuseth shall paye, after the forme aforsayd xijd.[2] And what brother that ys somonyd to com tó any of the sayd prime gyldes, or to the obyte of any brother that ys decessed, and comyth nott, shall forfett and paye to the upholdyng of the forsayd searge and torches j li. waxe, so ofte as he ys absente without a reasonable excuse, and that to be accepte by the alderman and the stewerds. And on other

[1] 42b. [2] A line is drawn through these words in the original.

in festo Sancti Thome Cantuariensis infra Natale Domini sub forma et penis predictis annuatim observetur.

Preterea ordinatum est et statutum quod annuatim imperpetuum habeant et erigant unum castellum lignium diebus Lune Rogacionum, ad honorem Dei et sanctissimi confessoris predicti, sedentes in eadem ad horam primam tempore venerabilis processionis in vestitu de unica secta, in quantum habere poterunt et debent, et equitent more solito post nonam in eadem secta. Et qui sine licencia Aldermanni et senescallorum non venerit sedere in castello vel non equitaverit, ut prefertur, solvet et forisfaciet ad communem utilitatem Communitatis ville Beverlaci viginti denarios, et ad opus artis predicte viginti denarios, pro utroque defectu. Et quicumque recusaverit vestiri de secta confratrum suorum, annis quibus vestientur, et habilis repertus sit vestiri per discrecionem Aldermanni et senescallorum et quatuor confratrum ejusdem artis, solvet pro recusacione sua xx^{ti} denarios Communitati ville, et xx^{ti} denarios ad opus artis.

Quicumque insuper confratrum artis indebite et inhoneste reprobaverit Aldermannum suum tempore quo steterit in officio suo, solvet iijs. iiijd. in predicta forma dividendos. Et qui senescallum reprobaverit, et inde per confratres suos convictus fuerit, xx denarios solvet in eadem forma dividendos, et hoc tociens quociens inde aliquis eorum convincatur.

Si vero dissensio lis vel debata oriantur in futurum inter confratrem et confratrem ejusdem artis, tunc ille qui sentit se gravari primo conqueret Aldermanno et senescallis, et discordes stabunt judicio et awardo quatuor confratrum, per eosdem discordes hincinde eligendorum, ac Aldermanni et senescallorum, et eorum awardum perficient et perimplebunt. Et si hoc facere recusaverint, vel aliquis eorum recusaverit, omiserint vel omiserit, solvet vel solvent iijs. iiijd. ad opus Communitatis ville et artis predicte equaliter dividendos. Ita

congregacion and pryme gyld to be upon Sonday [1] nexte after followynge the feast of the Innocentts, otherwise called Childermas daye, under the peyn and form aforesayd yerly to be kepte.

Item, yt ys ordeyned and statuted yerly for evermore to be kepte, that the forsayd crafte of tanneres shall raise upe on castle of tree upon Monday in the Rogacion weeke, in the honor of Gode and the glorious confessor Saynt John, and the sayd brether of tanneres to sytt in the same castell at the hour of prime, and the tyme of procession, in clothynge all of on suyt as nygh as yt maye be hade and gotten; And also brether shall ryd at after noyn in the saym suyt as other craftes doo after ther old ancyent and laudable custom. And what brother as ys absent, and comys note to sytt in the castell, nor rydde note at after noyn as ys aforesayd, he shall forfett and paye to the Comonaltie of the toune of Beverley xxd., and to the charge and expenses of the sayd occupacion of tanneres other xxd. for ether defalte. And who so ever refusyth to be clod in the same suyte, and ys found able by the alderman stewerds and iiij of hys brether, in suche tyme and space as they doo agre to be clod in, shall forfett and paye for the sayd defalte to the comonalte xxd., and to the expenses of the sayd crafte other xxd.

Item, yt ys ordeyned and statuted that what brother of the sayde crafte reproves hys alderman with unhoneste woordes, or unsemly woordes, in hys office doynge, shall paye to the comonaltie and to the expenses of the sayd crafte iijs. iiijd. equally to be devydet; And who so reproves any of the sayde stewerds in lyke maner, and soo found convicte by hys brether, shall paye xxd., in form aforsayd to be devydet.

Item, yt ys ordeyned and statuted that, yf ther be at any tym herafter any stryff or debate betwen brother and brother of the sayd crafte, that he that fynds hymself fyrst greved shall fyrst compleyn to the alderman and stewerds, and shew them of hys greves and debaite, and both the parties so greved shall stond to the jugement and award of the alderman and stewerds and iiij of ther sayde brethed by them namyde chosen and appoynted. And who soo ever refusyth the sayd jugement and award, and wyll note stond and obey yt, shall forfett to the Comonaltie and to the expenses of the sayd crafte iijs. iiijd., equally to be devydet. And yf the sayd parties have note

[1] These words are of course not a translation of the Latin. When the translation was made in 1539, S. Thomas of Canterbury had been unhaloed as a saint, his feast suppressed, and a regal injunction had directed the erasure of his name from all books. His day was the 29th, and Innocents' Day was the 28th of December.

quod, si alter eorum sibi per suos confratres fieri non senciat equitatem, tunc causa illa immediate, si personalis sit, predictis duodecim custodibus qui pro tempore fuerint, sub pena predicta, divolvatur terminanda.

Et quicumque magistrorum artis predicte capiet apprenticium in futurum, vel aliquem informaverit in arte predicta, nisi tantum filium alicujus magistri artis proprium, solvet in principio introitus sui ad opus artis predicte quinque solidos argenti, et tunc apprenticius, vel sic informatus, erit confrater de Gilda artis. Et quilibet alius tannatorum, qui non fuerit apprenticius, et de novo occupaverit seu occupabit, ut magister, solvet in principio occupacionis sue quinque solidos et erit confrater. Et in principio occupacionis sive introitus sui quilibet novus confrater fidem firmabit Aldermanno servare ordinaciones et constituciones predictas et eis obedire fideliter juxta posse.

Nomina magistrorum artis tempore registracionis et confirmacionis premissorum, de quibus superius fit mencio, sequuntur. Johannes Spencer, tunc Aldermannus, Johannes Tone, Johannes Sleforth, Ricardus Alkebaro, Ricardus Halitreholme, Johannes Aberwyke, Johannes Cokke, Johannes Attkynson, Robertus Smyth, Robertus Chaplayne, Johannes Bolsore, Robertus Bossall, Johannes Wodemance, Johannes Graybarne, Johannes Hobard, Johannes Fyscher, Willelmus Ludforth, Johannes Norton, Johannes Horneby, Johannes Fenxsyne, Johannes Grene, Johannes Rayner, Willelmus Kyrkeby, Willelmus Northorp, Willelmus Sledemer, Willelmus Chapelayne de Beverlaco.

Eligent eciam de se ipsis duos perscrutatores artis, dictos serche-ours, ad scrutandum defectus tannatorum coriorum, et alios defectus quoscumque, qui per artem predictam in dampnum prejudicium aut decepcionem communis populi cedere valeant quovismodo. Et qui electus fuerit in illud officium et recusaverit, solvet Communitati ville xijd., et ad opus artis xijd. indilate. Similiter qui ipsos perscrutatores impedierit perscrutari honeste domos artis sue, aut ipsos, seu eorum alterum reprobaverit in exequendo officium suum, eadem pena puniatur. Et si ipsi perscrutatores defectum seu decepciones invenerint et concelaverint, quacumque de causa, tunc iijs. iiijd. solvent in forma predicta dividendos. Et quilibet defectus eadem pena puniatur, vel majori, secundum quantitatem delicti.

Ordinatum est eciam quod omnes pene predicte per districciones per senescallos artis capiendas de delinquentibus leventur et recipian-

by ther sayd brether equall indeferent justice then they shall immediately after, yf ther cause be personall, compleyn them to the xij governors for the tyme beynge, and abyd ther determinacion therin, upon peyn as ys aforsayde.

[[1] And every master of the craft aforesaid who shall hereafter take an apprentice or teach anyone the craft aforesaid, except only a master his own son, shall pay at the beginning of his entrance on the craft aforesaid 5s. of silver, and then the apprentice, or such pupil, shall be a brother of the craft gild. And every other tanner, who has not been an apprentice, and shall newly practise as a master, shall pay at the beginning of his practice 5s. and be a brother. And in the beginning of his practice or entrance every new brother shall affirm his faith to the Alderman to keep the orders and statutes aforesaid, and obey them faithfully so far as he can.]

The naymes of the maisters of the tanner crafte in the tyme of the regestrynge of the above wryten ordinaunces and constitucions; first John Spencer, then beynge alderman, John Toune, John Sleford, Richard Alkbarowe, Richard Halytrolm, John Aberwyke, John Cooke, John Atkynson, Roberte Smyth, Robert Chapleyn, John Balson, Robert Bossall, John Wodmanse, John Graybarn, John Hoberd, John Fysher, Wylliam Ludfurth, John Norton, John Horneby, John Fenxen, John Green, John Raynere, Wylliam Kyrkeby, Wylliam Northorpe, Wylliam Sledmere, and Wylliam Chaplen.

[[1] They shall elect also from themselves two scrutineers of the craft, called searchers, to scrutinise defects of the tanners of hides, and any other defects, which through the craft aforesaid may tend in any way to the loss, prejudice, or deceiving of the common people. And any who shall be elected to this office and refuse it shall pay to the community of the town 12d., and to the use of the craft 12d., without delay. Likewise any who shall hinder the searchers from honestly searching the houses of the craft, or shall abuse them, or either of them, in doing his office, shall be punished with the same penalty. And if the searchers themselves shall find and conceal defect or deceit, for any cause whatever, then they shall pay 3s. 4d. to be divided in form aforesaid. And every defect shall be punished with the same penalty or a greater, according to the greatness of the offence.

It is also ordered that all the penalties aforesaid may be levied and taken from the offenders by distresses to be taken by the stewards

[1] This article being omitted in the old version, presumably as being superseded, I have given my own translation.

tur. Et si aliquis delinquens rescussum eis fecerit tunc per communem sergientem ville cum eisdem arcius distringatur et sine perdonacione puniatur.

1478. [1] Item ordinatum et statutum est vicesimo die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo quadragentesimo septuagesimo octavo, per Thomam Bowmar, Thomam Clerk, Willelmum Grymston, Thomam Bossall, Nicholaum Gedney, Johannem Spaldyng, Robertum Thomlynson, Edmundum Both et Thomam Taverner, ix de xij Custodibus sive Gubernatoribus ville Beverlaci, quod quilibet magister artis predicte, qui occupat seu occupabit in arte predicta, ut magister, infra villam Beverlaci, et non est burgensis, et non fuerit apprenticius cum aliquo magistro dicte artis, solvet primo anno occupacionis sue communibus expensis dicte artis iiij^{s}, et hoc anno ultra non onerabitur. Et post primum annum solvet quolibet anno Communitati et expensis dicte artis equaliter dividendos iijs. iiijd. Et quod quilibet magister artis predicte, qui de novo factus est burgensis et confrater dicte artis, et fuit apprenticius, solvet ad introitum suum dicte confraternitatis xxd.

Et qui capit aliquem apprenticium in servicium suum solvet ad introitum suum pro dicto apprenticio iijs. iiijd. per ij annos solvendos, si tam diu vivat.

Require plus in xiij° folio sequenti.

[2] ADHUC ORDINACIO TANNATORUM.

1494. Item ordinatum et statutum est quinto die mensis Marcii anno Domini millesimo cccc°lxxxxiiij per Johannem Seglistorne, Rogerum Moyses, Thomam Peyrson, Willelmum Peyrson, Alexandrum Bossall, Thomam Elsdale, Johannem Northend, Robertum Burton, Johannem Steynson et Adam Thomson, x de xij Custodibus sive Gubernatoribus ville Beverlaci, quod quilibet conductitius, vocatus Jorneyman, qu operabit infra villam Beverlaci cum aliquo magistro dicte artis pe spacium xiiij dierum, sive sit cum confratre sive cum contributore, solvet annuatim Aldermanno communibus expensis dicte artis, quando

[1] f. 59b. [2] f. 72b.

of the craft, and if any defender rescue the distress then he shall be more severely distrained upon by the common serjeant of the town with them and be punished without any pardon.]

[1] Item yt ys ordeyned and statuted the xx^ti^ daye of Apryll in the yere of our lord Gode m^l^cccc^th^lxxviij by Thomas Bulmere, Thomas Clerke, Wylliam Grymston, Thomas Bossall, Nicholas Gedney, John Spaldynge, Robert Thomlyngson, Edmund Booth and Thomas Tannere, ix of the xij Governors of the toune and comonaltie of Beverley, that every maister of the crafte aforesaid that occupies within the sayd toune of Beverley, and ys no burges, and haith note ben prentise with any maister of the sayd crafte, he shall paye, the firste yere of hys occupieng, to the charge and expenses of the sayd crafte iijs. iiijd., and that yere to be no further charged, And every yere after the firste yere of hys entrynge he shall pay to the Comonaltie, and to the expenses of the sayd crafte, iijs. iiijd.; unto suche tyme that he be burges and brother of the sayme crafte, equally to be devydet. And also what maister of the sayd crafte, whiche of newe ys mayd burges and brother of the sayd crafte, and haith been prentise, shall pay at hys entrynge in of the sayd crafte, xxd., to the charges and expenses of the sayd crafte. And what brother or contributor of the tanner crafte that dooth tayke a prentyse, shall paye to the sayde crafte for hym, ijs. vjd., in hys two firste yeres; and yf soo be he lyve soo longe. And yf he kepe the sayd prentise by the space of on month then he shall paye the on half of the dewtie that ys accustomed for a prentise in the same occupacion, that ys to say, xvd.

Look for more on the 13th leaf following.

1494. [1] Item, yt ys ordeyned and statuted the v^th^ daye of Marche in the yere of our lord God m^l^cccc^th^ iiij^xx^ xiiij^th^, by John Selsthorn, Roger Moyses, Thomas Peyrson, Wylliam Peyrson, Alexander Bossall, Thomas Elsdall, John Northend, Roberte Burton, John Stephenson, and Adam Thomson, x of the xij Governors of the toune and comonaltie of Beverley, that what jorneyman that shall woorke within the toune of Beverley with any maister of the said craft by the space of xiiij dayes, be he ether brother or contributor, shall paye yerly to the Alderman for the tyme beynge to the expenses of the sayd crafte, whan

[1] f. 43.

ludus Corporis Christi lusus erit infra villam Beverlaci viijd., et annuatim quando non est lusus, vjd. Et quilibet magister dicte artis, sive sit confrater sive contributor, respondebit Aldermanno, qui pro tempore fuerit, pro quolibet conducto suo pro predicta contribucione. Et quisquis rebellus inventus fuerit contra hujusmodi ordinacionem, et noluit gubernari, forisfaciet Communitati ville Beverlaci et communibus expensis dicte artis iijs. iiijd., equaliter dividendos.

ORDINACIO TANNATORUM.

1539. [1] Item ordinatum et statutum est, secundo die Septembris anno Domini millesimo quinquegesimo [2] trigesimo nono, per Cristoferum Saunderson, Johannem Whyte, Ricardum Saundersone, Cristoferum Hudsone, Thomam Bell et socios suos, duodecem [2] Custodes sive gubernatores communitatis et ville Beverlaci, ad peticionem Roberti Byrd, Aldermanni Tannatorum, Roberti Broune et Marmaduci Coke, Senescallorum, et per consensum omnium confratrum Tannatorum, quod quilibet contributor sive conductitius artis Tannatorum predictorum qui sominitus [2] fuerit [ad] congregacionem sive prime gylde, et non venit, solvet ad sustentacionem luminis artis predicte unam libram cere tociens quociens. Et quisquis rebellis fuerit inventus contra hanc ordinacionem solvet ad communitatem ville Beverlaci et communibus expensis dicte artis iijs. iiijd. equaliter dividendos.

[1] f. 92b. [2] Sic.

the playe of Corporis Christi ys played in the sayd toune of Beverley, viijd., and yerly whan that play ys note played, vjd. And that every maister whether he be brother or contributor shall mayke answer to the Alderman for the tyme beynge for the contribucion of every on of hys jorneymen. And who that rebells aganste this ordinance, and wyll note be governed, shall forfett and paye to the Comonaltie, and to the expenses of the sayd crafte, iijs. iiijd., equally to be devydet.

1539. [1] Item, yt ys also ordeyned and statuted, the secund daye of Septembre in the yere of our lord Gode m[l]ccccc[th] xxxix, by Christofer Saunderson, John Whytt, Christofer Hudson, Richard Saunderson, Thomas Bell and ther fellowes, thé xij Governors of the toune and Comonaltie of Beverley, at the peticion and request of Roberte Byrd, Alderman of the tanneres, Roberte Broune and Marmaducke Coke, hys stewerds, and by the consent of all the brether of tanneres, that every contributor of ther sayd crafte, that ys somonyde to any congregacion or prym gyld, and doth not com, shall forfett and paye, for every tyme so beynge found culpable, jli. of waxe, without a reasonable excuse; and who that rebells aganst thys ordynaunce shall forfett and paye to the Comonaltie and expenses of the crafte, iijs. iiijd.; equally to be devydet.

1539. Item, yt ys ordeyned and statuted, the xx[ti] daye of January in the yere of our lord God m[l]ccccc[th] xxxix, by Christofer Saunderson, John Whyte, Christofer Hudson, Richard Saunderson, Thomas Bell and ther fellowes, the xij Governors of the toune and Comonaltie of Beverley, at the peticion and requeste of the forsayd alderman Roberte Byrde with hys stewerds, Roberte Broune and Marmaducke Coke, and by the holl consent of the brether of tanners, that yt shall be lefull to the alderman of the tanneres for the tyme beynge, to have auctorite to assigne and apoynte a pryme gylde, at any tyme that he shall thynke necessary and convenyent for the honestie and welth of the same occupacion; And he that ys somonyd over nyght to be [at] any of the sayd pryme gylds, and doth not com at the hour and place to hym appoynted and assigned by the alderman aforesaid, shall forfett and paye to the charge and expenses of the said crafte jli. of

[1] f. 43b

wax, without a reasonable excuse, and that soo ofte as he shall be found culpable therin by hys brether.[1]

1547. Memorandum, that the vijth daye of June in the fyrste yere of the reigne of our sovereyn lord Kynge Edward the Sexte, Wylliam Broddynge, Alderman of the tanners, with his Stewerds, Henry Glentham and Roberte Peyrsone, by the consente of all ther bredren of the sayde occupacion of tanners, cam into the comon hall before Robert Gray and his fellowes, the xij Governors, and then and ther, by waye of supplicacion, desired of the sayd xij Governors to have yt regestred, as well in the lyer[2] in the comon place, as in ther booke of ordynances, that what brother at ys chosen alderman, and that office refuseth, shall forfett and paye for every tyme so doynge vjs. viijd., to be devydet in maner and forme followynge, that ys to say, iijs. iiijd. to the Commynaltie of Beverley, and iijs. iiijd. to the expenses of the occupacion of tanneres. And who as ys chosen to be stewerds, and that office refuseth, shall forfett and paye iijs. iiijd. to be devyded in manere and forme aforsaid.

Item, yt ys ordeyned and statuted the sayme day and yere from hensfurth to be kepte, that whosoever ys chosen to be the newe alderman, that he shall chose and tayke the old alderman to be one of the searcers, and that doon, the sayde newe alderman shall sett two of hys brether of the eleccione, who as he shall thynke goode and moste able for the honeste of the crafte, and then the Alderman and hys brether shall lovyngly goo together, and chose on of them two to be searcer, with the old Alderman for that present yere. And who as ys chosen searcer, and that office refuseth, shall forfett and paye iijs. iiijd., to be devyded in manere and foorme aforsayd.

1554. Item it is ordeyned and statuted the xxijth day of Januarie in the yere of our lorde God M^{l}Dth liiij, by Robert Grey, Roger Landys, Richard Fewill, Richard Greenhop, Richard Bell, draper, Rolande Stokall, John Wardell, Thomas Settrington, John Jackson, William Fletcher, Edwarde Stowte and Thomas Drye, the xij Governors of the towne and Commynaltie of Beverley, at the peticion and request of William Pynder, Alderman, with his stewerds, Richard Beal and Richard Wailes, and by the holl consent of all the brether of the

[1] So far these ordinances in English are all written by the same hand, no doubt of the date 1539. Afterwards a new hand begins.

[2] Ledger-book: probably the book from which this is now copied.

tanners, That no brother of the said occupacion, nor no contributor nor none other man, shall have any mo byers of hydes in the markett of Beverley on the market day, but hym self, and one other, and in defalte of hym self, beyng syk or very aiged, then he to have two byers in the markett and no mo. And who so dothe contrary, shall forfett and pay to the Commynaltie and to the expenses of the said occupacion vjs. viijd., equally to be devyded, withoute any forgyvenes, so oft as he shalbe convict thereof.

Require plus in vj^to^ folio subsequenti.[1]

[2]ORDINAUNCE OF THE TANNERS.

1562. Item, it is ordeyned and statuted the xvij^th^ daie of Januarie, in the yere of our lorde God a thowsande fyve hundreth three score and two by Christofer Mayne, Esquyer, Mathewe Carbrey, Roger Laundes, Richarde Fewle, Thomas Settrington, Edwarde Stowte, John Adamson, Roberte Holmes, Roberte Farer, Nicholas Ardington, Richarde Jackson, and William Gossop, the xij Governors and Kepers of the towne and Commynaltie of Beverley, at the peticion and requeste of Richarde Jackson, Alderman of the said occupacion of Tanners and by the hooll consent and agrement of all the Brethren of the same occupacion; That none of the said occupacion shall frome the daite of these presents sell and delyver, or cause to be solde and delyvered, any tanned lether unto any cordyner or cordyners what so ever they be (being indebted to any of the said tanners) before such tyme as the said cordyner or cordyners have paid and discharged all such some and somes of money to the said tanner or tanners, or have at the leaste taiken order for the same, as he or they er or shalbe indebted unto him or theme. And wich of the said tanners as shall do the contrary shall forfett and paie to the Commynaltie and to thexpenses of the said occupacion xxs., equally to be devyded without forgivenes, so ofte as he or they shalbe convicte therof.

ORDINANCES OF THE TANNERS.

1564. [3]Item, Whereas in the Parliament holden at Westminster the xij^th^ daie of January in the v^th^ yere of the reigne of our sovereigne lady quene Elizabeth there was an Acte made that no person using the mistery of tanninge of Lether, by himself or by any other person

[1] This refers to the next Ordinance, f. 49. [2] f. 49. [3] f. 94.

or persons, shoulde tanne any Bull hyde, or putt to saile, exchange or departe with any Bull hyde, upon payne to forfett the same Bull hyde or the juste value thereof; For the better performinge and fulfillinge of the said Statute within this said towne of Beverley,

1564. It is ordeyned and agreed, the vjth daie of February in the yere of our Lorde God 1564, by Mathewe Garbrey, Roger Laundes, Thomas Settrington, Edward Stowte, Roberte Fayrer, Roberte Holmes, Nicholas Ardington, Richard Jackson, William Gossop, Anthony Curtes, John Johnson and Gyles Spence, the xij Governors and Kepers of the said towne and comminaltie of Beverley, at the peticion and request of John Garbrey, Alderman of the Tanners, and by the hole consent and agrement of all the bretheryn of the said occupacion, That none of the said occupacion within this towne of Beverley after the daie of the daite of these presents shall bye receyve or taike into there house or houses, by any maner of meanes (except of there owne), of any other person or persons any bull hyde or hydes, upon payne to forfett to the Comminaltie of the said towne of Beverley, and to thexpence of the same occupacion of Tanners, ijs. in money for every hyde, equally to be devyded, without any forgyvenes, as often as they or any of theme shalbe founde defectyve (over and besydes the penaltie conteyned in the said Statute) And that it shalbe lefull to and for the Searcers of the said occupacion of Tanners within this towne of Beverley, from tyme to tyme, when as they shall thinke convenyent, yerely to make search emonge all the Tanners of the said towne for and concernynge the premisses.

ORDINANCES OF THE TANNERS.

1567. [1] Item it is ordeigned and statuted, the xiiijth daie of July in the yere of our Lorde God a thousande fiyve hundreth and three score and sevin, by Richarde Wylson, William Farley, Thomas Hardy, Robert Browne, John Raffylls, Henry Hodgenesse, John Simpson, Robert Gossopp, Roger Catton, David Robynson, Thomas Walker and Roberte Grey, the xij Governors and Kepers of the towne and Comminaltie of Beverley aforesaid, At the peticion and request of William Cox, Alderman of the said occupacion of Tanners, and all the resydue of the bretheryn of the same occupacion, That no kynde of person or persons what so ever (after the feaste of S. Michaell

[1] f. 94b

tharchaungell next comynge after the daite hereof) shall occupie the scyence of a Tanner, or any parte thereof, within this towne of Beverley in any place (except onely in the house wherein he or they so occupying shall inhabit and dwell and beare skott and lott, watche and warde) upon payne of forfature, for every moneth occupyinge contrary to this order, the some of fourtie shillings lawfull Inglish money, to be devyded in fourme aforesaid, withoute any forgyvenes.

Item it is ordeigned and statuted the said daie and yere that, as well Thomas Chapman and Raufe Buckton of Beverley aforesaid, tanners, as all other tanner or tanners occupyinge the same towne, shall avoide and take away all such lether as well tanned as untanned, as they or any of theme have within the house houses or garthes of any other tanner in Beverley aforesaid, before the feaste of Saincte Martyn the Busshopp in wynter next comynge, upon payne of forfature of fourtie shillings, to be devyded in fourme aforesaid.

Item it is ordeigned and statuted the said day and yere that no person or persons what so ever shall sett upp and occupie the said scyence of a Tanner of new as a maister within this towne of Beverley, at any tyme or tymes hereafter, untill such tyme as he be made Burges and Brother of the said occupacion of Tanners, upon lyke payne of forfature of fourtie shillings, equally to be devyded in fourme aforesaid.

Item it is ordeigned statuted and decreed, the xxjst daie of Aprill in the yere of our Lorde God a thowsand five hundreth three score and eighte, by the said Governors and at the requeste of the said Alderman and his bretheryn of the same occupacion, That no brother of the said occupacion inhabytinge within this towne of Beverley shall frome hencefurthe buye any ox, stott, cowe or calfe skynne of any butcher, before his olde chapman and he have rekoned, yf that the same reconninge be made before Palme Sonday yerely hereafter, upon payne of forfature of xls. lawfull Inglish money for every offence withoute any forgivenes, equally to be devided in fourme aforesaid.

BOCHERS.

Orders in use 1365, registered 1416.

[1] Ordinaciones et antique constituciones artis Carnificum Beverlaci ab anno Domini millesimo ccclxv^to^ usitate, simul cum constitucionibus de novo ad laudem Dei et honestatem tocius artis, in anno Domini m°ccccxvj ordinate [sic], per consensum tocius artis ac licencia permissione et voluntate duodecim Gubernatorum ville Beverlaci affirmantur et registrari conceduntur, prout inferius describuntur.

In primis quod singulis annis imperpetuum una solemnis missa cum nota [2] diebus Lune carniprivii ad Fratres Minores pro animabus fratrum et sororum artis supradicte de communibus expensis eorundem fiat, ac per Aldermannum et senescallos pro eadem ordinetur ut antiquitus fieri consuevit.

Et quod habeant inter eos unum Aldermannum et duos senescallos eligendos annuatim de eisdem die Dominico proximo post festa Corporis Christi ad gubernandum artem predictam per annum integrum. Et qui officium Aldermanni recusaverit cum electus fuerit unam petram cere solvet ad opus artis memorate. Similiter et qui officium senescalli recusaverit dimidiam petram cere solvet sine perdonacione aliquali.

Preterea habebunt inter se tot congregaciones per annum quot pro bono regimine et honestate artis fuerint necessarie et oportune per

[1] f. 58

[2] Mass with notes, *i.e.* sung to music.

BOCHEOURS.

[1] Ordynauncez [2] and olde customes of the facultie of Bocheours within the towne of Beverley frome the yere of our Lorde m[l]ccclxv. used, to the lovinge of Almightie Gode and honestie of the said facultie unto nowe, And by consent of the same facultie and licence and gudwill of the xij Governors of Beverley aforsaid to be affirmed and regestred for ever.

First that the Alderman and his stewards of the said crafte yerly for ever shall cause a messe to be songen at oon of the placez of the frears within Beverley aforseid, at the pleasour of the Alderman of seid crafte, upon Monday next aftour [3] Corpus Christi day, for all the soules of brether and susters of the seid facultie of ther awne common expensez.

Also it is ordened by the seid Governors that the seid bocheours, shall tak iiij of the most aunciaunt men of the seid crafte to ellecte there Alderman yerly the Sonday next aftour the seid feste of Corpus Christi to goveren the seid facultie by oon hoole yere. And he so electe refusing his office shall forfett unto the seid Governors and facultie vjs. viijd. equally to be devyded without any pardone. Also the seid brether shall assign iiij of the same for to be of ellection stewards of whome ij shalbe chosen stewards by the seid brether and they soo electe refusinge there office shall forfet iijs. iiijd. in forme aforseid to be devyded without any pardone. Also in like maner as the seide Alderman is electe the sercheours of the seid facultie shalbe electe, and they soo electe refusinge there office shall forfet vjs. viijd. in forme aforseid to be devided.

Also it is statute and ordened by the seide Governors and brether of the seid facultie, excepe the forseid ij persones afore excepted, the Alderman of the seid occupacion shall have rule and correction aswele of the contributors and Jorneymen of the same crafte within the seid towne as of brether of the same. And that thei shalbe obedient to the seid Aldermane in all lefull commandments, when so ever they shalbe sommonde by the stewards of the same facultie, or by any

[1] f. 44b.

[2] The translation was written and probably made in 1510, as appears by its being in the handwriting and ink of the ordinances made at that date. The original translation does not always follow the words or order of the Latin, and omits some of the Latin orders altogether. I have transposed the translated paragraphs so as to be parallel to the Latin, and added my own translation of the omitted orders, enclosed in brackets.

[3] The Latin says Monday before Shrove Tuesday.

discrecionem et ordinacionem Aldermanni et Senescallorum. Et quicumque somonitus ad aliquam congregacionem nocte precedente et non venerit solvet unam libram cere nisi se possit racionabiliter excusare Aldermanno et senescallis. Et si eat in patriam sine optenta licencia de officiariis solvet ad usum artis duas libras cere. Et si habuerit licenciam eundi in patriam ad certum locum quem optaverit et ierit in alterum locum fraudulenter, similiter tunc duas libras cere solvet indilate, ut solebant ex antiquo.

Et quicumque Aldermannum suum sic ut prefertur electum reprobaverit inhoneste dum steterit in officio suo solvet ad opus artis xl. denarios sine remedio aut perdonacione aliquali. Et quicumque suum senescallum reprobaverit xxd. solvet, per districciones levandos ut antiquitus consuevit.

Statutum eciam et ordinatum est quod si discordia, rixa, contumelia aut dissensio orte fuerint inter confratres ejusdem artis, tunc qui se dixerit et senserit se gravatum, suum dampnum seu gravamen evidenter declarabit Aldermanno et stabit ejus gubernacioni in recto, prius quam alibi conqueratur. Et si aliter se habuerit solvet ad opus artis iijs. iiijd., prout ex antiquo est statutum et hucusque finaliter concordatum.

[1] In principio eciam cujuslibet confratris artis de novo intrantis, sic intrans solvet introitus suos, videlicet pre manubus xxd. Et de residuo conficiet talleam et sigillabit, et dies habebit ad liberum arbitrium Aldermanni, prout ex antiquo fuerat ordinatum.

Et quicumque artis predicte qui de secta confratrum erga dies Rogacionum vestitus fuerit, et liberatam suam infra duos annos dederit, vendiderit vel alienaverit, solvet ad opus artis sue predicte xijd. Et eadem vestura in principalibus festis primo anno utetur et non aliis, ut antiquitus est statutum.

1416. Jamque ad festum Pasche anno Domini m° ccccxvj°, Johanne Spenser Aldermanno, concorditer ordinatum est et statutum, quod nullus artis predicte occidet quascumque carnes venales aliquibus diebus Dominicis inter festa Pasche et Sancti Petri ad Vincula aliquo anno futuris temporibus, nisi aliquis capitalis dominus regni subito venerit ad villam, et caruerit victualibus, sub pena xl [2] denariorum ad sustentacionem onerum artis, et xxd. ad opus communitatis ville Beverlaci, quociens quisquam inde convictus fuerit solvendorum.

[1] This paragraph is crossed out in the MS.

[2] It will be noted in the translated order the penalty has been reduced to 2s.

Bedill by them assigned, ther office doinge, in any lefull commandment, proved lefull by the seid Alderman and iiij of his brether, shall forfett to the seide Governors and facultie vjs. viijd. equally to be devided als oftymes as any of them shalbe found defectyve. [And if any goes into the country without leave from the officers he shall pay to the use of the craft 2 lb. wax, and if he have leave to go into the country to a certain place which he has chosen, and fraudulently go to another place, he shall in like manner pay 2 lb. wax without delay, as they used to do of old.]

[And everyone who shall dishonourably abuse his Alderman so elected while in office, shall pay to the use of the craft 40d., without remedy or pardon. And everyone who shall abuse his steward shall pay 20d., to be levied by distraint according to ancient custom.

It was also decreed and ordered that if any discord, quarrel, insult or strife shall arise between the brethren of the same craft, he who alleges or feels himself aggrieved shall declare his damage or grievance to the Alderman, and stand to his governance in law, before making complaint elsewhere. And if he shall behave otherwise he shall pay to the use of the craft 3s. 4d., as was decreed of old and has hitherto been finally agreed.

Also in the beginning of every brother newly entering the craft, he so entering shall pay his entrance, viz. 20d. down. And for the rest he shall make a tally and seal it, and shall have time at the free will of the Alderman, as was ordered of old.

And every one of the craft aforesaid who shall be clothed in the suit of the brethren for the Rogation days and shall give, sell, or part with livery within two years shall pay to the use of his craft aforesaid, 12d. And the same clothes shall be used on the principal feasts in the first year, and not on others, as was decreed of old.]

Also it is ordened by the said Governors that he the whiche sloos any maner of fleshe to soule frome the Settorday at evene to Monday at noyne, shall forfett ijs., to the said Governors and Alderman, equally to be devided; faretymes excepte and commynge of a grete man.

Et quod nullus ejusdem artis vendet nec vendi faciet carnes venales in apertis fenestris shopparum suarum, nec easdem fenestras apertas esse nec stare permittet, ad vendendum, ab hora nona percussionis orologii usque xij percussionem quocumque die Dominico inter festa predicta, futuris temporibus, sub pena de occisione prestatuta. Dumtamen inter festa Sancti Petri ad Vincula et Sancti Michaelis omnibus annis liceat eis, et cuilibet eorum, carnes interficere et vendere et proficuum suum facere tam diebus Dominicis quam aliis prout antiquitus consueverunt.

Et inter festa Sancti Michaelis et Carniprivium includent fenestras shopparum suarum, et eas clausas servabunt, absque vendicione carnium in eisdem diebus Dominicis ab hora decima usque ad horam duodecimam sub penis antedictis. Nec carnes diebus Dominicis medio tempore occident sub penis inde superius memoratis.

CARNIFICES.

1468 (circa). [1] Preterea ordinatum est et statutum tempore Willelmi Sleforth, Roberti Toffts, Johannis Wellis, Ricardi Dawson, Stephani Gildehouse, Johannis Clerk, Johannis Barton, et sociorum suorum xij Custodum sive Gubernatorum Communitatis ville Beverlaci ad peticionem Johannis Wod, Aldermanni artis carnificum ville predicte, Ricardi Kittson et Ricardi Shirburn, Senescallorum ejusdem artis, ac majoris et sanioris partis artis predicte, quod quilibet confrater qui summonitus fuerit nocte precedenti per potestatem Aldermanni ad veniendum ad aliquam congregacionem pro bono artis predicte, in aliquo loco honesto sibi limitando per dictum Aldermannum, et ad horam sibi limitatam non venerit, forisfaciet dicte arti pro qualibet vice vjd., vel unam libram cere, ad eleccionem Aldermanni artis predicte pro tempore existente, nisi racionabilem habeat excusacionem arti predicte notam et approbatam.

Item quod quilibet confrater artis predicte qui emit aliquas carnes viventes vel occisas de aliquo homine forinseco ad mercatum veniente, vel in mercato existente, forisfaciet vjs. viijd., tociens quociens probari poterit, viz. medietatem Gilde aule Beverlaci, et aliam medietatem arti predicte equaliter partitam indilate solvendos.

Item quod quilibet confrater artis predicte qui illicite et inhoneste reprobat vel redarguit aliquem confratrem suum artis predicte, per aliqua verba per que dictus confrater suus dampnum incurrit seu

[1] f. 58b.

[And that none of the same craft shall sell or cause to be sold meat for sale in the open windows of their shops, nor let the same windows be or stand open, for sale, from nine of the clock to twelve on any Sunday between the feasts[1] aforesaid, in time to come, under the penalty beforewritten as to killing meat. But between the feasts of S. Peter ad Vincula (August 1) and Michaelmas every year it shall be lawful for them and every of them to kill and sell meat and make their profit on Sundays as well as other days, as they have been accustomed to do from of old.

And between Michaelmas and Shrove Tuesday they shall shut the windows of their shops, and keep them shut, without selling meat, on the same Sundays from ten to twelve under the penalties aforesaid. And they shall not kill flesh on Sundays in the mean time under the penalties above rehearsed.]

[BUTCHERS.]

[Further, it was ordered and decreed in the time of William Sleforth, Robert Tofftes [etc.], the twelve Keepers or Governors of the community of the town of Beverley, at the petition of John Wood, alderman of the craft of butchers of the town aforesaid, Richard Kitson and Richard Shirburn, stewards of the same craft, and the greater and wiser part of the same craft, that every brother who shall be summoned the night before by the power of the alderman to come to any meeting for the good of the craft aforesaid at any proper place to be appointed by the said alderman, and shall not come at the hour appointed, shall forfeit to the craft every time 6d., or a pound of wax, at the choice of the alderman of the crafte aforesaid for the time being, unless he have a reasonable cause known and approved by the craft aforesaid.]

Also it is ordened by the seid Governors that if any of the seide brether by any maner of cattal of fleshe of any forener commynge to the seid market of the market day, shall forfet iijs. iiijd. to the seide Governors and Alderman equally to be devided.

[Also that every brother of the craft aforesaid who unlawfully and dishonourably abuses or attacks any of his brethren of the craft aforesaid with words through which the said brother suffers damage or

[1] Easter and S. Peter ad Vincula, as the Latin shows.

gravamen, vel per aliqua alia verba in sonum dishoneracionis dicti confratris sui, aut super ipsum confratrem suum affraiam fecerit, seu cum eodem illicite et inhoneste altercaverit, quod legitime probari poterit per majorem et saniorem partem artis predicte, forisfaciet Gilde aule predicte et arti predicte, tociens quociens, vjs. viijd. equaliter solvendos absque aliquali perdonacione.

Item quod quilibet confrater artis predicte qui occupat shopam ut magister infra villam Beverlaci predictam, et potest esse burgensis et non vult esse burgensis, si idem confrater abilis sit esse burgensis per discrecionem xij custodum ville predicte, solvet annuatim ad opus Communitatis predicte et communibus expensis artis predicte vjs. viijd., equaliter dividendos.

Et si idem confrater per discrecionem xij Custodum ville predicte pro tempore existentium non inveniatur esse abilis ad essendum burgensem quod tunc dictus confrater solvet annuatim communibus expensis artis predicte xijd., quousque effectus sit burgensis.

Insuper ordinatum est per dictos xij Custodes sive Gubernatores Communitatis predicte, cum consensu et assensu dicti Aldermanni et Senescallorum predictorum, quod quandocumque contigerit ipsum Aldermannum, aut successores suos dicte artis Aldermannos, aliquem confratrem suum punire seu corrigere pro aliqua transgressione facta per ipsum confratrem suum in arte predicta, unde pena curreret, quod tunc incontinenti Aldermannus pro tempore existens presentabit dictum defectum dicte Communitati in Gilda Aula predicta, absque concelamento; quod si non fecerit forisfaciet dicte Communitati pro qualibet vice iijs. iiijd. indilate solvendos.

Et insuper ordinatum est quod quilibet carnifex predictus, qui grithman est, et non potest esse burgensis, licet voluerit, solvet annuatim, quamdiu dictam artem occupaverit, communibus expensis artis predicte aldermanno pro tempore existenti xijd.[1] indilate solvendos.

1469. Ordinatum est eciam et statutum per Johannem Pierson, Johannem Lorymer, Johannem Syglesthorne, Robertum Johnson, Johannem Baroo, Robertum Thomson, Johannem Wodd, Willelmum Webster et socios suos, xij Custodes sive Gubernatores Communitatis ville Beverlaci, anno Domini m° cccc^mo sexagesimo nono ad peticionem et supplicacionem Johannis Danby, bocher, aldermanni artis

[1] xvjd. was originally written. It will be noted that the translated order is a very much condensed and amended edition of the original Latin including the order of 1469.

grievance, or by other words tending to the discredit of his said brother, or makes an assault on such brother, or unlawfully and dishonourably quarrels with the same, and this can be lawfully proved to the greater and wiser part of the craft aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the Gild Hall aforesaid and to the craft aforesaid every time 6s. 8d. to be equally paid, without any pardon.]

Also it is statute by the seid Governours that if there be any person of the seid crafte that by the Alderman of the same and his Brether be found able to be burges, and wil note, he so presented able to the seid Governours, shall forfett yerly, unto the tyme he mak hym Burges, to the seide Governours and Alderman iiijs., equally to be devided, for his contribucion.

[And if the same brother be found in the opinion of the twelve keepers of the town aforesaid not of ability to be a burgess, that then the said brother shall pay yearly to the common expenses of the craft aforesaid 12d., until he shall be made a burgess.

Also it was ordered by the said twelve Keepers or Governors of the community aforesaid, with the consent and assent of the said alderman and stewards aforesaid, that whenever it shall happen that the said alderman, or his successors aldermen of the said craft, shall punish or correct any of his brethren for some trespass made in the aforesaid craft by the same brother, whereby a penalty is incurred, that the alderman for the time being shall at once present the said default to the said community in the Gild Hall aforesaid, without concealment; and if he do not, he shall forfeit to the community 3s. 4d. every time, to be paid without delay.]

Also it is ordened by the seid Governors, that every brother commynge nowe into the said crafte, at his entre shall pay to the Aldermane iijs. And every sanctuarie man at his entre, xijd. And soo yerly aftour, xijd. And every apprentice at his entre, ijs. And every jorneyman to pay unto the seid Alderman yerly, upon Crosmonday in the Castell, vjd. And every contributor shall pay yerly to the seid Alderman, ijs.

carnificum Beverlaci, concencientibus ad idem omnibus confratribus suis ibidem, quod in principio cujuslibet confratris artis predicte in dictam artem intrantis et de novo occupantis in eadem arte, ipse sic intrans in dictam artem solvet ad manus Aldermanni, cujus tempore intravit, in dictam artem iijs. iiijd., et unam libram cere ad lumen dicte artis sustentandum.

Et quod quilibet serviens dicte artis, Anglice, a jorneyman, solvet annuatim ad manus Aldermanni dicte artis pro tempore existentis erga diem Lune Rogacionis, iij denarios, vel magister suus de suo salario solvet pro se.

1490. Insuper ordinatum est et statutum xix die Novembris anno Domini m° cccc^mo lxxxx° per Adam Newcombe, Johannem Spaldyng, Thomam Jakson, Thomam Colynson, Willelmum Blakden, Johannem Loversall, Johannem Nuttall et Ricardum Boyth et socios suos, xij Custodes Communitatis ville Beverlaci, ad peticionem Thome Bowmer, Aldermanni, et majoris et sanioris partis artis predicte, quod scrutatores dicte artis scrutabuntur omnes carnifices forinsecos venientes ad forum cum aliqua carne ad vendendum. Et si dicti scrutatores invenient aliquam carnem corruptam, vel carion, presentabunt dictas carnes coram xij Custodibus, qui pro tempore erint. Et dicti scrutatores habebunt pro quolibet defectu sic invento et revelato dictis xij Custodibus iiijd., solutos per dictum delinquentem, qui facit transgressionem.

1492. Insuper ordinatum est anno Domini millesimo cccc° lxxxxij°, per Thomam Frost, Rogerum Kelke, Robertum Whyte, Johannem Armestronge et socios suos, xij Custodes sive Gubernatores ville Beverlaci, ad peticionem et supplicacionem Johannis Wattkyn, Aldermanni dicte artis Carnificum, Johannis Haylez et Georgii Bewshyr, Senescallorum, acceciam per consensum et assensum majoris et sanioris partis dicte artis, quod quisquis frater predicte artis, qui fraudulenter sine demonstracione Aldermanno suo, vel confratribus suis, exiit sive exiet extra villam et patriam in discepcione populi domini Regis, quod expelletur et pro perpetuo disonerabitur de dicta confraternitate et vestura, et si contingat predicto confratri in dictam villam revenire ad commorandum nunquam accepturus erit pro confratre dicte artis nec in vesturam, sed pro contributario.

Require plus in ij° folio sequenti.

1490. Also it is ordened by the seid Governors that the sercheours of the seid facultie shall serche all forennerz, and within the seid town bocheours, brynginge to the markett within the seid town any maner of fleshe to soule, the whiche by the seid sercheours be fonde foule and not able ; they to present the seid fleshe to the forseid Governors. And the seid Sercheours shall have for every faute soo founde, and shewed upon the trespassor, iiijd. And if there be any persone of the seid crafte within the seid town, or without, that wil note obey the Sercheours of the same doynge there office, they soo disobeynge the seid Sercheours shall forfett iijs. iiijd., in forme aforeseid to be devided, without any pardone.

Also it is ordened by the seid Governors that every bocheour beynge a forener commynge over iiij market daies with any maner of fleshe to soule withyn the seid markett shall pay to the seid facultie yerly, iiijd.

1492. Also it is ordened by the seid Governors and Alderman, that if any brother of the seid facultie, the whiche goos oute of the seid town and countre without knawlege makinge to his Alderman and Brether of the same facultie, in decepcion of the kings people, shalbe discharged for ever of his broderhed and clothinge, and never aftour to be taken bot os a contributour.

Also it is ordened by the seid Governors and Alderman that if any brother of the seid crafte be sommond over nyght by commaundment of his Alderman to com to any congregacion or gedderinge for the wele of the seid crafte at the oure and place to hym assigned by the seid Alderman or his stewards and com nott shall forfett to the seid crafte every tym soo falinge vjd.

BOWCHERS.

1494. [1] Ordinatum est eciam et statutum anno Domini millesimo cccc^mo^ lxxxxiiij^to^, per Johannem Seglystorne, Rogerum Moyses, Willelmum Peyrson, Thomam Peyrson, Thomam Bawde, Thomam Taverner et confratres suos, xij Gubernatores ville Beverlaci, per concensum et assensum Johannis Steynson, Aldermanni, Edwardi Setteryngton et Edwardi Hogg, Senescallorum, et omnium confratrum suorum, quod dicti carnifices custodient eleccionem suam Aldermanni sui in Dominica proxima post festum Corporis Christi, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit. Et hec eleccio custodietur de quinque confratrum suorum qui Aldermanni fuerint et est, quousque unus eorum disoneratus sit per manum Dei, ut in forma subscripta; videlicet, Aldermannus qui pro anno occupavit ponet super eleccionem duos de senioribus quinque confratribus predictis, et ex illis duobus predicti confratres eligent unum esse Aldermannum pro anno sequenti; et sic annuatim, continuando, quousque unus predictorum quinque confratrum moriatur vel disoneratur, et tunc custodient eleccionem de numero iiij^or^. Et quando contingat aliquem predictorum iiij^or^ confratrum obire vel disonerari, tunc predicti confratres eligent inter eos alium discretum hominem et abilem, qui fuit scrutator dicte artis, et nullum alium, sub pena forisfacture Communitati et arti predictis xiijs. iiijd., equaliter dividendos. Et quisquis predictorum confratrum qui nunc sunt, et qui pro tempore erint, inventus fuerit rebellus contra hanc ordinacionem, et illam non custodiet, forisfaciet Communitati ville Beverlaci xls., sine perdonacione aliquali, tociens quociens sic reus inventus fuerit.

[1] f. 60b.

[BUTCHERS.]

[Also it was ordered and decreed in A.D. 1494 by John Sigglesthorn [etc.] the twelve governors of the town of Beverley by the consent and assent of John Steynson, alderman, Edward Settrington and Edward Hogg, stewards, and all their brethren, that the said butchers shall keep an election of their alderman on Sunday next after Corpus Christi day, as was accustomed of old. And this election shall be kept by five of the brethren who have been, and the then, alderman, till one of them is discharged by the hand of God, in the manner underwritten: viz. the alderman who has occupied the office for the year shall put forward for election two from the five senior brethren aforesaid, and from those two the said brethren shall elect one to be alderman for the year following, till one of the said brethren shall die or be discharged; and then they shall keep the election of the number of four. And when it shall happen that any of the aforesaid four brethren shall die or be discharged, then the aforesaid brethren shall elect among them another discreet and able man, who has been a searcher of the said crafts, and no other, on pain of forfeiture of 13s. 4d. to the community and craft aforesaid equally to be divided. And whoever of the aforesaid brethren, now or for the time being, shall be found rebelling against this order, and shall not keep it, shall forfeit to the community of the town of Beverley 40s., without any pardon, as often as he shall be so found guilty.]

BOWCHERS.

1501. [1] It is ordeyned and statute in the yere of our Lord God m[l]ccccj by Roger Kelke, Robert Whyte, Ely Casse, Alexander Bossall, Richard Booth, Henry Saunderson and Robert Ellys and theire felowse, xij Governers of the town of Beverley, that every bocher shalbe at his liberte to by stuffe where and of whome he woll, and to kyll stuffe, mekyll and lityll, according as he shall thynk for his most profett, without any stynte; and who so ever befounden contrariouse and gaynstandyng to this ordynance, he shall forfett to the Comonnaltie of Beverley, xxs., without any pardon.

1510. [2] Also it is ordened and decreed in the yere of our Lord m[l] ccccc and x[th] By Stephan Gaits, William Curtas, Robert Boothe, Richerd Townends, Thomas Bell, Richerd Proddinge, Richerd Laxton, John Manere and John Blathwhate, Governours of the seid Towne of Beverley That the Bocheours of the same shall kyll noo maner of Beist without ther shoppes nor hynge no beste to sell without the same havynge his skynne apon hym upon the payn of iijs. iiijd. Nor the seid bocheours shall washe the offall of their beists in Walkerbek within the seid town excepe they be temed Nor caste any maner of offall as blode, hornes, bonnes, gutts, in the strete, upon a like payn. And the seid bucheors shall kill no bull unbated. Nor caste at the barres belonginge to the seid town blode unburied, apon a like payn. And all the foreseid penalties to be forfet to the seide Governors and Alderman for tyme beinge equally to be devided.

[3]† Also it is ordened by the seide Governors if ther be any bocheour within the seid town or without that kyllez any porke frome May Day too Martynmesse Day in any yere heraftour ensuynge and bringes the same to the markett to soule shall forfet ijs. in forme aforeseid to be devided.†

BOCHERS.

1554. [4] Also it is statute and ordeyned in the yere of our Lorde God MDliiij By Lancelote Alforde, esquyer, Willyam Sands, Robert Thomson, Christofer Farer, Richarde Craven, Robert Sparowe, Robert Heryson, Richarde Hog, Henry Power, Alexander Guy and William

[1] f. 60b. [2] f. 45. [3] This paragraph is crossed out in the MS. [4] f. 44.

Farley, nowe Governors of the said towne, at the instance and desyer of the Alderman of the Butchers and his bretherin of the same occupacion ;

That every man of the said occupacion shalbe obedyent to all the lawfull comaundements of the Alderman by the Stewerdes for the tyme beyng upon payn of forfature of vjs. viijd. for every defaulte, lawfully proved, equally to be devided as it is premissed.

Also it is ordeyned by the said Governors That yf any man of the said craft do rebuke the Alderman with obprobryous and unseaming words in doyng his office lawfully shall forfett for every tyme vjs. viijd. to be devided ut supra.

And it is lykewise ordeyned That yf any man of the said craft do rebuke the Stewerds or searcers in doyng ther offices lawfully shall forfett for every tyme iijs. iiijd. equally to be devided ut supra.

Also, it is ordeyned by the said Governors that the Searcers any day in the weeke shall search for corrupt vitale in any shop within the towne. And who that interruppes or lettes the said Searcers so doyng shall forfett for every tyme iijs. iiijd. equally to be devided ut supra.

Also it is ordeyned by the said Governors that yf any of the said craft do ryde furth on the Sonday to bye any vitale except it be on comon fare dais shall forfett for every tyme vjs. viijd. to be devided ut supra.

Also it is ordeyned by the said Governors That yf any of the said occupacion do not sparr in ther shop wyndowes every Sonday at noon of the clock afore noone shall forfett for every time iijs. iiijd. equally to be devided ut supra.

BUTCHERS.

1565. [1] Item it is ordeyned and decreed, the xxiiij[th] daie of Aprile Anno Domini 1565 by Roger Laundys, Thomas Settrington, Edwarde Stowte, Robert Fayrer, Robert Holmes, Nicholas Ardington, Richard Jackson, William Gossop, Anthony Curtes, John Johnson and Gyles Spence the Governors and Kepers of the towne and cominaltie of Beverley at the specyall instance and request of John Colson, Alderman of the Butchers, and all bretheryn of the same occupacion That the said Butchers shall take iiij of the bretheryn of the said

[1] f. 46b.

occupacion (such iiij as the most parte of the said scyence shall thinke moste mete and convenyent) furthe of the which they shall electe there Alderman yerely the Sonday next after the feaste of Corpus Christi to governe the said facultie by one hole yere And he so electe refusing his office shall forfett unto the said Governors and facultie xxs. equally to be devyded in forme aforesaid as often as he shalbe founde culpable withoute any forgyvenes any order herein made to the contrary hereof not withstandinge.

APPENDIX

I.

CHARTER OF ARCHBISHOP THURSTAN TO BEVERLEY, *c.* 1130.[1]

T. Dei gracia Eboracensis Archiepiscopus cunctis Christi fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem (1), Dei benediccionem et suam.

Notum sit vobis me dedisse et concessisse, et consilio capituli Eboracensis et Beverlacensis et consilio meorum Baronum, mea carta confirmasse hominibus de Beverlaco omnes libertates eisdem legibus quibus illi de Eboraco habent in sua civitate.

Preterea non lateat vos quod dominus H. Rex noster nobis concessit potestatem faciendi h[ec] (2) de bona voluntate sua, et sua carta confirmavit statuta nostra et leges nostras juxta formam legum burgensium de Eboraco, salva dignitate et honore Dei et S. Johannis et nostri et canonicorum; ut ita s[cilicet] honorem elemosinarum predecessorum suorum exaltaret et promoveret. Cum omnibus his liberis consuetudinibus, volo ut Burgenses mei de Beverlaco habeant suam Hanshus, quam eis do et concedo ut ibi sua statuta pertractent ad honorem Dei et S. Johannis et Canonicorum, et ad tocius villatus emendacionem, eadem libertatis (3) lege sicut illi de Eboraco habent in sua Hanshus.

Concedo et (4) eis teloneum (5) in perpetuum pro v (6) et iij^{us} (7) marchis annuatim, preterquam in tribus (8) festis in quibus teloneum (9) ad nos et ad Canonicos spectat, in festo s[cilicet] S. Johannis Confessoris in Maio et in festo translacionis S. Johannis et in nativitate S. Johannis Baptiste: in his vero tribus festis omnes Burgenses de Beverlaco ab omni teloneo liberos et quietos dimisi.

Hujus eciam carte testimonio eisdem Burgensibus liberos introitus et exitus concessi, s[cilicet] in villa et extra villam, in plano et bosco et maresio (10), in viis et in semitis et ceteris convenienciis, exceptis (11) pratis et bladis, sicut unquam melius, liberius, et largius aliquis possit

[1] From the original in possession of the Town Council of Beverley.

concedere et confirmare. Et sciatis quod sunt liberi et quieti ab omni teloneo [12] per totam schiram Eboraci sicut illi de Eboraco.

Et volo ut quicunque h[ec] [13] [disfecerit] [14] anathema sit, sicut ipsius ecclesie S. Johannis asserit consuetudo, et sicut statutum est in ecclesia S. Johannis.

Hii sunt testes, Gaufridus [15] Murdoc [16], Nigellus Fossard, [Alanus de] [17] Perci, Walterus Spec [18], Eustachius filius Johannis, Tomas Prepositus, Turstinus Archidiaconus, Herbertus [19] Can[onicus] [20], Willelmus filius Tole, Willelmus de [21] Baius [22], coram tota familia Archiepiscopi clericis et laicis in Eboraco.'

The variants printed in Bishop Stubbs's edition, *Select Charters*, p. 105, from Rymer's *Fœdera*, i. 10, are as numbered.

(1) et *is inserted.*
(2) hoc (the original has only h').
(3) liberatam.
(4) etiam.
(5) thelonium.
(6) xviii. W. Illingworth, formerly Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, who made a transcript of this charter for the Corporation in 1810, gives 'x et viii.' The Town Chartulary has 'viii.'
(7) The passage occurs in a fold of the charter, where it is much rubbed. The 'iii' is quite distinct. The confirmation charter of Archbishop William gives 'viii.'
(8) iis.
(9) theloneum.
(10) marisco.
(11) excepto in.
(12) telonio.
(13) hoc.
(14) The word is absolutely illegible here. Illingworth has 'discencit.' It may have been plainer 80 years ago.
(15) (16) Galfridus Murdac.
(17) There is no word here now at all. In the copy in the Town Chartulary it is given 'Abbas de.' Illingworth has 'Alanus de.'
(18) Es-pec.
(19) (20) Herebertus Camerarius. The original is quite clearly *can*, not *cam.*
(21) (22) Baiocensis. Of course the meaning is the same.

II.

LAWS OF THE WEAVERS AND FULLERS,[1] c. 1209.

Co [2] est la lai des teliers et des fuluns a Wincestre.

Winchester.

Co est sauoir ke nul telier ne nul fulun ne poet drap sechir ne taindre, ne a nule marchandise hors de la uile aler; ne il ne poent a nul forain lur dras uendre, fors as marchanz de la cite. E sil auenoit ke nul des teliers v des fuluns pur sa richesce vousist hors de la cite aler pur marchandise faire, bien leist al prudes humes de la cite prendre tut ceo chatel et ramener en la cite, e faire de cel chatel cum de chatel forfait, par esgard des uicuntes et des prudes humes de la cite.

Weavers and fullers not to dry or dye cloth, or sell it outside the town, but only to merchants of the city, on pain of forfeiture by sheriffs and good men; nor to buy anything except their trade necessaries, unless by yearly fee to Sheriff. They cannot be witnesses against freemen. If one wish to give up his craft, he must forswear it and pay for the freedom of the city.

E si nul telier v fulun vendist a nul forain sun drap le forain pert le chatel, et lautre remaint en la merci de la cite de quant ke il a. Ne le teler ne fulun ne poet achater neis ceo ke apent a sun mester, kil ne face le gre al uicunte chascuntan. Ne nul franc hume ne poet estre ataint par telier ne par fulun, ne il poent tesmoin porter. Et si nul de els enrichoist, si kil uoille sun mestier guerpir, foriure-le, et tuz ustilz ostera de son ostel, et si face tant uers la cite kil soit en la franchise.

E ceste lai unt il de la franchise et de la custume de Lundres, si cum il dient.

Ceo est la lai des teliers et des fuluns de Merleberge.

Marlborough.

Ceo est a savoir ke nuls ne poet tesmoin porter sur nul franc hume. E sil achate sa uiande al muntant de iij de[ners] v de plus si endura sa custume ta[nt] [3] pur tant lachatera v pur plus.

Not to give evidence against freemen. If he buy meat for 3d. or more, he shall pay customs. He can only weave or work for the good men of the town; and have no cloth worth more than a penny, except 5 ells a year for his own clothes. If he gets rich and wants to become a freeman, he must pass the first and the whole of a second year without working, and the third year forswear his craft to enter the franchise, if he have the wherewithal to satisfy the good men.

Ne nul ne poet tistre ne ourer fors as prudes humes de la uile, ne auoir rien del suen ke aprendre a dras faire uaillant un dener, fors a tant cum amunte a cinc alnes de drap a soi uestir par an.

E se nuls de els en richoist tant kil couoite la franchise de la uile, un an irra pur ueoir cument il uoudra prouer sanz sun mestier; et le secund an puroffera [4] tut entierement lan, et le tierz an forsiura sun mestier, pur entrer en la franchise, sil fait le pur koi les prudes humes le uoelent, et ainz kil facent nule marchandise doit oster hors tuz ses ustils de sa mesun.

[1] From British Museum MS. Add. 14252, f. 111 (*olim* 116). These laws are printed from a later version in the Liber Custumarum of London in Munimenta Gildhallae in the Rolls Series, p. 130.

[2] The words printed in italics are rubrics in the original.

[3] The original has tn. It is possibly tu for tut = all, not tn for tant.

[4] *Sic.*

Oxford.

Not to weave or full except by agreement with good men of town on pain of forfeiture.

A weaver's widow can only marry a weaver if she wishes to weave.

They are not able to give evidence.

Ceo est la lai des teliers et des fuluns de Oxeforde.

Ceo est asauoir kil ne poent nul drap tistre ne fuler ke lur soit sanz le gre as prudes humes de la uile, et sil le funt et soient ataint, si est pris cum chatel forfait; et quant teler muert sa feme ne poet estre espusee si a telier nun pur koi ele uoelle suire cel mestier.

Nuls franc hume ne poet estre ataint par telier ne par fulun, ne il poent nul tesmoin porter.

Beverley.

They cannot dry cloth, nor buy or sell outside the town; no freeman can be convicted by them; they cannot give evidence.

If one wishes to abjure his craft he must deal with him called mayor and the bailiffs to be received into the franchise; and turn his tools out of his house.

This law they have from the franchise of London, as they say.

Ceo est la lai de teliers et de fuluns de beuerle.

Ceo est asauoir kil ne poent nul drap sechir ne a nule marchandise fare hors del la uile aler, ne nul franc hume ne poet estre ataint par eus ne nul tesmoin ne poent porter. Et sil ueut sun mestier foriurer, face ver lui ke est maire apele et uers les baillifs de la uile kil soit en la franchise de la uile recu; et oste le ustils de sa mesun.

E ceste lai unt il en la franchise de Lundres, si cum il dient.

III.

AGREEMENT FOR GRANT OF WESTWOOD BY ARCHBISHOP ALEXANDER NEVILLE TO BEVERLEY, 24 JUNE, 1279.

Westewoodd.[1]

Ceste endenture tesmoigne que accordee est par entre le treshonorable Pier en dieu Alisaunder, par la grace de dieux Ercevesque Deuerwyk, primate Dengleterre, dune part; et Adam Coppandale, Johan de Kelk, Johan Bernays et Thomas Jolyf, ses tenantz et burgeys de Beverlee, daltre part.

Cest assavoir que le dit Ercevesque enfeffera ove garantie par fait endente les ditz Adam, Johan, Johan, et Thomas et tut la comunaltee de Beverlee dun boys appelle Westwod de Beverlee, et le soyl dycell ove les fosses, ove queux le dit boys est enclos, ove touz les appurtenancez, a avoir et tenire a eux lour heirs et successours a touz jours de lui et ses successours, rendant ent a lui et a ses successours cent soldz annuelement a les festes de Pentecostes et de Seint Martyn, par owels porcions pour touz services accions et demandes, deinz quarant jours proscheins apres ceo que licence du Roy pourchace as costages les ditz Adam, Johan, Johan et Thomas al dit Ercevesque soit monstre et notifie, ove clause de destrisse Savant a lui et ses

[1] This is endorsed.

successours power de fair un tozoile pour ardre cauce vife en le querrer du dit boys a ore esteant illoecques, ou ailliours ou la dite comunalte ferront lour querrer, a son oeps propre et a donner sauncz ent rien vendre, et de rendre illeoques piers et arcyle pour le dit cauce faire et ses altres necessaires, fower et trencher a ses costages demesne; et savant a lui et ses successours chace et rechace parmy le dit boys, en le voies resonables pluis a ease du dit Ercevesque ove touz maneres de bestes, saunz tenir ascuns bestes pasturantz en le dit boys par garde de fait; et savant a lui et ses successours wayves, strayes amercymentz des transpas faites dantz le dit boys et touz ses altres ffraunchis qalui partenent dencz la ville de Beverlee, et comune de pasture a lui et ses tenantz de Burton a lour porks domestes, comme appartenant a son manoir de Burton. Et auxi le dit Ercevesque dencz deux mois procheins apres le dit feoffament par lui fait, fera son faite de feoffament en maner desusdit estre ratifie et conferme par le Chapitre Deuerwyk, ove garantie sils voillent a ces assentir, et si non sauncz garantie, les ditz Adam Johan Johan et Thomas paiantz les fees auncienement ditz As, queux covenantz tenir fair et perfourmer le dit Ercevesque soit oblige par ycestes as ditz Adam Johan Johan et Thomas en cent marcz.

En tesmoignance de quele chose a ceaux endentures les parties desusditz ont mys lour sealx. Done a Cawod londemayne del fest de la Decollacion Seint Johan lan du grace, mille ccc septant et noefe.

[Fragment of seal showing the Neville saltire attached by parchment thong.]

IV.

SIR RALPH ELLERKER'S BOND TO ARCHBISHOP CARDINAL THOMAS WOLSEY, RESPECTING POACHING IN THE ARCHBISHOP'S PARKS, 9 AUGUST 1516.

A Submission of Sir Raphe Ellerker.

This Indenture made the ixth day of Auguste the viijth yere of oure Soveraigne Lorde King Henry the viijth Witnesseth that I, Sir Rauff Ellerkar the elder, knighte, In moste humble and lamentable wyse submytte my self unto my lorde Cardinalles grace. And trewly confessith that I have many tymys, recklesly and agayne all goode order of the lawe, and contrary to goode conscyence, mysbehavyd my selfe and wylfully offendyd God and Saynte John

of Beverlay, and my saide lorde Cardinall, And contynually many yerys from tyme to tyme I have fallyn in to the sentence of the Chyrche of God, brekyng the Parke of Beverlay; and in the dayes of sundry my saide lordes predecessors I have kyllyd many dere, mo then I can noumber or esteme, And now late, not dredyng the lawfull ponyshment that myghte ensew, my servaunts Henry Norham and Roberte Hunte, of theyr unhappy myndes, withowte my commaundement, dyd lyg in a wayte of oon George Myllet, servaunte unto my saide lordes grace, and palasoure of the parke of Beverlay, and browghte hym unto me in to Cottingham parke in to a place callyd the lorde Powes launde; In the which launde I had no thyng to doo, nother auctoryte nor office; and there I kepte hym as presoner, contrary to the kinges peace, for a certaine tyme; whereby the saide George Myllet was lettyd to doo servyce unto my saide Lorde within his saide office and parke.

And over thys where as the kinges hyghnes by his moste honorable letters patents hathe grauntyd unto my saide lorde Cardinalles grace the laste vacacion of the Archbysshoprick of Yorke with all proffittes, Commodites, Gamys, Forrestys, Parkys, and Chasys ther unto belongyng, I the saide Sir Rauff shewith and confessith that duryng and within the tyme of the saide vacacion, I have, unlawfully and contrary to ryghte, enteryd in to the parke of reste within the lordeshyp of Shyrborne and Cawoode and ther huntyd and kyllyd a bucke [1]and dyverse other dere[1] withowte lycence of my saide lorde.

For the which my saide mysdemeaners and unlaufull dedys doon and commytted agayne his grace and the ryghte of his chyrche, I, the saide Sir Rauff, do submytte my selfe body and goodes unto his grace, besechyng hym to have marcy and pyte uppon me and to consyder my povertie, not able to make full satysfaccion unto his grace. And by these presentes I bynde my selfe unto his grace in the sum of cc^{li} that I, the saide Sir Rauff, shall fulfyll and pay, stande to and obbey suche pounyshement, fyne and correccion as his grace or his Counsell ther unto by hym assigned, wyll commaunde juge or awarde.

In wytnes here of to the oon partie of this Indenture I have set to my seall; And to the other partye thereof William Bedyll, Treasourer of my saide lordes householde, and Master Hewgh Assheton, Surveyar of his Landys, Counsellors to my saide lorde, have set to theyr sealys the day and yere above saide.

[1] Erased in MS.

INDEX

Aberwyke, John, 116
Absence, penalty for, lv, 3, 11, 46, 55, 76, 77, 79, 88, 94, 107, 113–5, 118, 125, 127
Abuse, penalty for, 16, 32, 41, 77, 86, 110, 115, 118, 124, 130
Accounts, rendering of, 51, 69
Aclyfe, Thomas, 60
Adamson, John, 73, 120
Agas, William, 52
Aglyon, Richard, 34, 36
Agreement between Archbishop Lee and Town, 66
Ake, John of, 8
Aldermen, xxvi–xxviii, 54, 60
Alforde, Lancelot, 129
Alkebarow, Alise, xl
  Richard, 25, 26, 116
Allerton, Robert, 35
Allman, Henry, 112
Almott, John, 25
Alwood, Robert, 52
Archbishop Bovill, Sewall de, xxiii
  Lee, Edward, xxxvi, 13, 14, 66
  Neville, Alexander, xxiii, xxv
    George, xxxiv, 51
  Thomas I., xix
  Thurstan, xix
  Wykwane, William, xxiv
Archbishop's Court, xxxvii, 8, 10, 70
    Bailiffs of, 8–10, 16, 30
Ardington, Nicholas, 120, 121, 130
Armestronge, John, 61, 103, 112, 127
Arnall, John, 25
Arras, John of, 37
Asby, Thomas, 76
Ashton, John, 50
Ash trees, sale of, 30
Assessments, xxxviii, 2
Assize of beer, xxxix, liv, 9, 41
  of bread, xxxix, liii, 8, 41
Atkinson, Thomas, 60, 81, 112
  William, 52, 112
Atkynson, Christopher, 63, 81
  John, 116
  Richard, 75
Aton, John of, 8
Atwell, John, 22
Average (averis), common, xliii, 46–48
  inquisition for, 25
Award of Archbishop, 52
Ayre, Richard, liii, 38

Bakers' Gild, lii–lvii, 37–39
Balson, John, 116
Barber, Peter, 111
  Walter, 25, 27, 74
Barbers, 57
  Gild Ordinances, lix, 109–14
    absence, 113
    alderman and stewards, election of, 106, 110
      abuse of, 110
    apprentices, 109
    castle, 112
    contributions from—
      blood-letters, 113
      chandlers, 111–13
      dentists, 111–13
      medical men, 111–13
      physicians, 111–13
      shavers, 113
      surgeons, 111–13
    contributors from other gilds, 113
    disobedience, 113

Barbers' Gild Ordinances—*continued.*
disputes, 110
governors' consent necessary for orders, 110
light, 109
livery, 113
play, lix, 109
prime gilds, 110
riding on Monday in Rogation week, 113
setting-up shop, 109, 113
shaving on Sundays, 111
Barker, Adam, 26, 31, 34
Barleyholme, 28
constabulary of, 14, 25
Barow, John, 112, 126
Barton, Sir Henry of, 44
John, 53, 125
William of, 32
Bassett, Thomas, 32
Basyn, John, xxx
Baum, John, 74
Bawd, John, 26, 27, 43
Thomas, 102, 103, 128
Bawdcroft, 43
Beal, Richard, 119
Beck, Great, xviii, 57, 71
Beckside, constabulary of, 15, 25
Bedford, Thomas, 26, 45
Beeford, Robert of, 1
Beer, assize of, xxxix, liv, 9, 41
measures, 41, 42
sellers of, 41
Bell, John, 38, 39
Richard, 39, 73, 119
Thomas, 118, 129
Bellman, 44
Bells, 44
Belott, Thomas, 53
Bene, William, 25
Bentley, John, 28
Beverley, Richard, 27, 40
Rural Dean of, 43
Thomas of, xxx, xxxi, 44
Bewholme (Bewme), John, 18, 35, 109
Robert, 20
Bewshyr, George, 127
Bilton, John, 25
Thomas, 26, 32
Binde, John of, 45
Birde, Robert, 112, 118
Biscop-Dynges (Butter-Dings), xxv
Bishopburton, 45
Bishopcroft, 26
Bladsmyth, Thomas, 25
Blakden, William, 99, 127
Blathwhate, John, 129
Bole, John, 32
Booth, Edmund, 117
Robert, 81, 129
William, 103
Boothe, Richard, 62, 76, 81, 84, 99, 103, 127, 129
Bossall, Alexander, 62, 75, 102, 103, 117, 129
Robert, 116
Thomas, 117
Boston, Richard of, xxxi
Bovill, Sewall de, Archbishop, xxiii
Bowmer, Thomas, 127
Boynton, William, 25
Brakynbargh, Edward, 74
Bread, Assize of, xxxix, liii, 8, 41
Brewsters' Gild, lii–lvii, 41
Brick-kilns prohibited, 58
Bricklayers v. Plasterers, 55
Bridlington, Robert of, 32
Brigham, John, 112
Brightee, William, 60
Broddynge, William, 119
Bromfleet, Sir Henry, 20
Brompton, John, 20
Nicholas, 74
Broune, Richard, 65
Brown, William, liii, 38
Browne, Robert, 84, 105, 118, 121
Bryan, Robert, 52
Brydon, Geoffrey, xxxi, xxxii
Buck, Richard, 23, 27
Buckton, Ralph, 122
Building trades, hours of work for, 56
Bullock, Richard, 82, 84, 105, 106
Bullok, Thomas, 61, 112
Bulls, baiting, 129
Bulmer, Thomas, 52, 117
Bultham, Thomas, 38, 39
Burgesses, actions between, 44
arraignment of, 10
attachment of, 10
citation of, 43
oath of, 14
sons of, 10, 11
summoning of, 9
tenants of, 10
Burgess-ship, loss of, 47
surrender of, 30
Burstall, Henry, 84
Burton, Alice of, 18

Burton, Philip, 26
Robert, 63, 102, 103
Robert of, 28
Thomas, 40
Bust-silver, xxxi, xxxii
Butchers' dogs, lvi, 29
Gild Ordinances, lii–lvii, 123–31
absence, lv, 125, 127
alderman and stewards, abuse of, 124, 130
election of, lv, lvii, 123, 128, 131
apprentices, 126
assault, 126
beasts hanging not to be skinned, 129
bulls to be baited, 129
burgess-ship, lvi, 126
contributors, 123, 126
disobedience, 130
disputes, 124
entrance, lvi, 124, 126
governors, report of defaults to, 126
journeymen, 123, 126
livery, lvi, 124
mass for brethren departed, 123
offal or blood not to be exposed, 129
pork not to be killed in summer, 129
refusing office, lv, 123, 131
sanctuary men, 126
searchers, 127, 130
election of, 123
selling bad meat, 127
slander, 126
Sunday, killing on, lvi, 124
trading on, lvi, 125, 130
trading made free, 129
travel, leave to, lv, 124, 127
Order for, 9, 28–9
Butemond, Robert, xxx
Butler, John, 18
Bygod, John, xxix

Carberton, Richard, 112
Carbrey. *See* Garbrey
Carlile, Hugh, 27
Carlton, John, 31
Carlyll, John, 25
Carpenters, 55
Carr, Laurence, 35
Carts, 21
Cartwright, John, 26
William, 25
Cas, Elyas, 61, 112, 129
Catherineson. *See* Katerinson
Catton, Roger, 121
Chains, 31
Chaloner, Thomas, 26
Chamberlain, Nicholas, 109
Chandlers, 57
Chantry of Thomas Kelk, 43
Chapelayne, Robert, 81, 116
William, 26, 116
Chapman, Thomas, 81, 122
Chapter Fee, xix, 15, 25
Charter, Great (of Beverley), xix, xxvi, 1–5
for election of governors, 6
Chaumbirlayne, John, 25, 28
Clerk, Geoffrey, 38, 39
John, 125
Thomas, 52, 117
Clok, Robert, 32
Thomas, 32
Cobblers' Market, 30, 31
Cok, John, 59, 76, 81, 99, 116
Coke, Adam, 28
Marmaduke, 118
William, 26
Cokerell, William, 26, 47
Cokirham, Richard, 20, 26, 30
Roger, xl, 47, 74
Coldbeck, Thomas, 22, 23
Colson, John, 130
Colynson, Thomas, 60, 127
Common in roads, 45
Constable, Thomas, 33
Constables, xxxiv, 73
Constabularies, 14, 15, 25
Coppandale, Adam, xxix, xxxi, xxxiii, 1
John, 27, 52
Stephen, xxix, 18, 26, 36
Thomas, 26, 27, 34, 42, 109
William, 1
Corby, Simon of, 40
Corn, selling, 30
Cornmarket, constabulary of, 14, 25
Corpus Christi day, procession on, l, lix, lx, 35, 40, 62
Gild, lix
play, 33–6, 45, 99, 101
Cortt, William, 60
Cosyn, Richard, 74
Cotiller, William, 25
Cottingham, Lady of, 13
Couke, Thomas, liii

Court Leet, xxxvii, 66, 70
Couton, John, 74
Richard, 53
Cowlinge, Thomas, 82, 106
Cox, William, 84, 121
Crafts, contributions of, xxxiv, 50
expenses of, 54
meetings of, not to be in Gild Hall, 54
men, charges on, 53
to be in livery, 59
to swear fealty, xxxiv, 55
Crass, Alexander, 1
Craven, Richard, 39, 129
Craw, Peter, 63
Creelmen, 21, 22, 57
Creyke, Robert, xxxvi, 63, 66, 67, 70, 71
Crossgarthes, messuage in, xliii, 63
Curdeux, Henry, 84
Curtase, William, 61, 76, 81, 129
Curtes, Anthony, 121, 130

Dalton, Richard, 111, 112
William, 34, 42
Danby, John, 126
Davell, Thomas, xl
Dawkins, an attorney, 49
Dawson, Richard, 125
Debt, action for, 48, 49
Dendron, William, 81
Dene, Thomas, 20, 112
Dickson, Thomas, 52
Dings, new hall on the, 47, 48
Distraint, 4, 57
Doddinge, Matthew, 84
Dogs, butchers', 29
Donyour, William, 44
'Dooming Pilate,' lix, 99
Dowthorp, William, 52
Draper, William, 40
Drapers become a separate Gild, 59
payments to Tailors' Gild, 75
Gild Ordinances, 99–108
absence, 107
accounts, 101
alderman and stewards, election of, 100, 106
apprentices, 103
castle, lix, 99, 100
clothes not to be made, 105
contributions from non-brethren, 101, 108
Corpus Christi play, lix, 99
dealing in cloth, 100, 101, 105, 108
Drapers' Gild Ordinances—*continued.*
disobedience, 100, 107
disputes, 101, 108
entrance, 100, 107
hose, 100, 103, 108
journeymen, 104
light, 99, 100
livery, 108
merchants not to deal in cloth or hose, 108
prime gilds, 100, 107
riding on Monday in Rogation week, 99
searchers, 102, 108
setting-up shop, 100, 107
strangers to sell in market only, 106
tailors, 100, 102–3
transgression of orders, 103
Driffield, Thomas, 27
Drye, Thomas, 39, 73, 84, 119

Easingwold, 27
Ebirston, Ralph, 35
Election of governors. *See* Governors
Ellerker, Edward, 84
John, 20
Sir Ralph, xxxvi, 65
Ellys, Robert, 63, 76, 99, 129
Elsdale, Thomas, 60, 75, 102, 117
Elys, Elias, 60
Enclosures, 20
Erghum, John of, xxxi, xxxii
Errington, Rowland, 84
Eshton, Robert, 60
Espec, Walter, xix
Estiby, Walter, 81, 112
Estreat, levying, 10
Estthorp, Robert, 25
Esyngton, John, 112
Etton, Thomas of, 28
Everingham, Thomas of, 27

Farer, Christopher, 39, 129
Farley, William, 39, 84, 105, 121, 130
Farrant, William, 26, 32
Fauconberg, Walter of, xxvii
Fauconer, Nicholas, 25, 37, 112
Fayrer, Robert, 82, 84, 106, 120, 121, 130
Fegang. *See* Figham
Felony, 51
Felton, John of, xxxviii

Fenton, John, 26
Nicholas, 25, 111
Fenxen, John, 116
Ferriby, Alice of, 18
Fewill (Fewle), Richard, 73, 119, 120
Figham (Fegang), xxiii, xxiv, 16, 48, 72
trespass in, 17
Firsmerske, Thomas, 25
Fishermen, Order for, 9, 58
Fishmarket, 29
constabulary, 25
Fitzherbert, John, 40
Flax, putting, in ditches, 23
Fleming gate, xviii
constabulary of, 14, 25
Fletcher, John, 82, 106
William, 39, 73, 105, 119
Forest, Thomas, 25
Forestallers, Order against, 9
Frankys, John, 25
Friars Minor, 18, 27
church of, 43
Frost, Thomas, 12, 28, 43, 44, 59, 127
William, 30
Fullers, livery of, 32
Fuystour, John, 45
Fysher, John, 116

Gaits, Stephen, 129
Garbrey, John, 121
Matthew, 39, 73, 120, 121
Richard, 82, 84, 106
Gardham, John, 30
Gargrave, John, 27
Garthom, Robert, 81
Gaunt, John of, xxxi
Gedney, Nicholas, 117
Gelle, William, 20
Gemblyng, Stephen, 45
Thomas, 25, 45
Gervays. *See* Jervis
William, 25
Gild, Bakers', lii–vii, 37–9
Barbers', lix, 109–14
Brewsters', lii–vii, 41
Butchers', lii–vii, 123–31
Drapers', 99–108
Fullers', 32
Goldsmiths', 40
Hairers', 37
Hall, xlii, 1 and *passim*
Merchants', xli–iv, 74–98
Saddlers', 45
Gild, Shearmen's, 32
Shoemakers', 31
Skinners', 40
Smiths', lx, 36, 59
Tailors', 45, 75, 100, 102
Tanners', 31, 114–22
Weavers', xliv–lii, 33
Gildhous, Stephen, 53, 125
Gilds, 35–6
numbers of, lx
objects of, protective, lxi
religious, lvii–lx
Gilliat, Thomas, 40
Gilling, John of, 37
Glentham, Henry, 119
Goldsmiths' marks, 40
overseers of, 40
Goodchance, John, 111
Goose, Richard, 38
Gorton, John, xxxii
Gossop, Robert, 121
William, 120, 121, 130
Governors, commission of, 12
disputes settled by, 55
election of, xxvi, xxvii, xxxv, xxxvi, 1, 6, 11, 51, 60, 64
malicious words against, 48
oath of, 13
origin of, xxv
past, not to be constables, xxxiv, 58, 73
powers of, 1
resistance to, 49
to be called aldermen, 54
Gray, Robert, xxxvi, 60, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 119, 121
Graybarne, John, 116
Thomas, 60
Green, John, 116
Greenhope, Richard, 39, 73, 119
Grene, John, xl
Grevys, William, 61
Grey, William, 39
Grithman, xxxiii, 14, 20
Grithstool, 14
Grove Hill (Grovall), xxiii, 27, 28, 71
Grymsby, John, 25
Grymston, William, 117
Guchmerelane, 57
Guye (Gye), Alexander, 39, 105, 129
(Gwye), George, 82, 106

Haddlesey, Thomas, 52
Hairers, 37

Halden, William of, xxxii
Halitreholme, Richard, 74, 116
Robert, 52
Halywell, Thomas, 26
Hammondson, Richard, 27
Hanshouse, the, 1
Hardye, Francis, 84
Thomas, 105, 111, 112, 121
Hardyng, William, 50, 74
Harold, John, 37
Harpham, Peter, 84
Hartfeld, William, 26
Haryson (Heryson), Robert, 39, 129
Hatheron, John, 45
Haylez, John, 127
Haythwayte, John, 60
Hessle, William, 25
Hewett, William, 53
Hexham, Grithstool at, 14
High Gate, constabulary of, 14, 25
Hoberd, John, 116
Hodgenesse, Henry, 105, 121
Hogg, Edward, 128
Richard, 129
Holme, John, 22, 31, 34, 40
Richard, 28, 43, 44
William, 22
Holmes, Richard, 12
Robert, 120, 121, 130
Horne, John, 75
Horneby, John, 116
Howell, John, 48–9
Hudson, Christopher, 118
Hullbridge, 48
Hull Water, 72
Humbercolt, Thomas, 44
Hundsworth, William, 50
Hunter, William, 63
Hutehenges (Outings), xxiv
Hyll, William, 76

Ing, William, 27
Ingleby, Robert, 84
Injunction, 65

Jackson, John, 39, 73, 119
Richard, 120, 121, 130
Robert, 74
Thomas, 76, 81, 99, 126
Jervis, John, 40
Thomas, xxxiii, 1, 8 *n.*, 26
William, 45
Johnson, Edward, 61, 76
John, 81, 82, 84, 106, 121, 130
Robert, 112, 126
Joiner, Robert, 38
Joliffe, Thomas, 22, 25, 28
Justices, appointment of, 67

Katerinson, John, 25, 27
Kedall, Roger, liii
Keepers. *See* Governors
Keldgate, constabulary of, 14, 15, 25
Kelk, John, 18, 24, 36, 42
Roger, 59, 81, 127, 129
Thomas of, 43
William, 48
Kervour, John, 25
Kexby, Thomas of, 37
Kilham, Peter, 26
Killingwolgraves, Sisters of, 18
Kirkeby, John, 76, 99
William, 20, 116
Kirkham, John, 60
Kitson, Richard, 125
Knaggs, Ralph, 82, 84, 106
Kyell, Matilda of, 18

Ladychapman, Thomas, 28
Lairgate (Lathegate), xxvi
constabulary of, 14, 25
Land, purchase of, 17
Lange, Thomas, xl
Langstroth, Richard, 25
Langthorn, John, 25, 45
Laundes (Landys), Roger, 119–21, 130
Laxton, Richard, 18, 129
Lee, Edward, Archbishop, xxxvi, 13, 14, 66
John, 103
Leicester Merchant Gild, xlviii
Lekyngfeld, J., xxxi, xxxii
Stephen, 25
Lelywhyte, John, 60
Leng, John, 26
Richard, 26
Lepers' house, 41, 42
Lerefax, Robert, 81
Liberty, preservation of, 50
License to build lepers' lodge, 42
wall in Eastgate, 43
to pasture in Westwood, 18
to unload at the Beck, 24
Lilycroft, 27

Litigation, promoter of, 46
Littester, Guydo, 25
Liverymen only to be craftsmen, xxxv, 59
to be governors, xxxv, 59
Lockington, William of, xxxviii, 1
Locksmith, Alan, 25
John, 36
Thomas, 36
Lokyngton, Richard, 25
Thomas, 25
Lombard, Peter, 1
Thomas, xl, 26
Lorymer, John, 112, 126
by the Cuckstoolpit, 36
over Smiths' Row, 36
Thomas, 36
William, xl, 52
Louth, Richard of, 1
Loversall, Hugh, 26, 60, 76, 99
John, 127
Lowthorp, Sir Robert, 24
Lucius III., Pope, xxi
Ludfurth, William, 116
Lyghtfotte, John, 63, 81
Lyndelowe, John, xxxii
Thomas, 20

Maitland, F. W., lxii, 27 *n.*
Mallard, William, 23
Malory, Richard, 38
Manby, Robert, 109
Thomas of, 28
Manere, John, 129
Market, Clerk of, xxxvii, 66
keepers of, 70, 73
Marshall, John, 49
Robert, 36
Martyn, Thomas, 25
Matfray, Andrew, xxiii
Thomas, 32
Walter, 28
Maxey, John, 37
Mayne, Christopher, 120
Thomas, 35, 48
Mayor, xxxvii, xlvi
Meat, bad, 29
Melbourne, William, 34
Menskip, Richard, 28
Thomas, 53
Merchants' Gild, xli–iv
Ordinances, 74–98
absence, 76, 77, 79, 88, 94
accounts, 78–9, 95
alderman and stewards, abuse of, 77, 86
election of, 76, 85
apprentices, 92–3
brethren not burgesses, 79
burial, 77, 89, 90
castle, xliii, 76, 77, 79
contributions regulated by amount of trading, xliv, 82
contributors, 82, 91–3
Corpus Christi play, xliii
dealing in cloth, xliv, 75, 82, 83
dinner, warden's, 81, 95
disobedience, 75, 97
disputes, 77, 78, 87
distress for unpaid penalties, 75
drapers' payments to Tailors' Gild, 75
entrance, 79, 91
governors' consent necessary for orders, 78
hose, 75
light in S. Mary's, 76, 77, 79
livery, 77, 94
marriage, 90
oath, 98
prime gilds, 77, 89
refusing office, 77, 85
riding on Monday in Rogation week, 77
searchers, xliv, 78, 85, 87
setting-up shop, 74, 83, 90
slander, 78, 96
smiths dealing in unwrought iron, xliv, 83, 93
sureties for warden, 97
transgressing orders, 72
Trinity priest, 81
at Leicester, xlviii
Middleton, Edward, 81
John, 52, 74
Richard of, xxxii
Thomas, xxxii, 26
Walter, 35, 109
Millbeck, 22
Mills, hiring, 37
Minskyp, Edward, xliii, 63
Molescroft, 27
Molytt, Richard, 63, 81
Morethwayte, John, 111
William, 27
Morsell, William, 52
Morton, Roger of, 44

Moses, Roger, 42, 75, 102, 117, 128
Murdac, Henry, xxi *n.*
Mystery, meaning of, xlvii

Neville, Alexander, Archbishop, xxiii, xxv
George, Archbishop, xxxiv, 51
Newcombe, Adam, 52, 59, 60, 76, 99, 127
Newton, John, 74
Norfolk, John, 26
Norman, John, 63, 81
North Bar Within, constabulary of, 14, 25
Without, constabulary of, 14, 25
Northende, John, 60, 75, 102, 117
Northorp, William, 27, 116
Norton, John, 25, 116
Norwood, 26
constabulary of, 15, 25
Nowre, John, 32
Nunnington, William, 111, 112
Nuttall, John, 76, 99, 127
Nuttill, Thomas, 47

Oath of burgess, 14
governor, 13
Thirty, 14
Ogle, Oswyne, xxxvi, 65
Oldbeck, tilery of, 28
Orders for actions between burgesses, 44
Orders for—
bakers, 39
barbers, 57
bricklayers, 55
bullocks, 19
butchers, 9, 28
carpenters, 55
carts, 21
chandlers, 57
Corpus Christi play, 34
creelmen, 21, 57
fishermen, 9, 58
fullers, 32
goldsmiths, 40
Grove Hill, 27
Millbeck, 22
New, 53–8
porters, 21, 57
promoter of litigation, 46
saddlers, 45
shearmen, 32
sheep, 19
shoemakers, 31
skinners, 40
Orders for—
snarlers and hawkers, 42
tailors, 45
tanners, 31
waggons, 21
Walkerbeck, 22
Otter, Edward, 63
Thomas, 63
Owsby, John, 61

Parchett, Simon, 26
Parson's Bridge, 57
Patrington, Richard, 27, 74
Paulyn, John, 45
Payne, Robert, 52
Payns, William, 46
Paytson, Marmaduke, 81
Pearson (Peyrson), John, 112, 126
Robert, 119
Thomas, 42, 76, 81, 102, 117, 128
Peasants' Revolt, xxviii
Penrose, John, 103
Penykoke, Roger, 25
William, 74
Perci, Alan de, xix
Peyrson, William, 63, 75, 103, 117, 128
Pickering, Henry, 75
Plaice, Thomas, 40
Play, called 'Dooming Pilate,' 99
'Paradise,' 37
See also Corpus Christi Play
Plumer, Thomas, 26
Poll-tax, xix
Pollington, Henry, 50
Pope Lucius III., xxi
Porters, 21, 22, 57
Portington, Edmund, 74
John, 27
Poundale, xxxi, xxxii
Power, Henry, 39, 129
Priest-croft, 26
Proddinge, Richard, 129
Protection by the King, 5
Provost, Thomas, xix
Provost's fee, xviii
Punderson, William, 39
Puttok, Robert, 17
Pynchon, William, 44
Pynder, William, 119

Raffulls, John, 121
Robert, xxxvi, 66, 67, 70, 71
Rapfees, John, 84

Rasket, Walter, 32
Rates, levying of, 3
Ravenser, Richard, xxx
Raynere, John, 116
Reade, John, 106
Regraters, lii
Resin, use of, 57
Réville, M. André, xxviii
Richmond, John, 112
Rise, Nicholas, 18, 19, 34, 41
Rither, William, 52
Rivaux, Abbot of, xl
Robson, George, 84
Robynson, David, 121
Henry, 63, 81
Roderam, John, 25
Rokeby, Sir Richard, 63
Roland, Thomas, 17
Rolleston, Robert, xl
Roger, 20, 47 *n.*, 50
William, 19, 25, 34, 40, 41
Rosdell, Christopher, 82, 106
Rose, Robert, 103
Rotse, William, 25
Routh, Sir John of, 26
Rowmthwayte, John, 59, 60, 76, 99
Rudd, William, 60
Ryot, John, 28

Sacrist of Minster, 111
Saddler, Gilbert, 45
Simon, 45
Saddlers' Craft, 45
S. Dunstan's Light, 40
S. Giles, warden of, 17
S. Giles's Croft, 26
S. Mary's Church, 63
churchwardens of, 23
Sanctuary, 14, 20
man, xxxvii, 51, 71
Sandholme, 19, 23
Sands, William, 39, 129
Sargeantson (Sergeandson), William, 76, 81
Sawnderson, Christopher, 118
Henry, 76, 99, 129
Richard, 118
Scalby, John, 26
Scoford, William of, 32
Scorburgh, Robert of, xxxviii
Scruton, Thomas of, 1
Searchers, xliv, 59, 70, 73, 78, 85, 87, 102, 108, 116, 119, 121, 127, 136
Sergeant, common, 16, 17, 75
Seton, Richard, 109
Settrington, Edward, 128
Thomas, 73, 82, 106, 119, 120, 121, 130
Shacklock, John, 112
Shaven, Adam the. *See* Tondew
Shearman, Robert, 32
Thomas, 32
Shearmen, livery of, 32
Sheep in streets, 19
Shepherd, Arkenwald, 39, 73
Sherwood, Robert, 111, 112
Ships, unloading, 25
Shirburne, Richard, 125
Robert of, 32
Shoemakers, Gild of, lviii, 31
Sigglesthorne (Seglystorne, Selsthorn), John, 42, 76, 102, 112, 117, 126, 1
Simpson, John, 121
Sixhill, William, 26, 35, 111, 112
Skinner, John, 112
William, 24
Skipwith, John, 74
Thomas, xl, 20, 74, 112
Skyrlawe, John, xxxii, 25
Sledmer, Robert, 25
William, 26, 116
Sleford, William, 53
Sleforth, John, 20, 112, 116
William, 26, 125
Smethi, Thomas of the, 25
Smithley, Alexander, 42
Smiths not playing on Corpus Christi day, lx, 36
Smiths' searchers, 59
Smyth, Robert, 61, 116
Snarlers and hawkers, 42
Soil, order against taking, 24
Souleby, William, xl
South Burton, 17
Spaldynge, John, 117, 127
Sparcrosse, 48
Sparow, Robert, 39, 73, 105, 129
William, 60, 103
Spence, Adam, 73
Giles, 84, 121, 130
John, 26, 112, 116
Spencer, John, 22
William, 27, 33, 74
Spicer, John, 1
Spink, Katharine, 23
Springheads, 26
Sprotlay, Simon, 27

Spycer, John, 112
Stafford, William of, 37
Stage properties, 37
Staines, Robert, 52
Stainton, Peter of, 1
Stalwartman, Andrew, 111, 112
Stapleton, Miles, xxvii
Star Chamber, 64
  Order in, 63
Stephenson, Robert, 32
Stevenson, John, 26
Stevynson (Steynson, Stephenson), John, 63, 102, 117, 128
Stirtwayne, Stephen, 23
Stokall, Roland, 39, 119
Stone, carriage of, 23
  Cross, 19
  unloading at Beck, 24
Stork, 19, 23
  Roger of, 27
  Thomas of, 23
Storye, Henry, 84
Stowte, Edward, 39, 119–21, 130
Strangers, proclamation as to, 15
Stuteville, William of, xxii
Sunday observance, lvi, 111, 124, 125, 130
Swanland, Robert, 109
  Thomas, 22, 23, 33
Sweet, Robert, 38
Swine at large, 19
  Walter of, 40
Swinemoor, xxiii
  cattle on, 19
  trespass in, 17
Swinemoorgate, 48
Swyne, Stephen, 25

Tailor, Richard, 39
Tailors, 45, 75, 100, 102
Talyour, James, 81
Tanner, Robert, 32
Tanners, Gild Ordinances of, 114–22
  absence, 114, 115, 118
  abuse, 115
  alderman and stewards, election of, 114
  appeal to governors, 116
  apprentices, 116, 117
  bull hides, 121
  business, place of, 122
  buyers in market, 120
  castle, lviii, 115
  Corpus Christi play, 118
Tanners' Gild Ordinances—*continued.*
  disputes, 115
  entrance, 116, 117
  journeymen, 117
  leather, dealings in, 120, 122
  light in Corpus Christi procession, 114
  S. Mary's, 114
  livery, 115
  prime gilds, 114, 118
  refusing office, 119
  riding on Monday in Rogation week, 115
  searchers, 116, 119, 121
  setting-up shop, 122
  skins, dealings in, 122
  Order for, 31
Tathewell, Sir John, 24
Taverner, Thomas, 75, 102, 117, 128
Taylor, Margaret, 41
  William, 52
Teal, Richard, 112
Testimonials, sealing, 12
Thinghall, xxv
Thirsk, John, 39
Thomas I., Archbishop, xix
Thomlynson, Robert, 117
Thompson, Robert, 50
Thomson, Adam, 102, 117
  John, 61, 81, 112
  Robert, 39, 126, 129
Thornabie, Christopher, 82, 105, 106
Thornhum, Robert, 25
Thornton, Thomas, in Fishmarket, 112
  in Flemyngate, 112
Thurne, 72
  Nicholas of, 28
  Richard, 28
Thurstan, Archbishop, xix
Tilers, 55–6
Tilson, John, 26
  Stephen, xl, 27
Tirwhitt, Adam, 1, 22, 34, 112
  John, 1, 44
  Robert, 27
  Thomas, 26, 44
  William, 28
Toft (Tofftes), Robert, 53, 125
Toll at York, 44
Tondew, Adam, xxix, 44
Tone, John, 44, 109, 116
Town clerk, 16
Townends, Richard, 129
Trentham, William, 74
Tresilian, Robert, xxxi

Tripock (Trippoks), John, 8, 31
Tropynell, Robert, 25
Truslove, John, 84
Tykhell, Stephen, 76
Tynemouth, William, 38, 39
Tyrwhit, Margaret, xl

Ulceby, Thomas, 47 *n.*

Vescy, John, 32
Viterby, Henry, 32

Waggas, Robert, 60
Waggons, 21
Wailes, Richard, 119
Waldby, Robert, 26
Walker, Thomas, 82, 106, 121
Walkerbeck, 22, 29
Walkergate, constabulary of, 14, 25
Walton, John of, 44
Wardle, John, 73, 119
  Robert, 38, 39
Wares, selling, at Beck, 23
Warewick, Henry, 53
Warner, William, xl
Wartre, prior of, 17, 27
  Robert, 20
Watch, summons to, 15
Wattkyn, John, 60, 127
Watton, Henry, 25
Watts, Henry, 61
Wax, green, 6
Wayte, Thomas, 74
Weavers, xliv–lii, 33
Webster, John, 105
  William, 126
Wednesday Market, constabulary of, 14
Welbeck, Giles, 38, 39
Welles, William of, 32
Wellis, John, 53, 125
Wells, tainting, 43
Welson, Richard, 73
Wensley, John, 63
Westmerland, Robert of, 32
Westwood, xxii, xxiv, 17, 18
Wetan, Henry, 60
Wetwang, John of, xxx
Weyll, Robert, 60
Wharfe, William, 81
Wheatley, John, 49, 50
White, John, xxxi
  Peter, 25
  Thomas, xl, 17, 20, 24, 25, 28
Whyte, Hugh, 39
  John, 118
  Robert, 59, 60, 61, 76, 81, 112, 127, 129
  Thomas, 74
Wiche, Thomas, 53
Wilkinson, John, 50
Williamson, Robert, 23
Wilmot (Wyllymott), John, 76, 99, 103
Wilson (Wyllson), Richard, 76, 81, 105, 121
Wilton, Thomas, 47
  William, 33, 34, 40
Wither, John, 53
Withernwick, 27
  John, 25
Wodmanse, John, 116
Wolfkeld, wells by, 43
Wood (Wodd), John, 112, 125, 126
Woodd, William, 84
Woollen cloth, 32
Wragby, John of, 1
Wright, John, xxxvi, 61, 66, 67, 70, 71, 76, 81, 84
  Richard, 84
Wykwane, William, xxiv
Wyllymott. *See* Wilmot
Wynass, John, 112

Yole, Thomas, 20, 26, 31, 42, 112
Yonge, William, 39
York, Archbishop of, 65, 72
  official of, 44
  steward of, 44, 71
  mayor of, 44
  toll at, 44

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Vol. . The YEAR BOOKS of EDWARD II. Further volumes.

Vol. . CONVEYANCING PRECEDENTS of the THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

There are several interesting sets hitherto unprinted. The mercantile transactions are very curious.

Vol. . The HISTORY of the REGISTER of ORIGINAL WRITS :

* For further information on these Records, see the valuable and learned "Guide to the Principal Classes of Documents preserved in the Public Record Office," by S. R. SCARGILL-BIRD, F.S.A. (London : Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1891.)

The Society has also contemplated the collection of materials for an ANGLO-FRENCH DICTIONARY, for which practical instructions have been kindly drawn up by Professor Skeat. The Council will be glad to receive offers of help in this collection with a view to future publication.

The Council will be grateful for any information upon the contents and custody of any MSS. which may be of sufficient interest to be dealt with by the Society.

All communications may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary,
Mr. B. FOSSETT LOCK, 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Subscriptions should be paid, and Applications for Forms of Membership or Bankers' Orders and communications as to the issue of the publications should be made to the Honorary Treasurer,
Mr. FRANCIS K. MUNTON, 95a Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
or, in the United States of America, to the Local Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Mr. RICHARD W. HALE, 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

October 1900.

Selden Society.

FOUNDED 1887.

RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the Selden Society.

2. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English Law, especially by the publication of original documents and the reprinting or editing of works of sufficient rarity or importance.

3. Membership of the Society shall be constituted by payment of the annual subscription, or in the case of life members, of the composition. Form of application is given at the foot.

4. The annual subscription shall be £1. 1*s*., payable in advance on or before the 1st of January in every year. A composition of £21 shall constitute life membership from the date of the composition, and in the case of Libraries, Societies, and corporate bodies, membership for 30 years.

5. The management of the affairs and funds of the Society shall be vested in a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Council consisting of fifteen members, in addition to the *ex officio* members. The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Literary Director, the Secretary, and the Hon. Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members. Three shall form a quorum.

6. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Council shall be elected for three years. At every Annual General Meeting such one of the President and Vice-Presidents as has, and such five members of the Council as have served longest without re-election, shall retire. For the purpose of this rule the existing President shall be deemed to have been elected for three years from March 1895, one Vice-President from March 1896, and the other Vice-President from March 1897.

7. The five vacancies in the Council shall be filled up at the Annual General Meeting in and after the year 1896 in the following manner: (*a*) Any two Members of the Society may nominate for election any other member by a writing signed by them and the nominated member, and sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 14th of February. (*b*) Not less than fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting the Council shall nominate for election five members of the Society. (*c*) No person shall be eligible

for election on the Council unless nominated under this Rule. (*d*) Any candidate may withdraw. (*e*) The names of the persons nominated shall be printed in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting. (*f*) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, are not more than five, they shall at the Annual General Meeting be declared to have been elected. (*g*) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, shall be more than five, an election shall take place by ballot as follows : every member of the Society present at the Meeting shall be entitled to vote by writing the names of not more than five of the candidates on a piece of paper and delivering it to the Hon. Secretary or his Deputy, at such meeting, and the five candidates who shall have a majority of votes shall be declared elected. In case of equality the Chairman of the Meeting shall have a second or casting vote. The vacancy in the office of President or Vice-President shall be filled in the same manner (*mutatis mutandis*).

8. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council or in the offices of President and Vice-President. Persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office. The Council shall also have power to appoint Honorary Members of the Society.

9. The Council shall meet at least twice a year, and not less than seven days' notice of any meeting shall be sent by post to every member of the Council.

10. There shall be a Literary Director to be appointed and removable by the Council. The Council may make any arrangement for remunerating the Literary Director which they may think reasonable.

11. It shall be the duty of the Literary Director (but always subject to the control of the Council) to supervise the editing of the publications of the Society, to suggest suitable editors, and generally to advise the Council with respect to carrying the objects of the Society into effect.

12. Each member shall be entitled to one copy of every work published by the Society as for any year of his membership. No person other than an Honorary Member shall receive any such work until his subscription for the year as for which the same shall be published shall have been paid.

13. The Council shall appoint an Hon. Secretary and also an Hon. Treasurer and such other Officers as they from time to time think fit, and shall from time to time define their respective duties.

14. The funds of the Society, including the vouchers or securities for any investments, shall be kept at a Bank, to be selected by the Council, to an account in the name of the Society. Such funds or investments shall only be dealt with by a cheque or other authority signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by one of the Vice-Presidents or such other person as the Council may from time to time appoint.

15. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society up to the 31st of December in each year shall be audited once a year by two Auditors, to be appointed by the Society, and the report of the Auditors, with an abstract of the accounts, shall be circulated together with the notice convening the Annual Meeting.

16. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in March 1896, and thereafter in the month of March in each year. The Council may upon their own resolution and shall on the request in writing of not less than ten members call a Special General Meeting. Seven days' notice at least, specifying the object of the meeting and the time and place at which it is to be held, shall be posted to every member resident in the United Kingdom at his last known address. No member shall vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

17. The Hon. Secretary shall keep a Minute Book wherein shall be entered a record of the transactions, as well at Meetings of the Council as at General Meetings of the Society.

18. These rules may upon proper notice be repealed, added to, or modified from time to time at any meeting of the Society. But such repeal, addition, or modification, if not unanimously agreed to, shall require the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.

March 1897.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Mr. Francis K. Munton, 95A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.,
Honorary Treasurer of the Selden Society.

I desire to become a member of the Society, and herewith send my cheque for One Guinea, the annual subscription [*or* £21 the life contribution] dating from the commencement of the present year. [I also desire to subscribe for the preceding years , and I add one guinea for each to my cheque.]

Name .....

Address .....

Description .....

Date .....

[Note.—Cheques, crossed "Robarts & Co., a/c of the Selden Society," should be made payable to the Honorary Treasurer, from whom forms of bankers' orders for payment of subscriptions direct to the Society's banking account can be obtained.]

Selden Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1899.

(* *denotes Life Members;* † *Members of the Council.*)

UNITED KINGDOM.

Alsop, J. W.	16 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
Anson, Sir W. R., Bart.	All Souls College, Oxford.
Ashburner, Walter	15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Atkinson, J. T.	Selby, Yorks.
Attlee, Henry	10 Billiter Street, E.C.
Baildon, W. Paley	5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Bell & Bradfute.	12 Bank Street, Edinburgh.
Birkett, P.	4 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Blakesley, G. H.	13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Bond, Henry	Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Brace, L. J. K.	c/o Lloyd's Bank, 16 St. James's Street, W.
Brice, Seward, Q.C.	5 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
Browne, G. F.	151 Cannon Street, E.C.
†Bruce, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Brunel, I.	15 Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Buckley, H. B., Q.C.	8 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Byrne, The Hon. Mr. Justice	33 Lancaster Gate, W.
Campbell, R.	5 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
Carpenter, R. H.	Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol.
†Carter, A. T.	Christ Church, Oxford.
Chadwick, S. J.	Church Street, Dewsbury.
†Channell, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Charles, Sir Arthur	Woodlands, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Chitty, The Right Hon. Lord Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Clark, J. W.	Board of Agriculture, St. James's Sq., S.W.
Cohen, A., Q.C.	26 Great Cumberland Place, W.
Colville, H. K.	Bellaport Hall, Market Drayton.
*Connaught, H.R.H. The Duke of	Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Cook, C. A.	108 Park Street, W.
Coolidge, Rev. W. A. B.	Magdalen College, Oxford.
Couch, The Right Hon. Sir R.	25 Linden Gardens, W.
Cozens-Hardy, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Cracroft, R. W.	12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Crewe, W. O.	Central Bdgs., North John Street, L'pool.
Cross, W. C. H.	Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol.

Cunliffe, R.	43 Chancery Lane, W.C.
Currey, C. H.	14 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
Cutler, J., Q.C.	4 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Danckwerts, W.	7 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
Davey, The Right Hon. Lord	86 Brook Street, W.
Dees, R. R.	Wallsend, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Derby, The Right Hon. the Earl of	Derby House, St. James's Square, S.W.
Dicey, A. V., Q.C.	The Orchard, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Donnithorne, Nicholas	Fareham, Hants.
†Elphinstone, Sir Howard W., Bart.	2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
†Elton, C. I., Q.C.	10 Cranley Place, S.W.
Evans, A. J.	65 Chesterton Road, Cambridge.
Evans, Sir John	Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
Farwell, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Finlay, Sir R. B., S.G., M.P.	4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C.
Fisher, H. A. L.	New College, Oxford.
Ford, J. Rawlinson	61 Albion Street, Leeds.
Fox, G. W.	14 Rochester Terrace, N.W.
Fry, The Right Hon. Sir E.	Failand, near Bristol.
Galpin, H. F.	4 George Street, Oxford.
*Giffard, Henry A., Q.C.	9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Grantham, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Gray, W. H.	Ormond House, Great Trinity Lane, E.C.
Gray-Hill, J. E.	Liverpool.
Gregory, P. S.	1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Gruchy, W. L. de	12 Highbury Mansions, N.
Hadfield, G.	20 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
Hall, Hubert	Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Halliday, J.	5 Holland Park, W.
Harris, D. L.	Downing College, Cambridge.
Harris, W. J.	Sittingbourne, Kent.
Harrison & Sons	59 Pall Mall.
†Healey, C. E. H. Chadwyck, Q.C.	7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
*Heap, Ralph	1 Brick Court, Temple.
Hollams, J.	30 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Hudson, Rev. W.	15 Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.
Humfrys, W. J.	Hereford.
Hunter, John	9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Hutchins, F. L.	11 Birchin Lane, E.C.
Inderwick, F. A., Q.C.	1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Jacobs, Herbert	8 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.
Jelf, A. R., Q.C.	9 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Jenkyns, Sir Henry, K.C.B.	3 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
Jeune, The Right Hon. Sir Francis H.	37 Wimpole Street, W.
Joyce, M. Ingle	4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Kekewich, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
King, H. C.	17 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E C.

†Lake, B. G.	10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C
Latham, W., Q.C.	11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Lawrence, P. O., Q.C.	4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Lewis, Frank B.	11 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
†Lindley, The Right Hon. Sir N., M.R.	19 Craven Hill Gardens, W.
Lindsay, W. A.	College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Lister, J.	Shelden Hall, near Halifax.
†Lock, B. Fossett	11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Lushington, His Honour Judge Vernon	Pyports, Cobham, Surrey.
†Lyte, Sir H. C. Maxwell	Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Macnaghten, The Right Hon. Lord	198 Queen's Gate, S.W.
†Maitland, F. W.	Downing College, Cambridge.
Marsden, R. G.	6 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
Martin, C. Trice	Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Matthews, J. B.	6 Sansome Place, Worcester.
Mears, T. L.	9 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
†Moore, A. Stuart	6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Moulton, J. Fletcher, Q.C.	11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
†Munton, F. K.	95A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Nash, E.	2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Neilson, G.	34 Granby Terrace, Glasgow.
North, The Hon. Mr. Justice	76 Queensborough Terrace, W.
Norton, H. T.	57½ Old Broad Street, E.C.
Oxford, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of	Cuddesdon Palace, Oxford.
Palmer, F. Danby	Great Yarmouth.
Parker, Kenyon C. S.	13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Parker, R. J.	9 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
†Pennington, R.	64 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Poland, Sir H. B., Q.C.	5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
†Pollock, Sir F., Bart.	13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Poore, Major R.	1 Carlyle Gdns., Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.
Priest, F. J.	163 Canning Street, Liverpool.
Privy Purse, The Keeper of H.M.'s	Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Prothero, G. W.	24 Bedford Square, W.C.
Radford, G. H.	40 Chancery Lane, W.C.
Raikes, His Honour Judge	The Leat House, Malton, Yorks.
†Renshaw, W. C., Q.C.	5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Ridley, The Hon. Mr. Justice	48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.
Rigby, The Right Hon. Lord Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Rigg, J. M.	9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
†Romer, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Ross, Dr. J. Carne	Parsonage Nook, Whittington, Manchester.
Royce, Rev. David	Nether Swill Vicarage, Stow-on-the-Wold.
Russell of Killowen, The Rt. Hon. Lord	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Russell, C. A., Q.C.	2 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Rutherford, W.	3 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Rye, W.	16 Golden Square, W.
Salisbury, The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of	20 Arlington Street, W.
Savill, Harry	12 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
†Scargill-Bird, S. R.	Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Seebohm, F.	Hitchin Bank, Hitchin.
Shadwell, C. L.	c/o Messrs. James Parker, Oxford.
Sharp, J. E. E. S.	Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Slatter, Rev. J.	Whitchurch Rectory, Reading.
Smith, Vernon R., Q.C.	3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Stephens, H. C., M.P.	Avenue House, Finchley, N.
Stevens, T. M.	1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
Stevens & Haynes	Bell Yard, Temple Bar, W.C.
†Stirling, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Stirling, Hugh	11 Birchin Lane, E.C.
Sweet, Charles	10 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Thornely, J. L.	5 Fenchurch Street, Liverpool.
Thornton, C.	41 Manchester Road, Nelson, Lanc.
Threlfall, Henry S.	12 London Street, Southport.
Turner, G. J.	14 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Turton, R. B.	Killdale Hall, Grosmont, Yorks.
*Walker, J. Douglas, Q.C.	4 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
Wall, C. Y.	New Exchange Buildings, Durham.
Wallis, J. P.	1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Walters, W. M.	9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Warmington, C. M., Q.C.	7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Warrington, T. R., Q.C.	6 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
Watney, J.	Mercers' Hall, E.C.
Watson, E. J.	St. John's Arch, Bristol.
Webster, Sir R. E., A.G., M.P.	2 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
*Welby, Edward M. E.	Norton House, Norton, Sheffield.
Westlake, J., Q.C.	River House, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
Whitaker, F.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, W.C.
White, J. Bell	2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Whittuck, E. A.	77 South Audley Street, W.
Wightman, A.	Bank Chambers, George Street, Sheffield.
Williams, T. Cyprian	7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Williams, T. W.	Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol.
†Wills, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Wilson, J. C.	Shelwood House, Oxford.
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Adams, Walter	S. Framingham.
* Ames, Professor James B.	Law School, Cambridge.
Beale, Professor J. H.	13 Chauncy Street, Cambridge.
Bigelow, Professor M. M.	209 Washington Street, Boston.
Brandes, Dunbar & Nutter	220 Devonshire Street, Boston.
Fish, Frederick P.	40 Water Street, Boston.
Gray, Professor J. C.	60 State Street, Boston.
Hale, Richard W.	10 Tremont Street, Boston.
Hill, A. D.	53 State Street, Room 1033, Boston.
Holmes, Hon. W.	Court House, Boston.
Hudson, J. E.	125 Milk Street, Boston.
Leveritt, George V.	53 Devonshire Street, Boston.
Thayer, Professor James B.	5 Phillips Place, Cambridge.
Boston University	19 Somerset Street, Boston.
Boston Athenæum	8 Beacon Street, Boston.
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MINNESOTA:	
YOUNG, Hon. G. B.	24 Gilfillan Block, St. Paul.
THE MINNEAPOLIS BAR ASSOC.	Temple Court, Minneapolis.
MISSOURI:	
SALE, M. M.	Commercial Building, St. Louis.
NEW JERSEY:	
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	Princeton.
NEW YORK:	
ABBOTT, E. A.	55 William Street, New York City.
ASHLEY, Clarence D.	New York University, New York City.
BACON, Theodore	Rochester.
BELL, James D.	87 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.
BRAINERD, C.	47 Cedar Street, New York City.
DAVIES, J. T.	58 William Street, New York City.
DIVEN, George M.	212 E. Water Street, Elmira.
GULICK, J. C.	132 Nassau Street, New York City.
HAND, Learned	224 State Street, Albany.
KEENER, Professor W. A.	Columbia College, Sch. of Law, N.Y. City.
KENNESON, T. D.	11 William Street, New York City.
LOEWY, Benno	206 Broadway, New York City.
MILBURN, J. G., Buffalo	c/o B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, W.C.
NICHOLS, G. L.	49 Wall Street, New York City.
STARBUCK, Henry P.	Columbia College, New York City.
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BISPHAM, G. T.	1805 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia.
*GEST, John M.	400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
JONES, James Collins	641 N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
SCHAFER, John D.	Pittsburgh.
SIMPSON, Alexander, Jr.	815 Stephen Gerrard Bdg., Philadelphia.
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PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY	Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
VERMONT:	
TAFT, The Hon. R. S.	Willston.
WASHINGTON:	
SHEPARD, Charles J.	Bailey Building, Seattle.
WISCONSIN:	
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY	c/o H. Sotheran & Co., 140 Strand, W.C.

LOCAL SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

LOCAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

RICHARD W. HALE 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CORRESPONDENTS:

ILLINOIS:

JOHN HENRY WIGMORE 710 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MICHIGAN:

THOMAS SPENCER JEROME 812 Union Trust Building, Detroit.

MINNESOTA:

HENRY B. WENZELL 601 New York Life Building, St. Paul.

NEW YORK:

GORDON TAYLO HUGHES 120 Broadway, New York City.

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